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A HISTORY

OF

WAYNE COUNTY

IN THE

WORLD WAR

AND IN THE WARS OF THE PAST

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

By EDWARD HARRY HAUENSTEIN

PUBLISHED BY
WAYNE COUNTY HISTORY CO.
WOOSTER, OHIO
1919

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DEDICATION

To the splendid men of Wayne County who offered their services and their lives for their country, on the sea, on land, or in the air, during the World War, this volume is respectfully dedicated.

THE AUTHOR.

Gifford

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PREFACE

As the title page indicates, this book is intended as a record of the achievements of the people in Wayne county in the task of bringing the World War to a victorious conclusion. To every thinking mind, the need for such a work has been obvious. Wayne county, in view of her conspicuous prominence among the counties of the state and nation in war work, demanded that her efforts be chronicled and preserved for posterity; that the people of future generations shall have the privilege of knowing what we of 1917-19 accomplished, both on the battlefields of France and in the important tasks performed here at home. The toil of collecting and adjusting the material for this volume has occupied considerable time, but the author is sanguine enough to believe that he has produced a work such as, under the circumstances, will commend itself with favor to the reader.

The author makes no pretense of having written a history of the great World War. One chapter outlines briefly the most important campaigns, and gives a list of important dates for reference by those who may not possess one of the several excellent war histories already on the market. The remainder of the book is devoted to exploiting the achievements of our people here at home in the struggle between autocracy and democracy; except for those chapters which allude to the part Wayne county played in the wars of the past. The chapters dealing with the early organization of the county, the struggles of the early settlers, the part Wayne county took in the Mexican and the Civil Wars are taken almost bodily from the most excellent History of Wayne County compiled by the late Ben Douglas. Much of the data for the chapter on Wayne county's part in the Spanish-American War was written with the aid of a scrap-book which is the property of Mrs. William E. Barnard, of Wooster, a most valuable collection of newspaper clippings gathered during the progress of that conflict. The material for the chapters dealing with the county's participation in the present war was gathered principally by the author himself, except in instances where writers of special chapters are specifically designated. The publication of the work was attempted only after the author had

been appointed as Official War Historian for the county by the Hon. Lyman R. Critchfield, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which appointment was endorsed by The Wayne County Branch, Council of National Defense. The co-operation given by Wayne county military officers overseas, particularly Col. F. C. Gerlach, Capt. F. C. Redick and Capt. G. G. McCoy, has been very greatly appreciated. To all of these persons and organizations as well as many others who assisted in the task of gathering material and preparing data for the book, the author is truly thankful. He indulges not the hope that he has prepared a perfect history of the county's part in the war, but trusts he has presented the leading features of this patriotic work in such a way as to obtain the approval and considerate appreciation of a generous public.

(Photo by Osborne, Wooster)

COLONEL FRANK C. GERLACH

WOOSTER

When Wayne countians thought of the ideal army officer during and following the period of the war, they thought of Colonel Gerlach, generally recognized as "Wooster's First Soldier." He left Wayne County in command of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, and overseas, as Colonel, commanded, first the 145th and then the 146th Regiments of Infantry. He was decorated by the King of Belgium, who awarded him the Belgium War Cross, while the Marshal of France presented him with the French Croix de Guerre. His Regiment (the 145th) was the first to force a crossing of the Escaut River, in Belgium.

JUDGE CHAS. A. WEISER

WOOSTER

Judge Weiser served as Chairman of the Wayne County Branch, Council of National Defense, which co-ordinated all of the War Activities at home. Judge Weiser was an ardent patriot, full of enthusiasm, and one of the men who devoted much time and energy to the task of organizing the home folks for the various tasks that the war presented. He made numerous patriotic addresses during the war period. See page 205.

COLONEL DUDLEY J. HARD

CLEVELAND

Col. Hard began his military career in Wooster. He enlisted June 30. 1888 in Co. D and in 1894, having gone to Cleveland, was transferred to Troop A, Cavalry. In the Spanish-American War he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to Co. I, 8th Regt., O. V. I., being promoted to First Lieut. in August, 1898. He served in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba. Following the war he returned to membership in Troop A, was elected Second Lieut. in the organization in 1904. and First Lieut. in October, 1910. He was appointed Adjutant of the First Squadron, Ohio Cavalry, upon its organization in 1911, and Major in October, 1915. He commanded this organization on the Mexican border, June 16, 1916 to March 1, 1917. Upon muster out he organized the First Cavalry, O. N. G., and was commissioned its Colonel by Governor Cox, May 4, 1917. The regiment was subdivided to form the 2nd and 3rd Regiments, Field Artillery, O. N. G., which became the 135th and 136th Regiments, F. A. in the Federal service, assigned to the 62nd F. A. Brigade, 37th Division. Col. Hard commanded the 135th Regiment from July 15, 1917 until its muster out, April 11 1919.

MAYOR GEORGE A. FISHER

WOOSTER

Mr. Fisher, as Mayor of the city, was Chairman of the Food Administration for Wayne County. He performed, besides this work, many other tasks, for when someone wanted something done, and didn't know who to call upon, the Mayor usually was the one appealed to. Mayor Fisher was always ready and willing and capable and performed faithful service. See page 221.

COLONEL JOHN R. McQUIGG

CLEVELAND

Colonel of Engineers. Born in Wayne County, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1865. Graduated Wooster University, class of 1888, with rank of Cadet Captain.

Commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry, O. N. G., December 1890; commissioned Captain 10th O. V. I., war with Spain, July 7th, 1898; commissioned Captain of Engineers, O. N. G., June 13th, 1899; commissioned Major of Engineers, O. N. G., June 28th, 1899; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers O. N. G., Nov 18th, 1912; service on Mexican Border during 1916; commissioned Colonel of Engineers, O. N. G., July 11th, 1917; commissioned Colonel in the National Guard in the service of the United States Aug. 5th, 1917, and assigned to command the 112th, U. S. Engineers, (1st Ohio Engineers) 37th Division; mobilized regiment at Camp Sheridan, Ala., Aug. 26th, 1917; moved to Camp Lee, Va., May 24th, 1918; overseas June 23rd, 1918; arrived with regiment at Brest, France, July 5th, 1918; Bourmont, France, July 10th to 20th; Baccarat Sector July 21st to Sept. 18th; Sept. 20th to 26th in the Argonne; sent to hospital from the Argonne; discharged Jan. 17th, 1919.

HON. ED S. WERTZ

WOOSTER

Mr. Wertz during the period of the war was Federal Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, with headquarters at Cleveland. He was the highest ranking prosecuting official who called Wayne county his home. (See page 178).

COLONEL ELMORE F. TAGGART

ORRVILLE

Col. Taggart was the highest ranking regular army officer who called Wayne county his home at the beginning of the war. When he retires from his long service in the army, it will be to his farm residence at his boyhood neighborhood near Orrville. Col. Taggart began his army career when he was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1881 by Congressman William McKinley. He was in Cuba during the Spanish-American war; saw service later in the Philippines when turmoil seethed there; participated in quelling the Boxer uprising in China; was one of the first officers to reach Vera Cruz in 1915 when U. S. military forces were landed there and later, while troops were kept on the Mexican border was in command of his regiment on the Rio Grande. Upon the declaration of war by the United States upon Germany, Col. Taggart was assigned to direct the Officers' Training School at The Presidio, California. Later he was ordered to a post in the Philippine Islands, and from there to Vladivostok, where, in the absence of the brigade commander, he was in command of the unit of American troops that first landed in Siberia. He remained there during the war.

THE PATRIOTIC MILLER FAMILY

Upper row (left to right)—Lieut. Walter Miller, Lieut. Harry Miller, Major Robert Miller.

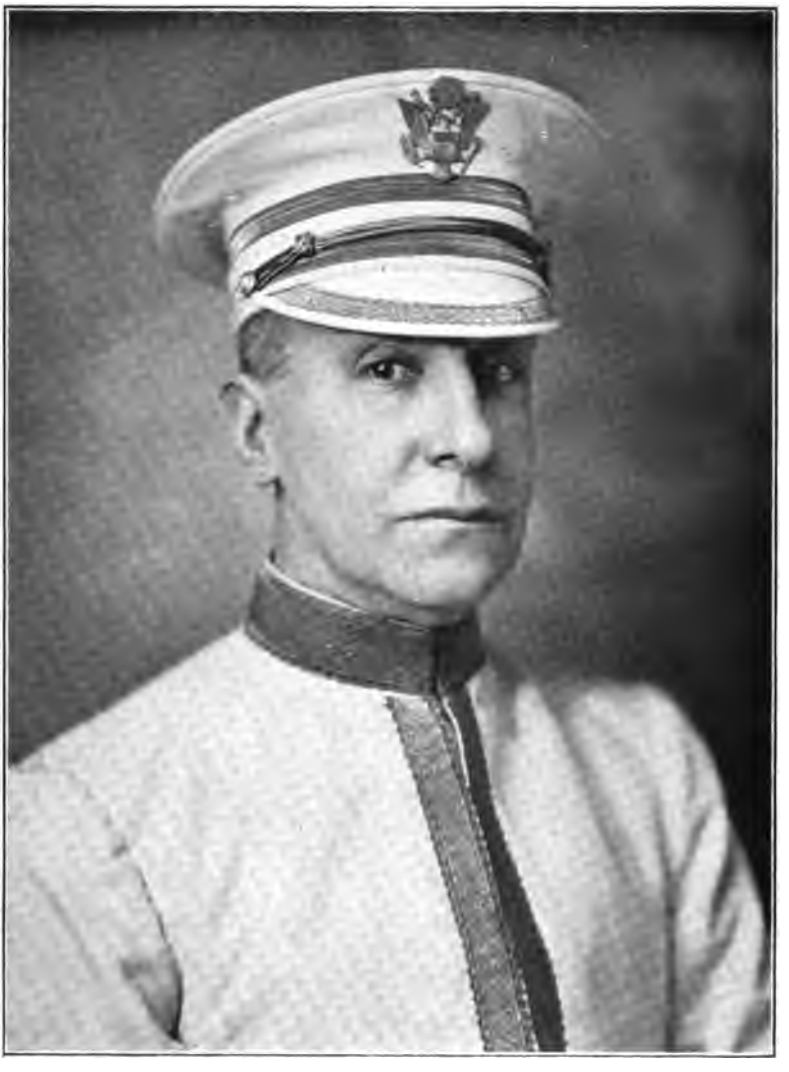
Lower row (left to right)—Sheriff Milton C. Miller, Deputy Sheriff Arthur Miller.

Each one of these five men, father and four sons, occupied an official capacity, three in military, two in civil life, during the war. Mrs. Miller was matron of the jail, and the Sheriff's only daughter, Mrs. Arthur Marks, was a deputy in her father's office. The family record was so extraordinary that a group photograph was reproduced in Leslie's Weekly Magazine. It was this kind of patriotism that put Wayne county out in front. See page 178.

MAJOR SAMUEL H. BELL

WOOSTER

Commissioned Captain July 20, 1917. Assigned to Fort Reno, Okla., in Remount Service to purchase animals. Assigned December 16, 1917, to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, Remount Depot Number 325. Sailed overseas March 14, 1918. Assigned to Headquarters Remount Division A. E. F. in charge of Construction and Supplies, Remount Service A. E. F. Promoted to Major October 11, 1918. Returned to United States April 2, 1919. Discharged April 4, 1919.



CHARLES L. ZIMMERMAN

WOOSTER

Mr. Zimmerman was the originator, organizer and leader of The Guard of Honor Drum Corps, which played so large a part in the military parades held in Wooster during the later war months. He devoted much time to training his boys in their patriotic work, and produced a super-excellent organization. (See page 283).

(Photo by Dawson, Wooster)

MAJOR ERNEST BROWNING FORBES

WOOSTER

Major Sanitary Corps. Commissioned Feb. 9, 1918; assigned to duty at surgeon general's office, where he studied mineral nutriments of the soldier's diet; then to medical officers' training camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and made instructor in nutrition and officer in charge of school for cooks and bakers, organized under his direction. July 3, 1918, ordered to France; stationed first at Central Medical Department laboratory at Dijon, taking part in field work of the Food and Nutrition section; in September he was sent to the English lines to make a study of their methods of handling rations; October 21 he was assigned as Food and Nutrition inspector for the Intermediate Section, with headquarters at Nevers, giving special attention to food requirements of forestry and engineering troops; was president of a general court-martial there. On request of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Maj. Forbes was returned to the States and honorably discharged in March, 1919.

HERMAN FREEDLANDER

WOOSTER

Mr. Freedlander was one of the county's most active war workers. He was Chairman of the Jewish Welfare League, one of the seven war charity organizations. He was Wooster District chairman in the first Red Cross, and shared with Alvin Rich, the chairmanship of the Wooster city Liberty Loan committees. Full of enthusiasm and optimism, Mr. Freedlander was always ready to carry more than his share of responsibility, and his remarkable personality and qualities of leadership made his services most valuable.

MAJOR HARRY HORN

Major Horn, former Wooster man, present residence Wichita, Kansas, was the only Wayne countian who led a Hospital unit overseas. He was commissioned a Major by Major General Gorgas on June 27, 1918 and his first service was at a base hospital at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, where he reported August 15th. Assigned as Chief of Surgery in Education Hospital No. 29, Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., remaining in that capacity during service overseas and until returned to U. S. from the A. E. F., landing at Newport News, April 2, 1919. Major Horn was then sent to U. S. A. General Hospital at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for reconstruction work.

JUDGE W. E. WEYGANDT

WOOSTER

Judge Weygandt was generally recognized as Wayne county's most forceful war orator. He was called upon on more occasions for patriotic addresses than any other citizen of the county. Several quotations from his speeches will be found in this volume.

CAPTAIN FRED C. REDICK

WOOSTER

Capt. Redick, the gallant commander of "Wooster's own" Company D, won the highest esteem of all his men through his courageous leadership. Capt. Redick enlisted in Co. D November 26, 1900, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant July 3, 1911, First Lieutenant June 30, 1916, and Captain April 20, 1918 while he was in command of Co. D at Camp Sheridan. Capt. Redick upon his return from overseas was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for exceptional bravery, having refused to go to the rear in the Argonne battle, although wounded. On September 1, 1919 at Cleveland, he was awarded the medal of a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, and also the French Croix de Guerre in recognition of his valorous conduct in action. See page 106.

JUDGE LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD

WOOSTER

Judge Critchfield held the highest official office in Wayne county during the World War, that of Common Pleas Judge. He recommended men for members of the Local Draft Board, and his recommendation was equivalent to appointment, so that he selected the personnel of this important organization, although thereafter he had no jurisdiction over them. Judge Critchfield also appointed the members of the Legal Advisory Board. Reference to his work in connection with preserving law and order is made in the chapter under that heading. See page 182.

RAYMOND EARL BARNES
WOOSTER
Killed in Action
August 20, 1918

LIEUT. JAMES BAHL
WOOSTER
Killed in Action
October 27, 1918

LIEUT. HOWARD A. BAIR
RITTMAN
Killed in Action
November 2, 1918

EMMET L. BELL

SHREVE

Killed in Action
September 29, 1918

ROSS RUSSELL BOOR

WOOSTER

Died of Disease
November 30, 1917

LIEUT. JOHN T. BRANDT

WOOSTER

Killed in Action
October 14, 1918

BERT BUDD

WEST LEBANON

Killed in Action
August 29, 1918

DAVID ELMER CLIPPINGER

RITTMAN

Died of Pneumonia
October 22, 1918

WALTER CUSACK

WOOSTER

Died of Disease
September 26, 1918

FRANCE E. DENNIS
BURBANK
Killed in Action
June 6, 1918

ALBERT ROY ELLIOTT
WOOSTER

Died of Disease
October 6, 1918

LIEUT. WILLIAM H. EYLER
AKRON
Killed in Action
August 2, 1918

MRS. JOHNSON SWEENEY

WOOSTER

Superintendent of Surgical Dressings Department of the Red Cross. (See page 199)
Mrs. Sweeney was also Chairman of the Market Committee in charge of the Public Square Market. (See page 229)

MRS. J. W. IRVIN

WOOSTER

Superintendent of Knitting Department of the Red Cross. (See page 203)

CAPTAIN JAMES B. TAYLOR

Capt. Taylor was Chairman of the Local Draft Board for Wayne county, and the only Civil War veteran who served as Chairman of a Local Board in the state of Ohio. (See page 142).

WALTER J. MOUGEY

WOOSTER

Secretary of the Local Draft Board for Wayne County. (See page 142)

DR. R. C. PAUL

WOOSTER

Surgeon of the Local Draft Board for Wayne County. (See page 142)

JAMES B. RAHL

WOOSTER

Secretary of The Guard of Honor.
(See page 279)

CLAYTON E. WELTY

APPLE CREEK

He was probably the most talked of soldier in Wayne county. Wounded at Chateau Thierry while fighting valiantly with the Marines, he was also excommunicated from Salem Mennonite Church because he had entered the military service of his own free will. His family's defense of his action precipitated a serious church controversy. Private Welty's wounds were very serious and Sept. 1, 1919 he was still far from complete recovery.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES P. SCHWARTZ

Lt. Schwartz was the Commandant at Wooster College during the regime of the Students Army Training Corps. He proved himself an able officer and directed the work "on the Hill" with ability. (See page 165).

EMILE PAUMIER

WOOSTER

Mr. Paumier was one of those men who always reported "Ready" when called upon for war work. He was chairman of the Wayne county organization of The National Catholic War Council, which grew out of the excellent war work started by the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Paumier was also an active leader in the work of the Red Cross and in Liberty Loan drives. (See page 276).

GEORGE J. SCHWARTZ

WOOSTER

Chairman Wayne County Organization for the Sale of War Savings Stamps

WAYNE HART

WOOSTER

Secretary Wayne County Organization for the Sale of War Savings Stamps

MRS. JOHN D. OVERHOLT

Chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. (See page 274).
(Photo by Dawson, Wooster)

MRS. GEO. W. ORCUTT

WOOSTER

Superintendent of Sewing Department of the Red Cross. (See page 201)

CAPTAIN GROVER G. McCOY

WOOSTER

Capt. McCoy commanded the Headquarters Company of the 146th Inf. from April 7, 1917, when he was commissioned a captain, until he was mustered out of service at Camp Sherman, April 13, 1919, with the remainder of officers and men of the regiment. Capt. McCoy entered the ranks of the Ohio National Guard October 8, 1906 and for eleven years was adjutant on the staff of his battalion commander, Major (now Colonel) Frank C. Gerlach. His Company was the largest of any in the Regiment, having a personnel of 384 officers and men when it sailed overseas. Of these 212 were Ohio boys. Twenty-nine of the original Company were commissioned during the war. See page 129.

FRANK R. FORTUNE

WOOSTER

Mr. Fortune was chairman of the Wayne county organization of the American Protective League. District Attorney E. S. Wertz regarded him as one of the most efficient A. P. L. executives in this part of Ohio. See page 184.

CAPTAIN EMMET W. EDDY

SHREVE

Capt. Eddy commanded Co. H, 146th Inf., until he was wounded in the left shoulder by shrapnel Sept. 28, 1918, in the Argonne battle. He enlisted April 19, 1904 in Co. H, then O. N. G. and was commissioned Captain August 8, 1908. He was assigned to command Co. H June 4, 1916. He saw service on the Mexican border and reported Co. H ready July 15, 1918, for world war duty. Camp Sheridan Oct. 1 to March 23; overseas June 14, 1918; discharged Feb. 3, 1919. See page 99.

E. P. WILLAMAN

ORRVILLE

Mr. Willaman was mayor of Orrville during the period of the war and took an active part in the splendid part Orrville played to keep Wayne county several paces ahead in war work. He was chairman of the Orrville Red Cross Chapter and an active worker in Liberty Loan and other campaigns.

JOHN EARL FIKE
CRESTON
Killed in Action
June 16, 1915
(French Foreign Legion)

CLARENCE FISHER
WOOSTER
Died of Disease
January 30, 1919

JOSEPH R. FLICKINGER
WOOSTER
Died of Wounds
August 8, 1918
(Enlargement from small and dim snapshot)

CLAYTON GOCHNAUER
DALTON
Killed in Action
September 14, 1918

CORPORAL ROY MARVIN HARTEL
APPLE CREEK
Died of Disease
December 31, 1918

OLIVER PARK HERSHBERGER
WOOSTER
Died of Wounds
July ——, 1918

LEROY HUNT

WOOSTER

Died of Disease
June 26, 1919

JULIUS GLENN KEISTER

WOOSTER

Died of Disease
October 20, 1918

PHILIP LEHMAN

KIDRON

Killed in Action
October 26, 1918

FOREST GLENN MESSNER
APPLE CREEK
Died of Disease
October 24, 1918

LEWIS MURRAY
SHREVE
Killed in Action
September 29, 1918

DANIEL DALLAS NUSSBAUM
APPLE CREEK
Killed in Action
October 23, 1918
(Enlarged from small snapshot by
The Wayne Photo Co.)

DONALD C. ORR
APPLE CREEK
Died of Disease
September 28, 1918

RUSSELL REED
MT. EATON
Died of Disease
May 28, 1919

JOHN K. SALTSMAN
WEST SALEM
Killed in Action
February 27, 1915
(Canadian Regiment)

FOREST SCHAAF

SHREVE

Killed in Action
September 29, 1918

COLONEL HOUSTON SNYDER

CRESTON

Killed in Action
October 19, 1918

THOMAS RUSSELL SNYDER

WOOSTER

Drowned at Sea
September 30, 1918

CORPORAL BEN F. STOUDENHEIMER
WOOSTER
Killed in Action
September 27, 1918

HENRY GLENN WEBB
ORRVILLE
Died of Disease
October 6, 1918

FOREST CLAYTON WEISER
WOOSTER
Died of Wounds
September 30, 1918

LIEUT. CLAIR WILBUR WELTY

APPLE CREEK

Killed in Airplane Fall
November 10, 1918

LIEUT. WILBEBT W. WHITE

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Killed in Action
October 10, 1918

MRS. ISABELLE YOCUM

WOOSTER

In charge of furnishing comfort bags to departing soldiers.

MRS. R. J. SMITH

WOOSTER

In charge of furnishing comfort bags to departing soldiers.

PART ONE

CHAPTER I

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

In 1498, when Sebastian Cabot discovered North America, this continent was the empire of the native American Indian, a barbaric people who roamed, not unlike the wild beasts of the field, over its wide domain, all untamed and not governed by any regular type of civilized, Christianized life.

The discoveries of both Columbus (1492) and Cabot opened this vast territory to immigration from European countries. Soon Spain, England and France—the then great rival nations—vied one with the other for possession and final occupancy of the New World.

It was Spain that had the distinction of being the founder of the first colony in North America, the same being established at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565, it being by forty years the most aged city in the United States.

The second colony was planted by the French people in 1604, at Port Royal, in Acadia, the original name of Nova Scotia. The third settlement was effected by the English at Jamestown, Virginia, in the month of April, 1607, the first English settlement on the continent.

The French people had commenced to make rapid strides toward settlement and naturally England soon became alarmed at the French encroachments in the north part of the new-found world, as then known and styled. Hence the country was divided into two grand divisions, that portion lying between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of northern latitude, and James I by grant disposed of that portion of the country included between the forty-fourth and forty-first degrees to an association of merchants, called the London Land Company, and to the Plymouth Company, which later settled New England, between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees. The Cabots had visited Nova Scotia as early as 1498, though there was no European colony established until the above named, but Henry IV of France had as early as 1603 granted Acadia to De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, who for a number of years tried to form a set-

tlement in Port Royal and St. Croix, but who were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of discovery of Sebastian Cabot. The grant to De Monts comprised the lands between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of latitude, and hence included the lands at present composing the state of Ohio.

The grant of James I of England to the London Company also embraced Ohio, and the grant of the same monarch to the Plymouth Company compassed a portion of it. France, much desiring to hold sway and possess this domain, sent forth her boldest adventurers to explore and really possess the country in question. Among these men may be mentioned La Salle, Champlain and Marquette. Forts were built by them on the lakes and the Mississippi, Illinois, Maumee and Wabash rivers, and the whole Northwest Territory was included by them in the province of Louisiana. In brief, according to the geographers the entire country was known as New France, except that east of the great ranges of mountains whose streams flow into the Atlantic Ocean, and of this portion they even claimed the basin of the Kennebec and all of Maine to the east of that valley. As early as 1720 they had strong and well fortified posts on the Wabash river, and a line of communication was established to Acadia by way of this stream, the lakes and the St. Lawrence. The English not only claimed the Northwest Territory by reason of discovery and by grant of the King of England, but by virtue of the purchase of the same from the Indians by treaty at Lancaster, in 1744. By that treaty the Six Nations ceded the territory to the English, as they claimed. For the purpose of formally possessing it and vying with the French in its settlement, a company, denominated the Ohio Company, was organized in 1750 and during that year obtained a grant from the British Parliament for six hundred thousand acres of land on or near the Ohio river, and in 1750 the English built and established a trading post—"trading house"—at a place called Loramie's Store, on the Great Miami river, and which was the first English establishment erected in the Northwest Territory, or in the great Mississippi valley. In the early part of 1752 the French demolished this trading house and carried the inhabitants off to Canada. This brought on somewhat of a conflict, and the Ottawas and Chippeways assisting the French, fourteen of the Indian warriors were killed and many more wounded before the affair was adjusted.

It was in 1762 that the Moravian missionaries, Post and Heckwelder, had established a station upon the Muskingum river. One year later the French ceded their possessions in the Northwest and, indeed, in North America, to Great Britain, and from that time forward the English had only the natives with whom to contend. After many con-

flicts had ensued and much blood and precious life had been lost, the English became masters of the soil. In 1774, by act of Parliament of the English government the whole of the Northwest Territory was annexed to and made a part of the province of Quebec.

July 4, 1776, the colonists declared their independence and renounced further allegiance to the British crown, and each colony then claimed jurisdiction over the soil embraced within its charter. The Revolutionary war terminating favorably to the American colonies, the King of England, September 3, 1783, ceded all claim to the Northwest Territory of the United States. By charter, Virginia claimed that portion of the territory which was situated northwest of the river Ohio, but in 1784 she ceded all claim to the territory to the United States. By virtue of this act or deed of cession the General Assembly of Virginia did, through her delegates in Congress March 1, 1784, "convey (in the name of and for and on behalf of the said commonwealth), transfer, assign and make over unto the United States, in Congress assembled, for the benefit of said states, Virginia included, all right and title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, to the territory of said state lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio."

After this great northwestern domain had been secured to the United States, Congress directed measures toward the permanent organization of civil government in the same, it now being within the legitimate province of its legislation. July 13, 1787, Congress passed "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio river," the same being styled "the Ordinance of 1787." This was made the supreme law of the territory, and from its principles grew all further legislation.

The ordinance referred to provided that the territory should be divided into not less than three nor more than five states, as soon as Virginia should alter her acts of cession and the proper bounds should be fixed. The western state in such territory should be bounded by the Ohio, Mississippi and Wabash rivers; a direct line from the Wabash at Port Vincent due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by said line direct to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi. The middle state was fixed by a direct line from the Wabash at Port Vincent, to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Miami to the said territorial line. The eastern state was fixed as by the last named direct line, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to the said territorial line. Provision was, however, made that two other states might be made from the territory by Congress; further that when any one of these states has sixty thousand people that it might be admitted into the Union as a state and no longer be under a territorial government.

Article six of the ordinance provided that "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor and service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his labor and services aforesaid."

POPULATION

It is estimated that at the date of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 the entire population of all the villages and settlements of the territory in question did not exceed three thousand souls. These settlements were chiefly made in the northwest and western portion of it. The French were the occupants of the villages and environments, chief among which was Detroit, on the Detroit river; St. Vincent, on the Wabash; Cahokia, a few miles below St. Louis; St. Philip, forty-five miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi river, Kaskaskia, six miles above the mouth of the stream by the same name; Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres; and Fort Chartres, fifteen miles northwest of Kaskaskia.

ORIGINAL SQUATTERS

One who was well informed wrote of these people, many years ago, as follows: "Their intercourse with the Indians and their seclusion from the world developed among them peculiar characteristics. They assimilated themselves with the Indians, adopted their habits, and almost uniformly lived in harmony with them. They were illiterate, careless, contented, but without much industry, energy and forethought. Some were hunters, trappers and anglers, while others run birch bark canoes by way of carrying on a small internal trade, and still others cultivated the soil. The traders or *voyageurs* were men fond of adventure, and of a wild, unrestrained Indian sort of life, and would ascend many of the long rivers of the West, almost to their sources, in their little birch-bark canoes and load them with furs bought from the Indians. The canoes were light and could be easily carried across the portages between the streams."

There was attached to these French villages a "common field" for the free use of the villagers, every family, in proportion to the number of its members, being entitled to a share of it. It was a large, enclosed tract for farming purposes. There was also at each village a "common," or large enclosed tract, for pasturage and feed purposes, and timber for building.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE

The *Western Annals* had this to say concerning the inhabitants of this territory: "They were devout Catholics, who, under the guidance of their priests, attended punctually upon the holidays and festivals and performed faithfully all the outward duties and ceremonies of the church. Aside from this, their religion was blended with their social feelings. Sundays, after mass, was their special occasion for their games and assemblies. The dance was the popular amusement with them, and all classes, ages, sexes and conditions, united by a common love of enjoyment, met together to participate in the exciting pleasure. They were indifferent about the acquisition of property for themselves or their children. Living in a fruitful country, which, moreover, abounded in fish and game, and where the necessaries of life could be procured with little labor, they were content to live in unambitious peace and comfortable poverty. Their agriculture was rude, their houses were humble, and they cultivated grain, also fruits and flowers; but they lived on, from generation to generation, without much change or improvement. In some instances they married and intermarried with surrounding Indiana tribes."

These remote villages and settlements were usually protected by military posts—Detroit especially, which in 1763, when held by the English, had resisted the assaults of the great Pontiac—and had witnessed the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war a century before the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OHIO LAND COMPANY

The best description of this great company is found in the secretary of state's reports of 1876, and is from the pen of that most accurate writer and gatherer of statistics, Hon. Isaac Smucker, of Licking County:

While Congress had under consideration the measure for the organization of a territorial government northwest of the Ohio river, the preliminary steps were taken in Massachusetts toward the formation of the Ohio Land Company, for the purpose of making a purchase of a large tract of land in said territory and settling upon it. Upon the passage of the ordinance by Congress, the aforesaid land company perfected its organization and by its agents, Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Maj. Winthrop Sargent, made application to the board of treasury July 27, 1787, to become purchasers, said board having been authorized four days before to make sales. The purchase, which was perfected October 27, 1787, embraced a tract of land containing about a million and a half acres situated within the counties (as now known)

of Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia, subject to the reservation of two townships of land six miles square, for the endowment of a college, since known as the Ohio University, at Athens; also every sixteenth section, set apart for the use of schools, as well as every twenty-ninth section, dedicated to the support of religious institutions; also sections 8, 11 and 26, which were reserved by the United States for future sale. After these deductions were made, and that for donation lands, there remained only nine hundred and sixty-four thousand acres to be paid for by the Ohio Land Company, and for which patents were issued.

At a meeting of the directors of the company, held in November, 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam was chosen superintendent of the company, and he accepted the position. Early in December six boat builders and a number of other mechanics were sent forward to Simrall's Ferry (now West Newton), on the Youghiogheny river, under the command of Maj. Haffield White, where they arrived in January, and at once proceeded to build a boat for the use of the company. Col. Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, of Massachusetts, and Col. Return J. Meigs, of Connecticut, were appointed surveyors. Preliminary steps were also taken at this meeting to secure a teacher and chaplain, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. Daniel Story, who sometime during the next year arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in the capacity of the first missionary and teacher from New England.

Early in the winter the remainder of the pioneers, with the surveyors, left their New England homes and started on their toilsome journey to the western wilderness. They passed on over the Allegheny mountains, and reached the Youghiogheny about the middle of February, where they rejoined their companions who had preceded them.

The boat, called the "Mayflower," that was to transport the pioneers to their destination, was forty-five feet long, twelve feet wide and fifty tons burden, and was placed under the command of Captain Devol. Her bows were raking, or curved like a galley, and strongly timbered; her sides were made bullet proof, and she was covered with a deck roof, so as to afford better protection against the hostile savages while floating down towards their western home, and during its occupancy there before the completion of their cabins. All things being ready, they embarked at Simrall's Ferry, April 2, 1788, and passed down the Youghiogheny into the Monongahela, and thence into the Ohio, and down said river to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they arrived April 7th, and then and there made the first permanent settlement of civilized men within the present limits of Ohio.

Many of the Yankee colonists had been officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were, for the most part, men of intelligence and

character and of sound judgment and much ability. In short, they were just the kind of men to found a state in the wilderness. They possessed great energy of character, were enterprising, fond of adventure and daring and were not to be intimidated by the formidable forests, nor by the ferocious beasts sheltered therein, nor by the still more to be dreaded savages, who stealthily and with murderous intent roamed throughout their length and breadth. Their army experiences had taught them what hardships and privations were, and they were quite willing to encounter them. A better set of men could not have been selected for pioneer settlers than were these New England colonists—those brave-hearted, couraegous hero-emigrants to the great northwest, who, having triumphantly passed the fiery ordeal of the Revolution, volunteered to found a state and establish American laws, American institutions and American civilization in the wilderness of the uncivilized West.

FIRST SETTLEMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

Of course, no time was lost by the colonists in erecting their habitations, as well as in building a stockade fort and in clearing land for the production of vegetables and grain for their subsistence, fifty acres of corn having been planted the first year. Their settlement was established upon the point of land between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, just opposite and across the Muskingum from Fort Harmer, built in 1786 and at this time garrisoned by a small military force under command of Major Doughty. At a meeting held on the banks of the Muskingum, July 2, 1788, it was voted that Marietta should be the name of their town, it being thus named in honor of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France.

SURVEYS AND PUBLIC LAND GRANTS

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river was the seven ranges of congressional lands, and was executed pursuant to an act of Congress of May 20, 1785. This tract of "the seven ranges" is bounded by a line of forty-two miles in length, running due west from the point where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses the Ohio river; thence due south to the Ohio river, at the southeast corner of Marietta township, in Washington county; thence up the said river to the place of beginning. The present counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe and Washington are, in whole or part, within these seven ranges.

The second survey was that of the Ohio Company's purchase, made in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 23. 1785, though the contract was not completed with the Ohio company until October 27, 1787. One hundred thousand acres of this tract, called donation lands, were received

on conditions as a free gift to actual settlers. Portions of the counties of Washington, Athens and Gallia are within this tract, also the entire county of Meigs. The donation lands were in Washington County.

The next survey was the Symmes Purchase and contiguous lands, situated to the north and west of it, and was made soon after the foregoing. The Symmes Purchase embraced the entire Ohio river front between the Big Miami and Little Miami rivers, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and reaching northward a sufficient distance to include an area of one million acres. The contract with Judge Symmes, made in October, 1787, was later modified by act of Congress bearing date of May 5, 1792, and by an authorized act of the President of the United States, of September 30, 1794, so as to amount to only three hundred eleven thousand six hundred eighty-two acres, exclusive of a reservation of fifteen acres around Fort Washington, of a square mile at the mouth of the great Miami, of sections 16 and 29 in each township, the former of which Congress had reserved for educational purposes and religious affairs; exclusive also of a township dedicated to the interests of a college; and sections 8, 11 and 26, which Congress reserved for future sale.

The tract of land situated between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, known as the Virginia military lands, was never regularly surveyed into townships, but patents were issued by the President of the United States to such persons (Virginians) as had rendered service on the continental establishment in the army of the United States (hence the name), and in the quantities to which they were entitled, according to the previous acts of Congress of August 10, 1790. It embraces a body of six thousand five hundred and seventy square miles, or four million two hundred and four thousand eight hundred acres. The following counties are situated in the tract: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison and Union entirely and greater or less portions of Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Warren, Greene, Clarke, Champaign, Logan and Hardin.

Connecticut ceded all lands in the Northwest to which she claimed title to the United States (except the tract which has been known as the Western Reserve), by deed of cession bearing date September 14, 1786, and in May, 1800, by the act of the Legislation of said state, renounced all jurisdiction and claim to the "territory of the Western Reserve of Connecticut." The tract of land was surveyed in 1796 and later into townships of five miles square, and in the aggregate contained about three million eight hundred thousand acres, being one hundred and twenty miles long and lying west of the Pennsylvania state line, all situated between forty-one degrees and forty-two degrees and two minutes of north latitude. Half a million of acres of the foregoing lands were set apart by the state of Connecticut, in 1792, as a donation to the

sufferers by fire (during the Revolutionary War) of the residents of Greenwich, New London, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New Haven and other Connecticut villages whose property was burned by the British; hence the name "firelands", by which this tract taken from the western portion of the Reserve has been known. It is situated chiefly in Huron and Erie Counties, a small portion only being in Ottawa County. The entire Western Reserve embraces the present counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Trumbull; also the greater portion of Mahoning and Summit and very limited portions of Ashland and Ottawa.

THE FRENCH GRANT

is a tract of twenty-four thousand acres of land bordering on the Ohio river within the present limits of Scioto County, granted by Congress in March, 1795, to certain French settlers of Gallipolis who, through invalid titles, had lost their lands there. Twelve hundred acres were added to this grant in 1798, making a total of twenty-five thousand two hundred acres.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS

were surveyed under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 1, 1796, and contained two million five hundred and sixty thousand acres. This tract was set apart to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, hence the title by which it is known. It is bounded by the "seventh range" on the east, by the Greenville treaty line on the north, by the congressional and refugee lands on the south, and by the Scioto river on the west, including the county of Coshocton entire, and portions of the counties of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin Delaware, Marion, Knox and Holmes.

THE MORAVIAN LANDS

are three several tracts of four thousand acres each, situated respectively at Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem, all on the Tuscarawas river. These lands were originally dedicated by an ordinance of Congress of June 1, 1796, and were surveyed and patents issued to the Society of the United Brethren, for the purpose above specified.

THE REFUGEE TRACT

is a body of land containing one hundred thousand acres, granted by Congress February 18, 1801, to persons who fled from the British provinces during the Revolutionary War and took up arms against the

mother country and in behalf of the colonies, and thereby lost their property by confiscation. This tract is four and one-half miles wide and extends forty-eight miles eastward from the Scioto river, at Columbus, into Muskingum County. It includes portions of the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking and Muskingum.

DOHRMAN'S GRANT

is a township of land six miles square, containing thirteen thousand acres, situated in the southeastern part of Tuscarawas County. It was given to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant of Lisbon, by act of Congress of February 27, 1801, "in consideration of his having during the Revolutionary War given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war."

INDIAN TREATIES

By the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded with the Iroquois or Six Nations (Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas) October 23, 1784, the indefinite claim of said confederacy to the greater part of the valley of the Ohio was extinguished. The commissioners of Congress were Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee. Cornplanter and Red Jacket represented the Indians.

This was followed in January, 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, by which the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas, and Chippewas relinquished all claim to the Ohio valley and established the boundary line between them and the United States to be the Cuyahoga river, and along the main branch of the Tuscarawas to the forks of said river, near Fort Laurens, thence westwardly to the portage between the headwaters of the Great Miami and the Maumee or Maumee of the lakes, thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. This treaty was negotiated by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arhur Lee, for the United States, and by the chiefs of the aforesaid tribes.

A similar relinquishment was effected by the treaty of Fort Finney (at the mouth of the Great Miami), concluded with the Shawnees January 31, 1786, the United States commissioners being the same as the foregoing, except the substitution of Samuel H. Parsons for Arthur Lee.

THE TREATY OF FORT HARMAR

held by General St. Clair January 9, 1789, was mainly confirmatory of the treaties previously made. So was also the treaty of Greenville, of August 3, 1705, made by General Wayne, on the part of the United

States, and the chiefs of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the norh-western Indians, which re-established the Indian boundary line through the present state of Ohio and extended it from Loramie to Fort Recovery, and from thence to the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river.

The rights and titles acquired by the Indian tribes under the foregoing treaties were extinguished by the general government by purchase or subsequent treaties. The Western Reserve tract west of the Cuyahoga river was secured by a treaty formed at Fort Industry, in 1805. The lands west of Richland and Huron Counties and north of the boundary line to the western limits of Ohio were purchased in 1818. The last possession of the Delawares was purchased in 1829, and by a treaty made at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1842, by Col. John Johnston and the Wyandots chiefs, the last remnant of the Indian tribes in Ohio sold the last acre of land they owned within the limits of the state to the general government, and retired the next year to the far West, settling at and near the mouth of the Kansas river.

FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS

In the month of October, 1787, Congress appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor; Maj. Winthrop Sargent, secretary, and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Armstrong, judges of the territory; the latter, however, declining, John Cleves was appointed in his place. July 9, 1788, Governor St. Clair arrived at Marietta and, finding the secretary and a majority of the judges present, proceeded to organize the territory. The Governor and judges were the sole legislative power during the existence of the first grade of territorial government. Such laws were in force as were in other states, and were such as applied to the people of the territory.

THE SECOND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that after it should be ascertained that five thousand free male inhabitants actually resided within the territory the second grade of government could, of right, be established which provided for a legislative council, and also an elective house of representatives, the two composing the law-making power of the territory, provided always that the governor's assent to their acts was had. He possessed the absolute veto power in each branch, and nothing could become a law without his sanction. The conditions that authorized the second grade of territorial government, however, did not exist until 1798, and it was not really put into operation until September, 1799, after the first grade of government had been in operation eleven years.

EARLY TERRITORIAL LAWS

The first law was proclaimed July 25, 1788, and was entitled "An Act for Regulating and Establishing the Militia." Two days thereafter the Governor issued a proclamation establishing the county of Washington, which included all the territory east of the Scioto river to which the Indian title had been extinguished, reaching northward to Lake Erie, the Ohio river and the Pennsylvania line being its eastern boundary; Marietta, the seat of the territorial government, also became the county seat of Washington County.

Quite a number of laws were necessarily adopted and published during 1788 and the following year. From 1790 to 1795 they published sixty-four, forty-four of them being adopted at Cincinnati during the months of June, July and August of the year last named, by the Governor and Judges Symmes and Turner. They are known as the "Maxwell Code," from the name of the publisher, and were intended, says the author of *Western Annals,* "to form a pretty complete body of statutory provisions." In 1798 eleven more were adopted. It was the published opinion of Chief Justice Chase "that it may be doubted whether any colonly, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had so good a code of laws." Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof made previous to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the territory. Probably four-fifths of the laws adopted were selected from those in force in Pennsylvania, and others were mainly taken from the statutes of Virginia and Massachusetts.

Washington county, embracing the eastern half of the present state of Ohio, was the only organized county of the Northwest Territory until early in 1790, when the Governor proclaimed Hamilton County, which embraced all the territory between the Big and Little Miami rivers, and extended north to the "Sanding Stone Forks," on the first named stream.

Undoubtedly Wayne County was the third in order of organization. The Ordinance of 1787, referring to the territory "Northwest of the River Ohio," divided it into three divisions, the "Western", the "Middle" and the "Eastern." Howe, in his "History of Ohio," says: Wayne County was established by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, Aug. 15, 1796, and was the third county formed in the Northwest Territory. Its original limits were very extensive, and were thus defined in the act creating it: "Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, upon Lake Erie, and with said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the carrying place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to the east boundary of Hamilton County (which is a due north line from the lower

Shawnees town upon the Scioto River); thence by a line west northerly to the southern part of the portage between the Miamis of the Ohio and the St. Mary's River; thence by a line also west northerly to the southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and the Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof (including the lands upon the streams emptying into the said lake); thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, Sinclair and Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, the place of beginning."

"These limits embrace what is now part of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and all of Michigan, and the towns of Ohio City, Chicago, Sault St. Mary's, Mackinaw, etc." The same is given in the "Hundred Year Book," issued by the state of Ohio in 1902.

It will be observed that Hamilton was the second county organized in Ohio. There were situated within its limits, when organized, several flourishing villages that had their origin during the closing months of 1788 and early in 1789.

Cincinnati was laid out in 1789, by Col. Robert Patterson, Mathias Denman and Israel Ludlow. Several not very successful attempts had also been made at various points between Cincinnati and the mouth of the Great Miami by Judge Symmes. The early settlers in Hamilton County were mostly from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. The Scioto valley was next to be settled, and chiefly by persons from Virginia and Kentucky.

The early settlement along the shore of Lake Erie, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, had such representative men as Governor Samuel Huntington and Hon. Benjamin Tappan, and the good words that General Washington said of the New Englanders who settled at Marietta could with a slight modification apply to the pioneers of the aforesaid settlement.

EARLY OHIO VILLAGES AND TOWNS

The following is a list of the principal villages and towns of the Northwest Territory, started and built up during territorial rule, with the time of surveying the firsts lots, also names of the proprietors:

Marietta, laid out in 1788 by Rufus Putnam and the Ohio Land Company.

Columbia, laid out in 1788 by Benjamin Stites, Major Gano and others.

Cincinnati, laid out in 1789 by Robert Patterson, Mathias Denman and Israel Ludlow.

Gallipolis, laid out in 1781 by the French settlers.

Manchester, laid out in 1791 by Nathaniel Massie.

Hamilton, laid out in 1795 by Israel Ludlow and Generals Dayton and Wilkinson.

Franklin, laid out in 1795 by William C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper.

Chillicothe, laid out in 1796 by Nathaniel Massie.

Cleveland, laid out in 1796 by Job V. Styles.

Franklinton, laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant.

Steubenville, laid out in 1798 by Bazaleel Wells and James Ross.

Williamsburg, laid out in 1799.

Zanesville, laid out in 1799 by Jonathan Zane and John McIntire.

New Lancaster, laid out in 1800 by Ebenezer Zane.

Warren, laid out in 1801 by Ephriam Quinby.

St. Clairsville, laid out in 1801 by David Newell.

Springfield, laid out in 1801 by James Demint.

Newark, laid out in 1802 by William C. Schenck, G. W. Burnett and John N. Cummings.

At the time the territorial government ended in Ohio, Cincinnati was the largest town within the territory and contained about one thousand population. It was incorporated in 1802.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN TRIBES AND MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

From the time of the organization of the government of the Northwest Territory, in 1788, until the ratification of the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, the attitude of many of the Indian tribes towards the white settlers was that of extreme and unrelenting hostility. The military organizations which had marched against them, before the establishment of civil government in the great Northwest, had signally failed to subjugate them or secure a permanent cessation of hostilities. The disastrous expedition of General Braddock in 1755, of Major Wilkins in 1763, of Colonel Bradstreet in 1764, of Colonel Lochry in 1781 and of Colonel Crawford in 1782, and the disgraceful and murderous expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas in 1782, only tended to inflame the hostile Indians and inspire them with greater

courage in their hostile movements and aggressive measures against the white settlers. The fruitless, if not abortive campaigns of Colonel McDowell in 1774, of General Broadhead in 1781, of course led to no salutary results. Even the successful campaigns of Colonel Boquet in 1763-64, of Lord Dunmore and General Lewis in 1774, and of George Rogers Clark in 1788, failed to secure peace with the western tribes. The inhabitants of the Northwest Territory were therefore, from the 7th of April, 1788, when the first immigrants arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, until the treaty of Greenville was concluded in August, 1795, constantly liable to the stealthy but deadly attacks of the perfidious, merciless savages of the Northwest. But they met their deadly, cruel, relentless foes in the spirit of genuine manhood—of true, determined, unflinching heroism. They were men worthy of the heroic age of the West. Bravely did they bear themselves during those seven years of toil and privations, of dread and apprehension, of suffering and sorrow, of blood and carnage.

To secure the speedy termination of these savage atrocities the national government early organized a number of military expeditions, the first of which being that of General Harmar, in 1790, who was then commander-in-chief of the military department of the West. He had a few hundred regular troops under his command, stationed chiefly at Fort Harmar and Fort Washington, which served as the nucleus of his army. The great body of his troops, however, numbering about fourteen hundred, were Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers, the former being under the immediate command of Col. John Hardin and the latter of Colonel Trotter. The expedition left Fort Washington and marched to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers (now Fort Wayne, Indiani), where detachments of the army, under command of Colonel Hardin, on the 19th and 22nd of October, encountered the enemy and suffered mortifying defeats. Of course, the campaign failed to give peace or relief from apprehended barbarities.

The next year General St. Clair, the Governor of the territory, who had had a Revolutionary record of patriotism and ability, organized an sole purpose of this military movement was to destroy the common enemies expedition, whose strength exceeded somewhat that of General Harmar's. It met with a most disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791, near the headwaters of the Wabash, now in Mercer County, Ohio, the battlefield now being known as Fort Recovery. Of fifteen hundred men in the battle, more than half of them were either killed or wounded, and it was indeed a great calamity to the disheartened and greatly harassed pioneers of the Northwest Territory.

Immediately upon the defeat of General St. Clair, the federal government took the preliminary steps to raise a large army to operate

against the hostile tribes for the purpose of finally and permanently subjugating them. Military preparations, however progressed slowly, and the summer of 1794 had nearly passed before the confederated hostile Indians were met in battle array by General Wayne's army. The battle was fought at the Maumee Rapids at Fort Meigs, in Wood County, Ohio. The same is known as the battle of Falling Timbers, though sometimes called battle of the Maumee. Wayne's army numbered about three thousand men, well disciplined and ably officered, sixteen hundred of whom were mounted volunteer troops from Kentucky, commanded by General Charles Scott, of said state, who was the second ranking officer of the army. The choice, however, fell upon Gen. Anthony Wayne, the old comrade-in-arms of the President, and to him is justly ascribed the honor of defeating the Indians commanded by the celebrated chief, Blue Jacket, on the Maumee, August 20, 1794, and of permanently breaking the power of a very formidable Indian confederacy. Cessation of hostilities followed the victory and a peace was secured which the general government had vainly sought by friendly negotiations—a peace that continued for many years, even until after the Northwest Territory had ceased to be and the important incidents and events connected therewith had passed into history.

SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

The Territory of the Northwest having reached a position where it contained five thousand free male inhabitants, on the 29th of October, 1798, preliminary steps were taken to cause it to take on its second grade in governmental affairs, by proclaiming a call for an election of territorial representatives, the same to be held the third Monday in December, 1798. The representatives from Wayne County were Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabert. These, with nineteen other representatives, met at Cincinnati January 22, 1799, and nominated ten men, whose names they forwarded to the United States Congress, five of whom were to be selected by that body to constitute the Legislative Council of the territory. They then adjourned, to meet Sept. 16, 1799.

March 22, 1799, either Congress or the President (it is not known which) chose from among the names already mentioned, including those from Wayne County, the following gentlemen to compose the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory, their term of office to continue for five years, any three of whom to form a quorum: Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County; Henry Vanderburg, of Vincennes, Knox County; Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington County; James Findley, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County; David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson County.

The Ordinance of 1787 named Congress as the authority in whom was nati, September 16, 1799, and effected a permanent organization. The Territorial Council. But it will be borne in mind that said ordinance was passed by a congress that legislated in pursuance of the articles of confederation, while yet we had neither President nor United States senators, hence authority was given to Congress to make a selection. But it is highly probable that the aforesaid authority was later transferred to the President, or to the senate, or to them jointly.

FIRST COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Both the Council and the House of Representatives met at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and effected a premanent organization. The president of the Council was Henry Vanderburg; the secretary was William C. Schneck; doorkeeper, George Howars, and sergeant-at-arms, Abraham Cary. The officers of the first House of Representatives were: Speaker of the House, Edwin Tiffin; clerk John Riley; doorkeeper, Joshua Rowland; sergeant-at-arms, Abraham Cary.

Thirty bills were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, but the Governor vetoed eleven of them. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then secretary of the territory, a delegate to Congress, by a vote of eleven to ten that were cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of General and Governor St. Clair. The first session of the Territorial Legislature was prolonged until November, 1800, at which time they reassembled at Chillicothe, which place had been made the seat of the territorial government. The second session only lasted about one month.

On May 9, 1800, Congress passed on act establishing Indian Territory, with boundary including the present states of Indiana and Illinois, and William Henry Harrison having accepted the office of governor of that territory, it devolved upon the Territorial Legislature, at its second session, not only to elect a delegate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, but also to elect a delegate to serve during the succeeding Congress. William McMillan, of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Paul Fearing, of Marietta, was elected to serve from March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1803. They were both reputed to be men of superior ability.

By the organization of Indian Territory, the counties of St. Clair, Knox and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territory, and with them, of course, Henry Vanderburg, of Knox County, president of the Council; also Shardock Bond, of St. Clair County; John Small, of Knox County, and John Edgar, of Randolph County, members of the popular Legislature.

November 23, 1801, the third session of the Territorial Legislature was commenced at Chillicothe, pursuant to adjournment. The time for

which the members of the House of Representatives were elected having expired, and an election having been held, quite a number of new members appeared. The Council remained nearly as it was at the previous session, there being but two changes, that of Solomon Sibley, of Detroit, Wayne County, who took the place of Henry Vanderburg, thrown into the new territory; Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen president of the Council.

Wayne County, as then constituted, was represented in the third session by Francois Joncaire Chabert, George McDonald and Jonathan Schieffelin. This was the last session of the Territorial Legislature of the Northwest Territory, with Ohio as a part, because Congress, on April 30, 1802, passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio river to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes. Members of the constitutional convention for Ohio met at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802, to perform the duty assigned them.

The territorial government was ended by the organization of the state goevrnment, March 3, 1803, when the history of the state of Ohio commenced in fact.

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS IN WAYNE COUNTY

In the late Ben Douglas's history of Wayne County, issued in 1878, the description of the various campaigns of a military nature that have taken place on and near Wayne County soil has been so fairly and correctly treated from a true historical standpoint that it has been thought wise to incorporate much of the chapter in this work.

Crawford's expedition was under direction of the United States government, and not under the black flag, as has sometimes been stated. The purpose of Crawford's expedition was to protect the settlements of the frontier, but not, as has sometimes been supposed, to destroy the Indian tribes who were innocent of any crime. Mr. Butterfield in his "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky," cleared up many of the hitherto mysteries touching this much-talked-of campaign.

As a matter of history, startling and interesting to us all, and to expel uncertainty concerning the occupancy of Wayne County by soldiery prior to and during the early settlement of it, this brief chapter is introduced. It will be neecssary to summarize, as this section was not the theater of any signal exploits, but simply on the line of transit to the subsequent tragic field. Researches along this line were instigated in a measure by the fact that in the minds of many people they have been associated with the war of 1812. In this search for material there have

been frequently pointed out a score of exact spots where Crawford encamped, the precise place where he crossed Killbuck, the Indian trail that he followed, or the road that he had cut through the woods, etc. All of which opinions are honestly entertained, but altogether incorrect. Heckwelder, Doddridge and dozens of others have denounced and defamed the organization as bandits, a troop of murderers, intent on slaughtering the rest of the Christian Indians, and repeating the massacre of Gnadenhutten, with which the brave Williamson was identified. To place Crawford and the purpose of his campaign fairly before the public, it is only necessary to allude to the instructions of Gen. William Irvine, commander of the western department, located at Fort Pitt, addressed to the officer that might be appointed to command the expedition against the Indian town, or in proximity to Sandusky:

"The object of your command is to destroy with fire and sword (if practicable) the Indian town and settlement at Sandusky, by which we hope to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country; but if impracticable, then you will doubtless perform such other services in your power as will, in their consequences, have a tendency to answer this great end. * * *

"And it is indispensably necessary that subordination and discipline should be kept. The whole ought to understand that, notwithstanding they are volunteers, yet by this tour they are to get credit for it in their tours of military duties; and that for this and other good reasons they must, while out on this duty, consider themselves to all intents subject to military laws and regulations for the government of the militia when in active service. You must always have in view laws of arms, of nations, or independent states."

The volunteers constituting the force, numbering about four hundred and eighty men, were principally Pennsylvanians, in the vigor and bloom of their active life. Butterfield asserts that two-thirds of them were from Washington County, Pennsylvania. In a manuscript letter, written November 10, 1799, General Irvine says: "The troops were volunteer militia, part Pennsylvanians and part Virginians, and a few continental officers whom I sent."

By the 25th of May, 1782, the river had been crossed and the men mustered at the old Mingo towns west of the Ohio. Immediately an election was had for officers, William Crawford being chosen colonel, by five of a majority, over David Williamson, his competitor, who had many persistent friends.

The dauntless commander of the ill-starred expedition was of Scotch-Irish parentage, but a native or Orange County, Virginia, where he was born in 1732. He was a companion and associate of Washington, with whom he had acquired a knowledge of land surveying. He

was commissioned an ensign when twenty-three years old, in 1755, by the governor of Virginia. Subsequently he served under General Forbes, and in January, 1776, as a lieutenant-colonel, he joined the Revolutionary army. He crossed the Delaware with Washington Christmas day and rejoiced with him in Trenton over victory the following day. He was retired in October, 1781.

But soon a scheme was discussed, in view of the threatening aspect of the border and Indian troubles, especially the tribes in the vicinity of Sandusky. Against his fixed determination to remain in private life were arrayed the public exigency, his powerful impulse of patriotism, and the warm friendship he had for General Irvine. With severe reluctance he accepted the command to which he had been elected May 24, 1782. So it was that the sunlight of the following morning found William Crawford, then fifty years of age, at the head of an army of our columns marching from Mingo Bottom for Sandusky, its objective point, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Here the description of Mr. Butterfield concerning the movement of this campaign will be given in his own language, as follows:

"The route lay through what is now the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland and Crawford, nearly to the center of Wyandot County, Ohio. A direct course would have led near the present towns of New Philadelphia, Millersburg, Loudonville and Galion, but, as will hereafter be seen, this straight line was not followed. The whole distance, except about thirty miles at the end of the route, was through an unbroken forest.

"The principal impediments to a rapid march were the hills, swamps and tangled growth of forests. The Muskingum, Killbuck, forks of the Mohican and Sandusky were the streams to be crossed, all of which, at this season of the year, and especially in the spring of 1782, were not fordable without difficulty. As the cavalcade moved up over the bluff, an almost due west course was taken, striking at once into the wilderness, now deepening and darkening around it. The army progressed rapidly at first, moving along the north side of Cross Creek, which had already received the name it still bears. After leaving what is now Steubenville township, it passed through the present township of Crosscreek, and Wayne, to the western boundary of Jefferson county, as at present defined, crossing into what is now Harrison county, in German township; thence across the summit to the spot where the town of Jefferson now stands. From this point a straight course would have led them, at no great distance, into what is now Carroll county. But their horses had tired under their heavy loads in the hills and swamps. This obliged them to incline to the southward, toward the wasted Moravian towns, into a more level country, though more frequented by hunters

and warriors. This alternative was accepted by Crawford with great reluctance, as his policy was to avoid trails and the region infested by the enemy, relying for success, as already stated, upon effecting a surprise. Otherwise he would have followed Williamson's trail from Mingo Bottom to the Muskingum, which led along a considerable distance south, near where Smithsfield, in Jefferson, and Cadiz, in Harrison counties, now stand, through a region not so difficult to be traversed, but on the line of the Indian traces between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers."

From the moment of starting, every precaution was taken against surprises, or ambuscades, and this too although, as yet, not an Indian had been seen. The wily nature of the savage was too well understood by the commander of the expedition to allow of any confidence of security because no foe had been discovered. Nothing worthy of note transpired until Monday night, the 27th, while at their encampment. Here a few of the men lost their horses, and as their continuing with the army, unable as they were to carry little besides their arms, would only prove a source of embarrassment, they reluctantly, therefore, retraced their steps to Mingo Bottom.

Sixty miles had been made in four days' march, when the fourth encampment was made upon the charred remains of New Schonbrunn. "During the evening," continues the same author, "Major Brinton and Captain Bean went some distance from camp to reconnoiter. When but a quarter of a mile away they espied two savages, upon whom they immediately fired, but without effect. These were the first hostile shots fired at the foe. It was supposed by Crawford that the army had not before been discovered by the enemy. Fallacious belief! Secrecy now being out of the question, as the two Indians had made their escape, it only remained for Crawford to press forward, with all possible dispatch, to afford the enemy as little time as possible for defensive preparations. The march was therefore continued on the morning of the 29th, rapidly, but with greater precaution than had previously been observed. The guides, taking a northwest course through the wilderness from the Muskingum, brought the army to the Killbuck, some distance above the present town of Millersburg, the county seat of Holmes county. Thence they marched to the Killbuck. At a short distance the army reached a a large spring, later known at Butler's or Jones' spring, near the line of Wayne county, ten miles south of Wooster, where, on the evening of May 30th, the volunteers encamped. At this spring one of the men died and was buried, his name being cut on the bark of a tree close by his grave.

"From this point the army moved westward along the north side of what is known as Odell's lake, passing between two small lakes, where

they found the heads of two large fish, freshly caught, lying on the ground, which awakened suspicion that Indians were near. Thence they passed the spot where afterward was founded the village of Greentown, in Ashland county, as now known. From this point they struck across to the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, up which stream they traveled until a spring was reached, near where the city of Mansfield now stands, in Richland county; thence a little north of west, to a fine spring five miles farther up in what is known as Spring Mills, on the line of the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, eight miles east of the town of Crestline, in Crawford county. The army halted and pitched camp there for the night.

"It forcibly pressed forward into what is now Crawford county, to a point on the Sandusky river a short distance west of Crestline, where a brief halt was made and enjoyed. Although on the enemy's threshold, being then but twenty-five miles from the contemplated point, there was not visible the face of a solitary red devil. Their march was vigorously conducted, leaving Bucyrus about three miles to the north, when a rest was made near the present village of Wyandot. After extraordinary caution and the most circumspect care, on the morning of the 4th of June the expedition—then but ten miles from its destination—opened march. This was executed with considerable celerity, and the Wyandot town was soon in possession of Crawford and his men. But the artful and wary Copper Cheeks were not there! The cunning of the wily savages was demonstrated and the surprise strategy forestalled and outwitted!

"The abandoned Indian village was occupied but a few brief hours by the somewhat disappointed but indomitable commandant and his troops. He resolved upon pursuit, which was commenced. But before much progress in this respect had been made, and for prudential and grave reasons, he checked his advance and convened his subordinates for purposes of consultation. The substance of their deliberations was to not much longer continue in the pursuit, as the absence of the Indian force on the plain lands induced the sober conjecture that they were concentrating their hordes for bloody and stubborn opposition. For such is the antithesis of the Indian character, such its fecundity of plot and design, such its fertility in original conception, that to circumvent it is no easy task—and with this vast central fact was Crawford familiar. As a consequence a body of light horse was utilized as scouts. Their reconnoiterings soon developed the locality and position of the tawny warriors, of which fact Crawford was immediately apprized. The advance of the savages was slow but determined. Crawford prepared for battle and ordered a forward movement. Sharp volleys from his ranks soon caused them to withdraw from a grove which they had selec-

ted, a most favorable position. Captain Pipe, or The Pipe, commanded the Delawares, the van of the assailants, and with him were Girty and Wingenund. Soon the Delawares were reinforced by the Wyandots, the whole force being under the command of the infamous Elliott, a white demon, who ordered a flank movement, which for a while tasted mightily like disaster to the brave boys who mustered on Mingo Bottom. But the American position, in spite of the craft of the enemy, was valorously maintained. From four o'clock, when the gauntlet of the battle was accepted, until the shadows of the night were descending the conflict was carried on, and very frequently with ambiguous success to our arms. However, as night approached, the firing perceptibly diminished and by daybreak it had substantially subsided.

"The victory was clearly with the Americans, and although Crawford was left in full possession of the battlefield, yet the Indians were far from being dispirited. They well knew that reinforcements were hastening to their relief—that these would certainly reach them on the morrow.

"The next day, June 5th, irregular and random interchanges of musketry were indulged in without serious 'hurt or inconvenience' to either side. Meanwhile plans had been consummated for a desperate and decisive assault.

"'Alas! how hope is born to expire.'

"This project was dashed in its inception, crushed in embryo. Mounted Assyrians from a British camp made their appearance in the interests of the barbaric wretches whom they were inciting to cruelty and revenge. Here was an element of resistance on which Crawford had not calculated, and which had not excited the remotest suspicion. That night a council of war resolved that prudence dictated retreat, and when orders were issued to that effect, the same took place at 9 P. M. Suspecting a retreat and general backward movement, the Indians began a sharp fire, which produced some temporary confusion and consternation, but which was unaccompanied with any stirring results. This was but a slight impediment to the retreat, as it was soon undertaken, with Crawford in the front. The Delawares and Shawnees interposed prompt and stout resistance. Flank and rear of the army were sorely harassed. A portion of it has become considerably demoralized. For the first time it was now discovered that Colonel Crawford was missing, as was also Dr. Knight, the surgeon of the command.

"David Williamson, on whom devolved the control of the force, displayed great activity and zeal in restoring order and dispelling confusion. Nor was the jewel of good luck to be awarded him either, for, on the 6th of the month, he was 'brought up standing' by his persistent pur-

suers. Yet he delivered heroic battle, and although attacked on the front, left flank and rear, his assailants soon inclined to withdraw. As the retreat continued, at intervals the enemy would pour a destructive fire into our ranks, but through the chivalrous efforts of Williamson and Lieutenant Rose any rout or stampede was avoided.

"After the final shots were exchanged the boys who had escaped the torment and the tormentors were permitted to return to the Ohio as best they could through the wilderness, without any serious molestation or fear."

Of this ill-turned military campaign it is useless to write further, than to describe as best we can from the writings of others the harrowing catastrophe which befell the bold and gallant leader, Crawford.

THE BURNING OF COLONEL CRAWFORD

Col. William Crawford's capture and cruel death by burning paints one of the darkest pictures in the great Indian warfare of this country. His capture resulted from the confusion incident to the retreat and the solicitude he had for his son John, his son-in-law and nephew, from whom he had become separated. He was ambuscaded by a gang of Delawares about twenty-eight miles east of the battlefield, and borne to an Indian camp where, besides the Colonel and Dr. Knight, were nine other prisoners. On the 10th of June the prisoners were marched to Sandusky, over thirty miles distant, accompanied by seventeen Delawares, who carried the scalps of four white men. The next day, The Pipe and Wingenund visited them, The Pipe painting the faces of all the prisoners black. They were then marched to Wyandot, a distance of eight miles, and thence to Tymochtee creek, where it was distressingly evident that their doom was sealed. Here an Indian took possession of Knight, who was to escore him to the Shawnees towns, distant, as the Indian said, forty miles. The Doctor became somewhat sociable with his red companion, and, as it was the 12th of June, the mosquitoes were rather bothersome so they concluded to build a fire to banish the little tormentors. The Doctor, in poking up the fire, managed to secure a good dogwood club and, vigilant of an opportunity, delivered a staggering blow upon the head of his custodian, precipitating him to the ground. Rocovering from the blow, the Indian sprang to his feet and scampered away, yelling in true Indian fashion. This was Knight's moment of escape, and gloriously did he embrace it. Narrow indeed was his escape from the fagot and the tormentor's flame! Doctor Knight, after passing through Wayne county, reached Fort Pitt July 4th, just twenty-one days after his escape.

But no such story is to be recorded concerning poor Colonel Crawford. Butterfield describes the inhuman burning of Crawford in these graphic words:

"Crawford was stripped naked and ordered to sit down. The Indians now beat him with sticks and their fists. The fatal stake—a post about fifteen feet high—had been set firmly in the ground. Crawford's hands were bound behind his back, and a rope fastened, one end to the foot of the post and the other to the ligature between his wrists. The rope was long enough for him to sit down or walk around the post once or twice, and return the same way. Crawford then called to Girty and asked if they intended to burn him. Girty answered 'Yes'. He then replied he would take it all patiently. Upon this Captain Pipe made a speech to the Indians, who, at its conclusion, yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said.

"The spot where Crawford was now to be immolated to satisfy the revengeful thirst of the Delawares for the blood of the borderers, was in what is now Crawford Township, Wyandot County—a short distance northeast from the present town of Crawfordsville.

"About four o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, June 11, 1782, the awful torture began. The Indian men took up their guns and shot powder into Crawford's naked body, from his feet as far up as his neck. It was the opinion of Knight that not less than seventy loads were discharged upon him! They then crowded about him and, to the best of Knight's observation, cut off both of his ears, for when the throng dispersed, he saw blood running from both sides of his head.

"The fire was about seven yards from the post to which Crawford was tied. It was made of small hickory poles, burnt quite through in the middle, each end of the pole remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians, by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with powder.

"These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him, so that whichever way he ran around the post, they met him with the burning fagots. Some of the squaws took broad boards, upon which they carried a quantity of burning coals and hot embers, and threw the same on him, so that in a short time he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk on.

"In the midst of these extreme tortures, Crawford called to Girty and begged of him to shoot him. Girty, by way of derision, told him he had no gun. Crawford, at this period of his suffering, besought Almighty God to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for an hour and three-quarters or two hours longer,

as near as Knight could judge, when at last, being almost spent he lay down upon his stomach.

"The savages then scalped him, and repeatedly threw the scalp into the face of Knight, telling him that was his great captain. An old squaw whose appearance, thought Knight, every way answered the ideas people entertain of the devil, got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes and laid them upon his feet and began to walk around the post. She next put burning sticks to him, but he seemed more insensible of pain than before. Knight was now taken away from the dreadful scene.

"Tradition is that Crawford's life went out with the setting of the sun.

"The next morning in passing the spot, Knight witnessed the bones of his old comrade and commander lying among the debris of the wasted flames of the day before.

"Who that admires valor in the human breast can fail to appreciate, aye even love, the God-like fortitude of this man. To be shot in battle, to be stabbed to the heart by an assassin, would be a glorious release from the bondage of a life compared with the damnable and diabolical process of dispossessing the startled soul of its raiment of flesh."

While it is true that the Indians did not follow the retreating army as a body farther than the eastern line of Crawford County, some of the stragglers were pursued much farther. A party of six was overtaken in Wayne County by some Shawnee scouts, and two of them murdered. Their names are not now known.

The story of Philip Smith, who was shot in his arm and who became separated from the command, is one of unusual interest. He was but a young man, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1761. He was likewise a pioneer of Ohio, and came to Wayne County in 1811. He was the father of Nathan W. Smith, a life-long resident of Wooster Township.

Isaac Newkirk, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, grandfather of John W. Newkirk, of Clinton Township, and Narcissa L., wife of Benjamin Douglas (recently deceased), was a volunteer in this expedition, and it is believed that it was he who discovered, during their encampment there, near Odell's Lake, the widely known Newkirk spring. He was so delighted with it and the beautiful surrounding prairies and wooded uplands, that he subsequently entered a section of these lands.

The above account of the famous Crawford campaign has been largely quoted from the extracts and radical historical points, as given in Butterfield's and Ben Douglas's account of it, and will no doubt ever be considered the true statement of fact as to the points visited and the

movements made by this little pioneer army who sought to defend the frontier settlers as against the cruel Indian tribes.

BEALL'S CAMPAIGN—1812

What was and is still referred to as "Beall's Army," consisted of a regiment of raw, undisciplined Ohio militia, with, perhaps, an ingredient of similar material from some of the western counties of Pennsylvania. But little can be obtained from the government archives or state papers concerning this campaign—indeed Ben Douglas almost gave the task up as useless. However, to his labors are we indebted for the knowledge we do possess, and which is here imparted to the reader.

Prior to the war of 1812 General Beall, who had served in the regular army and who had removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1803, was made colonel of the militia of said county, and subsequently a brigadier-general. After the surrender of Hull, August 16, 1812, a terrible consternation seized upon the whole community, whereupon a detachment of the militia was organized under Beall and turned in the direction of the western frontier. He marched his detachment to Canton, Stark County, Ohio, where additions were made to it from Stark and Jefferson Counties, etc., enlarging its rank and file to the dimensions of a full regiment. No time was lost in organizing the new militia companies, when a regular frontier campaign was inaugurated. Reaching the Wayne County line, they passed through Sugarcreek Township and Paint Township, thence on to Wooster where they made a brief encampment; thence to the northwest, crossing the Big Killbuck a few rods north of the old salt works, on the line of the Indian trail; thence west and south to the farms of John A. Lawrence, Esq., and Joshua Warner, Sr., about two miles west of Wooster; thence due west, near the line of the state road, passing through or near the present site of Jefferson and Reedsburg, in Plain Township; thence on to Jeromeville, and going to the north of Hayesville, Ashland County; thence to the Huron, Sandusky and Fort Meigs. Throughout this march General Beall accompanied the army to Camp Huron, where he joined the troops of the Western Reserve, under Gen. Elijah Wadsworth and Gen. Simon Perkins. Here they were personally visited by the commander-in-chief, Gen. William Henry Harrison, who organized all the troops into a single brigade, devolving the command upon General Perkins. From this point General Beall returned home.

A detachment of three hundred men, under Major Cotgreve, were at one time ordered to the relief of General Winchester, but, hearing of the disaster that had befallen that officer, they retreated to the Rapids where General Harrison was stationed, and who retired to Carrying

River, for the purpose of forming a junction with the troops in the rear and favoring the convoy of artillery and stores then coming from Upper Sandusky. What proportion of the army of General Beall was at the siege of Fort Meigs is not now known, but possibly all of them. His army was an eager, patriotic band, composed largely of farmers and their sons, though their march was seemingly an irregular one and at times widely scattered and without the order of military discipline, but their patriotism was none the less genuine. As far as Camp Huron it presented but few obstacles, and was characterized by sudden alarms, scouts, scares and skirmishes. Beyond that, its part in the drama is only seen by dim lights and almost disappears in the excitement of the actors in the heavier scenes.

There can be no doubt that the transit of this army through the country was a source of terror to the Indians, and that its very presence was a great protection to the early settlers against their murderous invasions.

Thomas Eagle, who settled in Mohican Township, then Wayne, but now in Ashland County, in May, 1809, piloted Beall's army from Wooster to Jeromeville and on farther west, and it was by the direction of this officer that the old fort at Jeromeville was built. He also took the Jerometown Indians prisoners, and Baptiste Jerome's wife and daughter, who shortly after died, an act for which the General was criticized.

General Beall, during the earlier stages of the war, caused the arrest of Jerome on the grounds of disloyalty and had him incarcerated in Fort Stidger for a short period.

BATTLE OF THE COW PENS

The following concerning the battle of the Cow Pens is the account given in Knapp's History of Ashland County, and also verified by others:

"In the summer of 1812 General Beall passed through Ashland County with the army, composed mostly of the militia and mounted volunteers, on their way to Fort Meigs. They encamped for two weeks upon what is now known as the Griffin farm, about one mile and a half northeast of the present village of Hayesville. While there one dark night, when it was raining, when the army was wrapped in slumber and not dreaming of war, when nothing was heard but the patter of the rain and the sentinel's cry 'All is well,' there came, borne upon the damp night air, the sharp, shrill crack of a rifle. The sentinels rushed in and reported the enemy upon them. The drums beat to arms, horses neighed, bugles sounded. The ground trembled with the dull thud of squadrons tramping. The order was given to 'Fire,' and never before or since was such a noise and din heard in Vermillion as there was on

that eventful night. The cavalry charged in the direction of the supposed enemy, but, finding no person or thing, they returned from the charge and reported that the foe had retreated; but when the first gray of morning appeared, the outposts discovered that they had been firing upon a herd of cattle belonging to the settlers, which had been roaming through the woods, and had slaughtered seventeen. This was afterward known among the soldiers as 'The Battle of the Cow Pens', and was the only engagement in which many of them were employed, altho others gave vent to the patriotism that filled their bosoms and yielded up their lives upon the bloody ramparts of Fort Meigs."

LATEST TRIBES OF WAYNE COUNTY INDIANS

Fortunate indeed it was that the early settlers did not have to fight and defend themselves against the savage Indians as did the pioneers in other sections of Ohio and farther west, especially in Indiana, where the Prophet and his brother, old Tecumseh, made long and bloody war upon the whites. But little Indian blood was shed by the early settlers among the few skirmishes that occasionally took place.

The Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees, etc., were among the most numerous and the last tribes of the red race to roam over Wayne county soil, as they gave a last farewell look upon this fertile goodly domain and receded to the far-off West.

THE DELAWARES

According to Heckwelder, the Moravian, the Delawares, from a tradition of their tribe, possessed the western portion of this continent,—the Lenni Lenape supposed to be residing there,—but in the distant and receding ages they traveled eastward to the Mississippi, where they encountered the warlike Iroquois, with whom they formed a league against other tribes. Successful in their achievements, they arrogated to themselves all the territory east of the Mississippi, whereupon a division was made in which the Delawares extended themselves to the Potomac, Susquehanna, Hudson and Delaware rivers.

In 1650 the Five Nations subjugated them and they were again reduced to vassalage by their old confederates, the Iroquois. A westward movement was afterwards made by the larger portion of them, when they recrossed the Allegheny mountains and finally, about 1768, made their chief settlements in Ohio. In the Revolutionary struggle with England these Indians stood with Great Britain. They grew riotous over the defeat of St. Clair and danced and yelled and got drunker than King Bacchus himself.

In 1795 the United States obtained possession of their lands on the Muskingum and they were removed to the Wabash valley in Indiana, where they remained until 1819, when they went toward the setting sun. Some of the branch tribes did not follow the main tribe, however, but for a time remained in the East, hovering around Pittsburg, but ultimately journeyed West. The Wolf tribe was one of the branches of which Captain Pipe was a notable chief, and who experienced much savage, delirious joy in the roasting of Colonel Crawford, mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. Of this tribe and quality were the Delawares, who roamed over Wayne County at an early day and were here when the whites first came in.

THE WYANDOTS

These Indians were a fragmentary tribe from the Tobacco nation of the great Hurons. Judge Jeffries is authority for the following concerning these people:

"In the dispersion of the Hurons, after halting for a time at Michillimackinac, being there attacked by the Iroquois, they removed to the islands at the mouth of Green Bay, where they fortified on the main land. Here they were pursued by the Iroquois and for safety went southward to the domains of Illinois, from thence westward to the Mississippi and country of the Sioux, where their stay was very short, as the Sioux soon drove them beyond their lines. Their next place of residence was at the southern extremity of Lake Superior, which country the abandoned in 1671 and emigrated to Michillimackinac. They did not remain upon this land, but located in the northern part of Michigan, and later many of the tribe settled near Detroit and on the Sandusky river in Ohio. There they went by the name of the Wyandots. They wielded great influence over the neighboring tribes. Tradition traces them back no farther than the landing of the French at Quebec in 1535. They were many years neighbors and friendly with the Senecas, and left their ancient lands and took up their residence near Green Bay. After the French had supplied the Senecas with guns, powder and lead, they made another attack upon the Hurons at Green bay and at first were entirely successful, but by the strategem of the Hurons all the Senecas were cut off, not one of the war party remaining alive to tell the sad tale of blood.

"The Wyandots thereafter, also being furnished with arms and munitions of war, resolved to return to their own country in the vicinity of Detroit. On their way thither they encountered the Senecas on the lake, in the vicinity of Long Point, where a desperate battle was fought upon the water, in which the Wyandots' loss was very heavy. This was the last battle between the Wyandots and Senecas. The former took an

active part on behalf of the French in the war which resulted in the reduction of Canada by the English, and were a potent power against the English in Pontiac's war.

"By the timely treaty of September 29, 1817, between the Wyandots and the federal government there was granted to the former a body of land twelve miles square, the center of which was the fort, now the site of Upper Sandusky, the county seat of Wyandot County, O. Also, at the same time, was granted them a tract of a mile square on Broken Sword Creek. They occupied these lands until July, 1843, when they emigrated to their present place of residence west of the Mississippi River, having disposed of their lands by treaty in 1842. At the time of their emigration they numbered about seven hundred."

THE SHAWNEES

The Shawnees were called the Bedouins of the American wilderness, and were a savage, bloodthirsty and warlike tribe. Their blood leaped with the hot blood of the South, whence they came. From Georgia they were driven to Kentucky by other and more peaceful tribes, and from Kentucky they came North, some of their number settling in Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, while others centered near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their territory extended from Sandusky and westward toward the great Miami. They were ever at war. The great war chief, Tecumseh, was of this tribe, as was also his brother, the great Indian Prophet, who fought the famous battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana, November 7, 1811, against General Harrison.

Taylor in his "History of Ohio," says, "For forty years the Shawnees were in almost perpetual warfare with America, either as British colonies or as independent states. They were among the most active allies of the French during the Seven Years war, and after the conquest of Canada, continued in concert with the Delawares, hostilities which were only terminated after the successful campaign of General Boquet. Under the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, they lost nearly the whole of the territory which they held from the Wyandots, and a part of them, under the guidance of old Chief Tecumseh, again joined the British standard during the war of 1812-14."

Thus it will be observed that the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees —the first to occupy the valley of the Muskingum and thence to Lake Erie and the Ohio river, asserting possession over nearly one-half of the domain contained now within Ohio—were asserting possession through a stubborn antagonism to the American people and the cause of our national independence. Their fiendish cavorts, warring and plundering raids in-

cluded vast areas, and to this hour fading and unfading drops of blood mark the line of their accursed marauds.

INDIANS OF WAYNE COUNTY, STRICTLY SPEAKING

The Indians that inhabited Wayne County, as now bounded, when the first settlers came in to make for themselves homes to develop the country, seemed to exist by an implied tenure. A dread of the whites akin to fear, apparently possessed these Indians. Something like a haunting memory of the crimes of their race was ever upon them. Not mutual or even tribal relations existed among them, and their pacific dispositions towards the early settlers presented but another distinctive characteristic of the Indian—the cunning caution of self-interest begotten of fear itself. They roamed in pairs, or squads of a half dozen, though in some of their villages and settlements they would collect together to the number of two to three hundred, sometimes as high as four hundred. In Clinton, East Union, Franklin and Chippewa Townships, they congregated in largest numbers. Their sudden disappearance from the county was most remarkable, occurring, as it were, in a single night, and that, too, soon after the war of 1812-14 had been announced. They scented the bad breath of the coming carnival and hastened westward to deepen the blood stain on their hands.

WAYNE COUNTY INDIAN TRAILS

The trail of the American Indian was to be plainly seen on every hand when the first pioneers came to Wayne County, but with the passing of the decades they have become forever lost, living only in tradition and for the most part in surmise. In Hutchins' history of the celebrated expedition of General Boquet against the western Indians in 1764, in which the English marched an army of one thousand five hundred men into and through what is Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to the forks of Muskingum River, he refers to five different routes from Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) through the Ohio wilderness. The route that most concerns this county and its people was as follows:

"Second route, west-northwest, was twenty-five miles to the mouth of Big Bever, ninety-one miles to Tuscarawas in Stark County, sixty miles to Mohican John's Town (in Mohican Township, near Jeromeville), forty six miles to Junandat, or Wyandot Town; four miles to Fort Sandusky, twenty-four miles to Fremont, Sandusky County. The total distance from Fort Pitt was two hundred and sixteen miles to Fort Sandusky; to Sandusky River two hundred and forty miles."

This trail penetrated Wayne County in section 12, Paint Township; thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing over sections 32, 31 and 30

in Sugar Creek Township; thence entering East Union Township on section 25, bearing north to section 24; thence more directly west, passing about a mile north of Edinburg; thence to Wooster Twp, entering it from the east in section 13, and thence to the Indian settlement south of Wooster and on the site of the old Baptist burying ground. From that point in a northwesterly direction, cutting zig-zag through the southwestern part of what is now the city of Wooster, crossing the Henry Myers farm, passing the old salt lick; thence crossing the Killbuck creek a few rods north of the public bridge on the Ashland highway; thence west across the old Hugh Culbertson farm; thence for quite a distance along the line of the Ashland road; thence in a northwestern direction to Reedsburg, in Plain Township; thence to Mohican John's Town, and thence on to Fort Sandusky.

INDIAN CHIEF KILLBUCK

This noted Indian was of the Delaware tribe and was much displeased at the action of Braddock's army, and at a war council he, in conjunction with another chief, Shingiss, made the following scathing speech:

"We know well what the English want. Your own traders say that you intend to take all our lands and destroy us. It is you who have begun the war. Why do you come here to fight? How have you treated the Delawares? You know how the Iroquois deceived us into acting as peace mediators; how they shamed us, and took our arms; put petticoats on us; called us women, and made us move three times away from our homes. And why? Because the English paid them a few beads and blankets, and paint, and when their senses were stolen away with firewater they sold our lands; but we tell you this must cease. We are no longer women, but," striking his breast, "men—men who can strike, and kill and—Yes," hissed out old Shingiss, springing to his feet, rising to his full stature, his wicked little eyes flashing a venemous fire, "we are men and no longer women! We have thrown off the petticoat of the squaw, and have seized the keen tomahawk of the brave. I speak," stamping his foot, "as one standing on his own ground. Why do you come to fight our land? Keep away! French and English. The English are poor and stingy. They give us nothing but a few beads, some bad rum, and old word-out guns, which kick back and break to pieces; and their traders cheat us and fool us and our squaws and maidens. But I tell you we won't suffer it longer."

MASSACRE OF SIXTEEN INDIANS AT WOOSTER

The following account of an Indian massacre at Wooster was so graphically given in Ben Douglas's History of Wayne County (1878) that it is here reproduced:

"As we have said, our early settlements were made pretty generally in peace, and therefore we are barren on anything thrilling and startling in way of border strife. One hostile demonstration, however, occurred, which we propose to narrate, within the present corporation of Wooster, with the circumstances and details of which but few if any of the surviving pioneers of Wayne County have any knowledge.

"This incident itself so little resembles a fierce Indian struggle, the heroes of which sensational and resolute narrators too frequently seek to invest with apotheosis, that only in its more liberal interpretation can be embraced in the catalog of great border exploits. It is the only violent collision that we have to chronicle transpiring within the present limits of the county between the pale and copper faced.

"A gang of Indians intent on a foraging expedition started from the region of Sandusky in an easterly direction, and in the course of their hunting and predatory peregrinations succeeded in reaching the white settlements on the banks of the Ohio and near Raccoon Creek, some distance from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their sole object being plunder and theft, without regard for sacrifice of human life, they crossed the river in bark canoes and for a while mingled with the whites, in apparent friendship, who had established quite a colony there. When opportunity, 'foul abettor,' furnished a safe occasion for it, these remorseless devils and incarnate fiends, with their antipathy and hatred of the pale face, pounced upon and murdered five of their number, and burned to the ground seven dwellings, together with the families they sheltered. This act of diabolism and hellish slaughter very naturally aroused the community. Blood called for blood. The insulted silence of the air broke into echoes of revenge.

"A company of thirty men, fearless of flints and fate, was immediately organized for the purpose of pursuit and punishment. The command was taken charge of by Capt. George Fulkes, the peer of Brady in Indian warfare. Better indeed than Brady did he know their character, for at the age of three years he had been stolen by the Indians from his father, then living on the Raccoon Creek, they retaining charge of him until he was a man, when his father bought him from them and restored him to his family. Later Brady became an expert Indian fighter. After crossing the river with their plunder, and apprehensive that they might be followed, the Indians observed the precaution of cutting the bottoms out of their canoes, and made great haste to retrace their steps in the

direction from which they came. Could they but reach Sandusky with their stolen goods they would be safe enough.

"Keenly alive to the immediate pursuit that might take place and determined to run down and exterminate the murderers, no time was lost in the outset. The river was dashed over. The track of the fleeing assassins was soon scented. Indications eventually pointed to the fact that they were in the proximity of the fugitives, but whether the Indians knew this or not we are not apprized. Late one evening, Captain Fulkes and his men, from what is known now as Robinson's Hill, a short distance south of Wooster, discovered the camp fires of the enemy on what is now the Point, or Flat-iron at the intersection of South Bever street and Madison Avenue, in the present limits of the city of Wooster. Avoiding all rashness and adopting the policy of caution, he concluded to make no attack that evening. So, to elude detection, they crossed over to Rice's hollow, remaining there for the night, or until the moon arose when preparations were made for the assault. The arrangements completed, the advance was made and the Indian camp surrounded. At a given signal they fired upon them, killing fifteen, all of the party except one who had gone to the bottoms to look after the traps. Hearing the noise of the musketry he rushed in the direction of the camp and, calling to Captain Fulkes, who understood some dialect, asked, 'What's the matter?' 'Come on,' shouted Fulkes, 'nothing is the matter.' The Indian advanced toward Fulkes, but when within a few paces of him an unruly lad perforated his carcass with a bullet.

"A shallow grave was scooped upon the Point before described, and here the sixteen Indians were rolled together and earthed over, their spirits having been unceremoniously delivered to the keeper of the Happy Hunting Ground.

"Of Captain Fulkes we know but little, save that he was a bold Indian fighter."

WAYNE COUNTY BLOCK HOUSES

From the date of the first settlement in this country until the establishment of peace after the war of 1812, the inhabitants were compelled to erect block houses and stockades for their immediate protection. This was done as a precaution against invading foes from the unfriendly Indians. This was made all the more a necessity after Hull's defeat and surrender, as that event much emboldened them in their bloody raids upon the handful of white settlers. Hence these block houses were found in various sections of Wayne County.

On Market Street in Wooster, just North of the site on which the Lutheran Church now stands there was once one of these places of

safety erected, and it is said to have been the largest of any in the county. It was named Fort Stidger, built by Gen. George Stidger, of Canton, in 1812, and it was a double building, covered by one roof, and had a separating hall or passage between the two sections. Here the different families of the town and nearby community would assemble when danger seemed imminent, and remain there during the night.

Another was built over the Killbuck, about three miles west of Wooster, on land later owned by Joshua Warner. This building was still standing, in a good state of preservation, in 1878. Mr. Warner, however, had weather-boarded its timbers and plastered its interior walls. His family had used it for a part of their residence for sixty-five years.

Another one of the "forts" stood six miles east of Wooster, near what was called King's Tavern, and still farther on was another, near the old Andrew Lucky tavern, south of Fredericksburg but a short distance, and also on the farm later owned by Thomas Dowty, in Franklin Township, similar defensive structures were provided for the protection of the settlements thereabouts. A company of soldiers was at one time quartered at the old Morgan fort. There were still others, of less magnitude and importance, at different points within Wayne County. These block houses were universally built on an eminence, by which position the surrounding country might the more easily be viewed, thus obviating a surprise by the too sudden approach of the enemy.

In many respects these forts resembled the ordinary cabin. They were built of logs, laid one over the other and tightly fitted, with little holes notched between them and called port-holes. Through these openings the inmates could readily point their guns and fire, at the same time being protected against the enemy's shots. With the exception of one door, there were no other modes of egress or ingress. The structure was built of solid timbers, firmly and securely fastened inside, and, like the rest of the building, sufficiently firm to resist any volley of bullets. They were usually two stories high; that portion of the building from the ground to the height of about eight feet was formed of shorter logs than the section above it, which, being constructed of longer logs, formed a projection over the lower story, which gave the occupants the chance of shooting down on their assailants, or otherwise punishing them with axes or pikes, should they attempt to climb and enter it, or apply a torch.

The note of many a false alarm was sounded, and many a panic-stricken family rushed for protection to those old wooden walls.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN 1840

The following is a list of the Revolutionary war pensioners in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1840: Perry Township—Barnett Hagerman, aged eighty years. Plain Township —Augustus Case, aged eighty-seven. Jackson Township—Ezra Tryon, aged eighty. Canaan Township —Rufus Freeman, aged seventy-eight. Wayne Township—John Davidson, aged eighty-four. Chippewa Township—Christina Franks, aged seventy-three; Isaac Underwood, aged seventy-four. Milton Township—Benjamin Foster, aged eighty-six; Benjamin Cotton, aged eighty-three. Greene Township—Conrad Metsker, aged eighty-two. East Union Township—Jesse Richardson, aged eighty-four; Simon Goodspeed, aged seventy-six. Wooster Township—Robert Cain, aged seventy-seven.

PENSIONERS OF THE WAR OF 1812

The subjoined is a list of the soldiers of the war of 1812 (war with Great Britain), as shown to be residents of Wayne County, Ohio, and in force in 1878, according to the state records at Columbus:

John Achenbach, Moreland; John B. Espy, Wooster; William Johnson, Wooster; Simon Keeney, Canaan; George Messmore, Apple Creek; Benjamin Potter, Millbrook; Daniel Rieder, Koch's; Rachel Bugler (widow), Fredericksburg; John Crummel, Apple Creek; Henry Fike, Smithville; Sylvanus Jones, Wooster; John Ludwig, Reedsburg; James McFadden, Cedar Valley; Thomas Pittenger, Lattasburg; Henry Starner, Wooster; Catherine First (widow), Apple Creek.

WAYNE COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR

Trouble had been had between the two republics—the United States and Mexico—growing out of certain encroachments upon the part of Mexicans, for some time, and finally, on May 12, 1846, war was declared against our southern neighbors. The bill levying war called for fifty thousand soldiers and an appropriation of ten million dollars. War was really officially declared on the day following, by President James K. Polk. On September 21-23 the battle of Monterey was fought, the first in importance of any in the conflict. The country manfully responded to the call for volunteers.

It is with a just pride, today, that the sons and daughters of the men who lived in Wayne County can point to the fact that Wayne County did her share nobly and well. Tuesday, May 26, 1846, the Fourth Brigade, Ninth Division, Ohio Militia, was hastily mustered at Wooster, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Over thirty on

that day signed the muster rolls. Capt. Peter Burkett, of the Bristol Light Artillery, and David Moore, of the "Wooster Guards," were present with orders to enlist a company. The officers at the head of the list below given were chosen to command the company, which consisted of eighty-five men, and on Tuesday morning, June 9, 1846, they started for Massillon.

On the morning of their departure General Coulter, on behalf of the Wooster Cadets, presented to them a handsome flag, making an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Captain Moore. Before leaving they were mustered on the northeast corner of the public square, where the members of the company were presented with Testaments by the ladies of Wooster. The company left Massillon the night of June 11th, on board two canal boats, en route for Camp Washington, near Cincinnati. They broke camp, at the place just mentioned, early July 3rd, and the same day left Cincinnati on the "New Era" and "Tuscaloosa" for New Orleans. For some time they were encamped near the old General Jackson battle ground.

James D. Robison, M. D., of Wooster, was the first surgeon of the regiment, leaving Cincinnati July 3rd for Mexico. They served in the Third Ohio Regiment (there only being three regiments), commanded by Col. Samuel Curtis, a graduate of West Point and for several years a lawyer of Wooster, and with George W. McCrook as lieutenant-colonel.

The treaty of peace was ratified at Queretaro, May 30, 1848.

The following is a list of the Mexican soldiers who went from Wayne County, Ohio:

Moore, D. (Captain)
Burkett, P. (first lieutenant)
McMillen, J. (second lieutenant)
Botsford, Eli (sergeant-major)
Armstrong, James
Atkinson, William C.
Brainard, John F.
Bower, Wilson
Bair, Jacob
Boyd, William
Bowers, Abraham
Beach, Elijah
Blakely, Albin
Baits, David F.
Cooper, P. M.
Craigg, John
Carpenter, Isaac
Culbertson, Eli B.
Chaffe, Amos
Case, Nathaniel
Crawford, James
Craven, Robert
Crouse, Jacob M.
Coy, Josiah P.
Correston, Alexander
Duck, Daniel
Diviney, William R.
Dye, James R.
Emerson, R. D.
Edmonds, A. C.
Fleckenger, Jacob
Freeman, James A.
Fritts, Uriah
Fishburn, Howard
Flannagan, John O.
Fritts, Samuel

Frizinger, George
Geyer, Henry
Galvin, Barney
Goliff, Andrew
Grove, William
Harris, Terry
Hawk, Michael H.
Hess, Jesse
Honn, John
Hemperley, M. H.
Jenkins, George
Joliff, Abraham
Lloyd, John
Lowry, Robert B.
Lowry, James A.
Merrick, John
Moses, William
McCullom, Cyrus J.
Marsh, Joseph
Plumer, J. C.
Powers, Almon H.
Ryan, Jacob
Rambaugh, J. B.
Richard, George
Rice, Frederick
Reighley, Geo., Jr.
Stanley, Wilson M.
Stall, Jacob
Sheldon, Jiles
Strunk, William
Stoffer, William H.
Stanley, Homer
Sample, John
Snyder, Michael
Stavig, Abram
Shoeters, Oswald
Taylor, Thomas
Tweeig, J. E.
Wickey, Daniel
Wood, Charles B.
Wachtel, George
Yergen, John

WAYNE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR

Wayne County, in common with all Ohio counties, did her part in putting down the rebellion of the people of the Southern states from 1861 to 1865. Patriotism was instilled into the people of this county by reason of the early settlers having been of the good old Revolutionary stock. It is not the province of this work to go into the causes of the Civil War, but to give some account of the men sent forth to subdue the rebellion. The part Wayne County enacted in this war was prompt and conspicuous, she having furnished from 1861 to 1865 over three thousand two hundred volunteers, not including a considerable conscript force. The volunteers were distributed among the various regiments, as follows: One company of the Fourth Regiment; one of the Sixteenth Regiment, in the three months', and five in the three years' service: one in the Forty-first Regiment; five in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment; three in the One Hundred and Second Regiment: one company in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment: three companies in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment of National Guards, and a detachment of thirty men in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Regiment. These were all infantry organizations. Wayne County also furnished one company for the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, small detachments for several artillery companies, besides many fragmentary enlistments in the different infantry organizations.

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and that demonstration culminated in the great civil strife that had been fomenting for many years, really over the question of slavery. Wooster shared in the patriotic excitement of the period and recruiting commenced at once.

The first public meeting of the citizens in Wooster was held at the old court house, on the evening of April 11th, when a wildly-patriotic crowd assembled. Hon. William Given was chosen chairman and James McMillen acted as secretary. Patriotic speeches were made by Judge Given, Eugene Pardee, William M. Orr and several others. Recruiting had been going on previously, however, and fifty men had enlisted through the efforts of James McMillen, Jacob Shultz and R. B. Spink, the company—the first raised in Wayne County—being filled up that evening at the mass meeting just mentioned.

NAMES OF THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS

There is always much interest attached to the names of the men who first, in the true and sublime spirit of loyalty, respond to the call of their country, hence the list of this pioneer company is here appended:

Arnold, J. W.
Armstrong, George
Anderson, Francis M.
Armstrong, John
Arnold, Levi
Barrett, John F.
Black, James
Bodine, Joseph D.
Black, Anthony A.
Bess, David
Brandt, J. C.
Black, D. Y.
Brinkerhoff, D. O.
Brighton, William
Baumgardner, William H.
Brown, Hubbard
Bucher, W. H.
Carr, J. H.
Cline, William
Carey, George W.
Cassidy, D. S.
Cole, Thomas
Chapman, Alfred
Cline, George
Cutter, Henry
Cook, H. H.
Dice, Thomas
Dyarman, Orlando
Duck, John W.
Dice, J. H.
Dyherman, Nathan
Egbert, Joseph
Everly, Evan
Eberly, William
Eberman, William G.
France, Marion
Foggleson, Corodon
Flack, David
Fitch, John
Francis, George C.
Fishburn, Howard
Gordan, Samuel
Groff, John
Graybill, L.
Gray, Cyrus
Gray, Alexander
Headrich, Henry
Hite, George
Hefflinger, Sylvester
Hoag, Ezra M.

Held, Harmon
Hoke, John
Hansom, William H.
Jeffries, Lemuel
Jahla, John
Johnson, John E.
Kennedy, Robert
Keehn, Frank
Kope, Aaron
Kramer, Benjamin
Kope, James
Lawrence, William
Lewis, Clifford
Lightcap, W. M.
Lehman, L. S.
Long, Charles W.
Lake, Joseph J.
Lyon, John F.
McClure, A. S.
McClure, W. H.
McClarran, J. W.
McMillen, James
Mutscheler, George
McGlennen, William
McElhenie, Robert
Miller, Frank
Mohn, D.
Musser, George
McClure, C. W.
Moffat, James
McClarren, Thomas
McLaren, H. O.
McKelvy, Edward
Pratt, Joseph D.
Pollinger, David S.
Pritchard, H. C.
Patterson, I. U.
Patterson, George
Reamer, S.
Shultz, Jacob
Spink, R. B.
Sanford, J. B.
Sands, W. W.
Scoby, L. H.
Swearinger, J. S.
Springer, John
Swickey, Henry
Stewart, George
Smedley, Edwin
Sowers, George
Segner, Robert
Smith, Matt H.
Shreve, Hiempsel
Singer, William
Smyser, Harmon
Ulrich, William H.
Urban, William
Vanata, Peter O.
Wain, John
Wilson, Jacob
Warner, T. C.

They immediately organized by electing James McMillen, captain Jacob Shultz, first lieutenant, and R. B. Spink, second lieutenant.

THE FOURTH OHIO REGIMENT

On Monday, April 21, 1861, the first company left Wooster for Columbus. Excitement ran high. Flags floated from nearly all buildings, and upwards of ten thousand people lined the streets from the court house to the station, and at the depot speeches were made on behalf of the citizens of the place by Judge William Given, Doctor Firestone, William M. Orr, Eugene Pardee, Benjamin Eason and others, and on the part of the volunteers by Capt. James McMillen, A. S. McClure and Levi Graybill. The company started for Columbus amid the tears and acclamations of the multitude.

Arriving at Columbus, the company was, on April 25th, incorporated with the Fourth Ohio regiment of infantry, becoming Company E. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, Lorin Andrews; lieutenant colonel, James Cantwell; major, James H. Goodman. The ranks were filled by two companies from Marion, two from Delaware, two from Mt. Vernon, two from Kenton, one from Canton and one from Wooster.

April 29th the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, and on May 4th was mustered into the three-months service by Capt. Gordon Granger, U. S. A. A few days later President Lincoln's call for three-years men was made public, whereupon the majority of the members of Company E and the regiment enlisted for that period, and were mustered in for three years, dating from June 5, 1861.

The regiment left Camp Dennison June 20, 1861, for West Virginia, where it participated in the campaign against Rich Mountain, under Gen. George B. McClellan. It was then ordered to New Creek, Maryland. August 9th it marched to Camp Pendleton, on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, where they encamped and fortified.

In the middle of September Lieutenant-Colonel Cantwell, with six companies of the regiment, among which was Company E, made an attack on the Confederates at Romney, Virginia, driving them from the town in great disorder and with severe loss. They were, however, reinforced in a few hours, and on the 4th the Union forces were compelled in considerable hurry, to evacuate the place and retreat to Fort Pendleton. John F. Barrett, of Wooster, was severely wounded in this engagement, being the first Wayne County soldier shot in the Civil War; William Cline, of Wooster, was also wounded in the same engagement.

October 26th, the same year, the Fourth Regiment, with other troops under command of General Kelley, again advanced on Romney, took the town after a short engagement, with a loss of fourteen killed and wounded, the Confederates suffering a number of killed and all their baggage, two pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners captured.

Romney was evacuated on the 10th of January, and the regiment transferred to Patterson's Creek, on the north branch of the Potomac, and thence in February to Paw-Paw tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, there, under General Lander, participating in the capture of Bloomery Gap, with a large number of Confederates and stores. Lander shortly after dying at Paw-Paw, Gen. Shields took command of the division and marched on Martinsburg, which the Confederates evacuated, after destroying a large amount of railroad and other property. March 11th Shields' command moved on Winchester, and on the 23rd and 24th engaged Stonewall Jackson in his retreat up the Shenandoah Valley. May 24th the regiment marched, via Luray, Front Royal, Ches-

ter Gap, Warrentown, Catlett's Station, to join McDowell's troops at Fredericksburg. On the 23rd the regiment, with others of Shields' division, was ordered back to the valley, via Manassas Junction. It reached Front Royal on the 30th, drove the enemy from the place, released a regiment of Union soldiers they had taken, captured a large amount of ammunition and supplies and a number of prisoners. On June 3rd it moved toward Luray, and on the 7th a forced march was made by the brigade to Port Republic, reaching there in time to check the enemy and cover the retreat of a portion of Shields' division, under General Carroll.

After marching and counter-marching in the valley, the regiment was, on the 4th, ordered to Alexandria, where it embarked to join McClellan's army, then supposed to be operating against Richmond. It arrived on the last day of the Seven Days' Fight, and was immediately under fire, losing several men. On the evacuation of the Peninsula by the national forces, August 16, 1862, the regiment returned to Alexandria. Capt. James McMillen was accidentally drowned at Alexandria during the embarkation of the regiment for the Peninsula. Its next important service was at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, where the regiment, as well as Company E, suffered heavily. Lieut. William Brighton of this company was killed in this engagement. May 3rd the regiment participated in the fearful battle of Chancellorsville, again suffering heavy loss. Its next great battle was Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, 1863, where its losses were also very heavy. On the 4th it was one of the three regiments that drove the enemy from Cemetery Hill, after they had driven a part of the Eleventh Corps from the field and gained possession of our two batteries. Generals Hancock, Howard, Gibbon and other prominent generals witnessed this charge and gave it the highest praise.

Shortly after this terrible battle the Fourth Regiment was ordered to New York City to assist in quelling a spirit of insubordination which had manifested itself there. The Fourth was soon ordered to Alexandria and went into winter quarters at Stevensburg on the 1st of December, 1863. It then participated in General Grant's campaigns and battles. Towards the close of the war, the ranks thinned by the bullets of the enemy and by disease, the company was mustered out of service, having traveled in its campaigns an aggregate of four thousand two hundred and fifty miles, and at all times maintained the highest reputation for discipline, soldiery behavior and good conduct on the battle field. Hence it will be observed that the pioneer company of men from Wayne county, proved in every instance worthy the name and fame of American soldiery.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY

As there are still living in Wayne county many descendants of the men who wore the loyal blue as members of the gallant Sixteenth Regiment, a short description of the various campaigns of this command will be given. The second company from Wooster was organized the latter part of April, 1861. Recruiting for it commenced on the 20th, and by the 25th the company was full, when the following officers were elected: Captain, George W. Bailey; first lieutenant, Aquila Wiley; second lieutenant Cushman Cunningham. It joined the Sixteenth Regiment at Columbus, Ohio, April 28th. There it drilled and remained at Camp Jackson several weeks, then west to West Virginia, and took part in the battle of Philippi, one of the first engagements of the war. The Wooster company, under command of Captain Wiley (Captain Bailey having been promoted to major), was stationed at Grafton, West Virginia and at Oakland Maryland, during the residue of three months' service. On the expiration of its term of enlistment the company was mustered out and returned home .

The Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, for three years' service, was organized at Camp Tiffin near Wooster, October 2, 1861. The regimental camp was located in Quinby Grove, a short distance northwest of the present site of Wooster College and on the grounds now occupied by the Prosser residence. Five companies for this regiment were recruited in Wayne County, commanded respectively by Eli W. Botsford, Hamilton Richeson, Samuel Smith, George U. Harn and A. S. McClure. The field officers were: Colonel, John F. DeCourcy; lieutenant colonel, George W. Bailey; major, Philip Keshner.

The regiment moved to Camp Dennison November 27, 1861, and remained there until December 19th, when it was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky. From that point it proceeded to join General Thomas' forces, then operating against Zollicoffer's command in southern Kentucky. After toilsome marches through mud and rain the regiment arrived at Somerset just in time to miss the battle of Mill Springs. The regiment remained near Somerset throughout Jan., 1862, when it was directed to Cumberland Ford, reaching there February 12th. Troops were assembling at the ford, under the command of Gen. George W. Morgan, to dislodge the Confederate forces occupying Cumberland Gap, a few miles distant. In March and April several reconnoisances were made in the vicinity of the gap, during which sharp skirmishing took place with the enemy. The Sixteenth lost several men, killed and wounded, during these engagements. In June Morgan's forces, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee troops, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland Mountains by Powell's Gap, thus effecting lodgement in

rear of Cumberland's Gap and necessitating its evacuation by the Confederates, who retreated to Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Union forces occupied the abandoned stronghold without further resistance.

At Tazewell, Tennessee, the regiment encountered Kirby Smith's army, in motion to invade Kentucky. A sharp engagement ensued in which the Sixteenth regiment was overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retreat to the gap, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and captured. At Cumberland Gap the situation was now indeed serious. They were surrounded on all sides and their supplies cut off. General Morgan determined to abandon the Gap and retreat to the Ohio river. After a toilsome march of sixteen days through a rough mountain region, the command reached the Ohio at Greensburg, Kentucky, October 3, 1862.

The regiment was next ordered to Charleston, West Virginia, and from thence to Memphis, Tennessee, to join General Sherman's command, then being organized for the capture of Vicksburg. In December Sherman's forces moved down the Mississippi in transports, arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo on Christmas day. The troops proceeded up the Yazoo several miles, when they were disembarked and prepared to assault Vicksburg on the Chickasaw Bluff side. On December 28th the enemy was driven out of his line of rifle-pits in front of the bluffs, and on the 29th of December Morgan's division was ordered to assault them. The position of the Confederates was impregnable and the assault was very disastrous. The Sixteenth lost very heavily. Capt. G. U. Harn was killed; Captain Van Dorn wounded and captured; Captain Ross wounded; Captain McClure wounded and captured; Lieut. P. M. Smith wounded and captured; Lieut. Heckert wounded and captured; Lieutenant-Colonel Kershner wounded and captured; Lieut. Voorhes wounded and captured; Captain Mills and Cunningham and Lieut. Buchanan captured. The regiment lost in this engagement three hundred and eleven officers and men killed, wounded and captured.

The next service of the regiment was at Arkansas Post, in which assault it lost several men. It then returned to Young's Point, on the Mississippi river, and from there it moved to Milliken's Bend, where it encamped until the 6th of April, 1863. The regiment then participated in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, in the battle of Champion Hills, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and the assault on the encroachments of Vicksburg in May, 1863, losing seventy men in each of these engagements.

After the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, the regiment joined the forces of General Sherman in his expedition against Jackson, Mississppi. In the assault at this place Captain Richeson was wounded and several of the Wayne county men killed. Returning to Vicksburg, the regiment was sent into camp, but was soon ordered to New Orleans to join Gener-

al Washburn's expedition to Texas. The regiment disembarked at De-Crows Point, and moved from thence to Indianola, and on to New Orleans April 12, 1864. From New Orleans it was ordered to Alexandria, on the Red river, to reinforce Banks' command, which was then retreating from before the forces of Dick Taylor. On arriving at Alexandria the Sixteenth was immediately placed at the front and participated in several engagements. Returning to Alexandria, it was detached to help construct a dam in Red river to facilitate the escape of the iron-clad fleet. From here Banks retreated to Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi, the Sixteenth forming part of the rear guard in this disorderly retreat. On reaching Morganza Bend the regiment went into camp, from where it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for muster out, returning there, and was discharged October 31, 1864.

The Sixteenth Regiment was one of the best disciplined regiments in the Union army. Its colonel, John F. DeCourcy, was a professional soldier, having served many years in the British army. The command was noted for its fine, manly, military bearing.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY

Company C, of the Forty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited in Wayne County in August and Sept., 1861. Its officers were: Aquila Wiley, captain; F. E. Pancoast, first lieutenant, and Rufus B. Hardy, second lieutenant. In the early part of September the company was ordered to Cleveland, where it was mustered into the Forty-First Regiment on the 19th of September. The field officers of this regiment were: Colonel, William B. Hazen; lieutenant-colonel, John J. Wizeman; major, George S. Mygatt. On November 6th the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, and from thence to Gallipolis, and from that point to Louisville, where it became a part of the Army of the Ohio, under command of General Buell. During the winter the regiment was encamped at Camp Wickliffe. In April, 1862, it took part in the great battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing). It lost in the first day's fight, one hundred and forty-nine officers and men killed and wounded. Capt. Wiley was severely wounded in this famous battle; also Lieutenant Pancoast, who subsequently died from the effects of his wounds.

After much hard campaigning in Alabama and Tennessee during the summer of 1862, the Forty-first Regiment joined the retreat of Buell to Louisville, and shortly after reaching there engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro, where it lost one hundred and twelve men killed and wounded.

In January, 1863, the regiment moved to Readyville, about twelve miles from Murfreesboro, where it remained until the 24th of June. During the months of July and August the Forty-First Regiment was kept in motion, and in September, 1863, participated in the battle of Chicka-

mauga, in which engagement it greatly distinguished itself. The next important battle in which it participated was Mission Ridge, fought November 23rd and 25th. Here one hundred and fifteen men of the Forty-first fell. Colonel Wiley lost a leg while gallantly leading the charge. General Thomas, on the field, complimented this regiment highly for its splendid conduct. After this battle they marched to Knoxville, and there re-enlisted as veterans; and when the men had enjoyed the veteran furlough, the regiment, with one hundred recruits, rejoined its division in eastern Tennessee, being placed in a battalion with the First Ohio Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberley commanding.

The regiment then participated in nearly all of the battles of Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta—Rocky Face Ridge, Dallas, Piney Top Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, etc. In this campaign the regiment lost one hundred and fifty-eight men, the regiment dwindling down to a mere skeleton of only ninety-nine men.

On the occupation of Atlanta by the Union forces the Forty-first Regiment was sent in pursuit of Hood, and participated in Thomas' victory over that Confederate General in front of Nashville. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas, where it was stationed near San Antonio until November, and then ordered mustered out. It reached Columbus, Ohio, about the middle of the month, and was finally discharged on the 26th of November, 1865, after four years and one month's service.

Company C, of this regiment, was a splendid company of men, of high reputation in all respects, and perhaps saw more hard service than any other company raised in Wayne county.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT

There were four full companies and a part of the fifth company of this splendid regiment raised in Wooster and Wayne county. Joseph H. Downing, George P. Emrich, Benjamin Eason and William G. Myers were elected captains of their respective companies. The field officers were: Colonel, Daniel French; lieutenant-colonel, Marcus M. Spiegel; major, John W. Beekman. The five Wayne County companies were recruited in August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Mansfield, August 29th. October 17th it was mustered into service, and on the 25th of the month moved to Covington, Kentucky, front which point it departed, November 24th for Memphis, Tennessee, reaching there December 7th. Here the regiment was assigned to Colonel Sheldon's brigade, of Morgan's division, being part of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and destined to operate against Vicksburg.

December 20th regiment moved on transports down the Mississippi river thence up the Yazoo, where it disembarked at Johnson's Landing and participated in the assault against Vicksburg. After the repulse

of the national forces from Vicksburg, the regiment embarked on transports and accompanied the expedition against Arkansas Post, which resulted successfully.

From Arkansas Post the regiment returned to Young's Point, and went into camp. Here it was decimated by disease, measles and typhus and malarial fever working havoc in its ranks. At one time over half the regiment was reported on the sick list. The officers became discouraged and resigned in large numbers, which contributed to the despondency of the private soldiers.

In April the regiment took part in Gen. Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, engaging in the battles of Champion Hill, Thompson's Hill, the Black River, and in the charges on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. It behaved gallantly in all of these actions. After the final fall of Vicksburg the regiment joined Sherman's army in his famous expedition against Jackson, holding the right of the column in its advance. In the operation against Jackson, Lieutenant Totten was mortally wounded and Colonel Spiegel and Lieutenant Spear were severely wounded.

The regiment returned to Vicksburg, July 20, 1863, and on the 8th of August embarked for New Orleans to join Bank's expedition in western Louisiana. It took part in the campaign in the valley of the Teche, and was then sent to Plaquemine, a small town on the Mississippi river, where it remained until March, 1864, being then ordered to Baton Rouge.

May 1st the regiment was ordered to join Banks, then operating in the direction of Shreveport. The regiment embarked on the transport "City Belle," for Alexandria, and when passing up Red River it was ambuscaded at Snaggy Point by five thousand rebel soldiers concealed behind the levee. A murderous artillery and infantry fire was opened on the crowded boat, and the deck was soon slippery with blood. After a short but ineffectual struggle, against overwhelming odds, the regiment was compelled to display the white flag. During the conflict the "City Belle" drifted to the opposite side of the river, where quite a number of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment escaped. Colonel Spiegel, Surgeon Stanton, Assistant Surgeon Gill, Captains J. R. Rummell, Miller, Fraunfelder and Jones, Lieutenants Applegate, Baer and Roach and two hundred men fell into the hands of the rebels, besides the bodies of the killed. Colonel Spiegel was mortally wounded and died the next day. He was one of the noblest and the "bravest of the brave." The prisoners were at once marched off to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where they were confined until the close of the war.

After this disaster the remnant of the regiment retreated with Banks' forces to Morganza, Louisiana, where it was consolidated with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment. This ended the

career of the gallant regiment as a regimental organization. It was a good behaved regiment, but was overwhelmed with a series of disasters.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT

This regiment was organized under the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand more men for three-year service. Three companies were enlisted in Wayne County, respectively by Captains John W. Stout, Jonas D. Elliott and James E. Robinson. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, William Given; lieutenant-colonel, Abraham Baker; major, George H. Toping; William H. McMonigal was adjutant. Recruiting commenced in July, 1862, and in August the Wayne County companies moved to Camp Mansfield. September 4th the regiment left for Kentucky, crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati on the morning of the 5th. It was mustered into service the next day at Covington. September 22nd it was transported in boats to Louisville, and was present at the battle of Perryville, but not engaged. From there it was sent to Crab Orchard, and from thence to Bowling Green, Kentucky, arriving on the 30th of October. December 19th the regiment moved to Russellville, and from there to Clarksville, Tennessee, reaching that point on Christmas night, where it remained nine months.

October 30, 1863, the regiment went into winter quarters at Nashville. It was transferred to Tullahoma, Tennessee, where it was occupied guarding a railroad from Normandy to Dochera. June 6th the regiment marched across the Cumberland mountains to Alabama, the left wing of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, being stationed at Dodsonville. The regiment was now engaged in defending the line of the Tennessee River from Stevenson to the foot of Seven Mile Island, a distance of fifty miles. As security against attack, twelve block houses were erected along the line. In defense of the line the regiment performed invaluable service and had frequent encounters with the enemy. Having been relieved from the duty, the regiment was engaged next in patrolling the Tennessee and Alabama railroad from Decatur.

Colonel Given, commandant of the post, September 23rd was directed to send a detachment of four hundred men to reinforce Fort Athens. The detachment was composed of soldiers from the Eighteenth Michigan and the One Hundred and Second Ohio, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the latter regiment. The command met the Confederate General Forest near Athens, where it was surrounded and overwhelmed by superior forces and forced to surrender. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott received a mortal wound in this action. The officers were taken to Selma and the men to Cahaba, Alabama. The

men were finally paroled and placed on board the "Sultana," at Vicksburg. During the passage up the river the boat was blown up, April 28, 1865, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, eighty-one of the regiment lost their lives by the disaster.

The regiment was in Decatur at the time of the siege by Hood, and was highly complimented for its behavior. June 30, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tennessee. It then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged July 8, 1865. This regiment was made up of excellent men, and displayed great bravery and skill whenever it was called upon to engage the enemy.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT

Capt. Gustave Buecking's company of the One Hundred and seventh regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised chiefly in Wooster, from among the patriotic Germans of the city. Recruiting for it commenced in the latter part of July, 1862, and the company was soon filled to its maximum. In August it was ordered to Cleveland, where it was incorporated with the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, whose field officers were: Colonel, Seraphim Meyer; lieutenant-colonel, Charles Mueller; major, George Arnold. Soon after its organization, this regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. Its first important battle was at Chancellorsville. The regiment belonged to Howard's Eleventh Corps, which was so terribly handled by Stonewall Jackson, and lost two hundred and twenty men killed and wounded. Its next general engagement was at famous Gettysburg, where the regiment was almost annihilated, losing over four hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners, out of five hundred and fifty that entered the battle.

August 1, 1863, the regiment sailed to Folly Island, South Carolina, and performed picket duty there until January, 1864. After the resignation of Col. Seraphim Meyer the discipline of the regiment steadily improved. From Folly Island the regiment was taken to Jacksonville, Florida, where it had several skirmishes with the Rebels. It returned to South Carolina on the 23rd of March, 1865, and met a detachment of the enemy, defeating him, capturing three pieces of artillery, six horses and fifteen prisoners.

The regiment did provost duty in Charleston, South Carolina, during the balance of its service until July 10, 1865, when it was mustered out and sent home to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was discharged. This command was made up largely of Germans. It was a fine body of men, it members displaying their earnest patriotism and heroic valor on many occasions.

NINTH OHIO CAVALRY REGIMENT

Wayne County furnished nearly a hundred men of cavalry service under Capt. William Henderson. These were enlisted in December, 1863, and January, 1864. They served with Sherman on his celebrated "March to the Sea," being under General Kilpatrick. The Wayne County company was with that illustrious general when his camp was raided by Humphrey's cavalry. They were at the battle of Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina. At the close of the war they were mustered out and returned home.

MISCELLANEOUS DETACHMENTS FROM WAYNE COUNTY

A detachment of cavalry was recruited in Wayne County in October, 1861, by Lieut. Benjamin Lake, for McLaughlin's squadron, joining the squadron at Mansfield the latter part of the month. In November it left for eastern Kentucky, where it engaged in campaigning for nearly two years, taking part in the battles of Middle Creek, Pikeville and Round Gap. In August, 1863, the squadron left eastern Kentucky and joined the Twenty-third Army Corps, under General Hartsuff, marching to Knoxville, where it remained until January, 1864, then re-enlisting as veterans. It filled up its ranks and then joined General Stoneman's command in the raid on Macon. In this raid it suffered heavy losses. It next operated on Sherman's flank in the movement against Atlanta, and afterwards was placed under Kilpatrick's command, going with Sherman on his "March to the Sea;" thence from Savannah with the national forces through South and North Carolina. It was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, Ohio, November 17, 1865.

Another detachment from this county was made up of about thirty men enlisted under Lieut. Joseph C. Plummer, for the three-months service, in the Eighty-Fifth Ohio Regiment, which guarded the prisoners at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio.

Three companies of the Ohio National Guards, under Captains Henry C. Shirk, William K. Boone and Abraham Gift, were raised in Wayne County, for one hundred days' service, and joined the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment of National Guards, of which J. H. Carr was lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was organized at Cleveland, May 19, 1864, and was immediately ordered to Washington, where it participated in the defeat of Early's army, and did garrison duty in Fort Ethan Allen. So proficient did the regiment become in tactics, that General DuRussy declared it was equal to any three-year regiment in his command. During its four months' service the regiment suffered severely from sickness, nearly two hundred men dying or becoming permanently disabled by disease. It was mustered out September 4, 1864,

IN MEMORIAM

Wayne County has reason to be proud of her record in the great civil conflict from 1861 to 1866. Her soldiers participated in every battle, and her dead lie buried in every Southern state—once slave states, but which now, through the blood and sacrifice of the loyal men of the country, have become free.

THE FIRST SOLDIER WOUNDED FROM WAYNE COUNTY

As time passes along, there is among the generation just succeeding to that great struggle more and more interest in the casualties of the great Civil War. It is with this in view that there is here given the following biography of John F. Barrett, who was the first victim to receive Confederate lead in his body from among the brave men who went forth from this county; he was a daily sufferer until his death which occurred in 1912. He had the unalloyed respect and sympathy of all within Wayne County who carry a drop of loyal blood in their veins. The following was penned concerning this soldier in 1878:

"John F. Barrett was born March 6, 1836, in Wayne County, Ohio, He volunteered in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 16, 1861—four days after Fort Sumter was fired upon—in Company E., Capt. James McMillen's company, and was among the first men to put his name down in Wayne County (Jacob Shultz being the first). He went with the regiment to Camp Dennison, followed it to West Virginia, and, along with the boys, smelled the breath of battle at Rich Mountain.

"The way in which Mr. Barrett was wounded was as follows: The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry had been attacked at New Creek, whereupon they sent to Fort Pendleton for reinforcements. The Fourth Regiment proceeded to their relief, marching thirty-five miles to New Creek, assaulting Romney at 1:30 P. M.., fighting the enemy that night, and capturing the town the next morning. Company E of the regiment having been sent to the east end of the town to protect a gun about to be charged upon by the enemy, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M., Mr. Barrett was wounded, receiving a desperate bullet shot from a sharpshooter. For two years he had to walk on crutches. Surgical science has exerted itself in vain to extricate the bullet, and Mr. Barrett is doomed to carry the enemy's lead in his body to his grave.

"Mr. Barrett was married September 18, 1863, to Laura Nimons, of Wooster, By Rev. Jesse Durbin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member since 1856. We make mention of the wounding of Mr. Barrett, not because he was braver than his fellow-sol-

diers, or more patriotic than his comrades in arms, but because he was the first soldier from Wayne County shot in the war of the Rebellion. He was a gallant soldier and it is a record of which he may well be proud. He is an honorable business man and a worthy, upright citizen."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR 1898

Eighth Regiment Officers

CURTIS V. HARD, Wooster, Colonel
CHARLES W. DICK, Akron, Lieutenant-Colonel
EDWARD VOLLRATH, Bucyrus, Major
FREDERICK C. BRYAN, Akron, Major
CHARLES C. WEYBRECHT, Alliance, Major
WILBERT A. HOBBS, East Liverpool, Major-Surgeon
GEORGE H. WUCHTER, Wadsworth, Captain and Assistant Surgeon
ALLEN V. SMITH, Canton, Captain and Assistant Surgeon
ALEXANDER W. MAYNES, Akron, Captain and Regimental Adjutant
HERMAN L. KUHNS, Canton, Captain and Quartermaster
CHARLES F. SCHABER, Bucyrus, Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant
GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Akron, Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant
ANDREW T. WEYBRECHT, Alliance, Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant
ISAIAH N. KIEFFER, Wooster Chaplain
JAMES O. CAMPBELL, Wooster, Chaplain
EDWARD P. BARBER, Akron, Regimental Sergeant Major
EDWARD G. REID, Bucyrus, Battalion Sergeant Major
DANIEL W. BROWN, Akron, Battalion Sergeant Major
GEORGE REA, Canton, Battalion Sergeant Major
WILLIAM R. PALMER, Akron, Chief Musician
FREDERICK S. MCKINNEY, Wooster, Hospital Steward
ZADDOCK F. ATWELL, Wooster, Hospital Steward

In the short war with Spain which lasted 114 days in 1898, Wayne county sent two companies of national guardsmen, Comapny D, of Wooster, and Company H, of Shreve, and did her full part in loyally supporting the national government in bringing the conflict to a successful conclusion.

A crisis in Cuban affairs brought on the war. The chief contributing event was the blowing up of the U. S. battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana February 15, 1898. The exact cause of this explosion has always been a matter of doubt, but at the time the blame was placed upon

agents of the Spanish government, and a Court of Inquiry appointed by the United States reported that the cause was an external mine.

During the six weeks that followed the blowing up of the Maine conditions moved rapidly towards war.

The sentiment of the people of Wayne county was well expressed in an utterance of Capt. Lemuel Jeffries, a veteran of the Civil war, who was then mayor of the city of Wooster. Mayor Jeffries' message was telegraphed to the New York World by George Kettler, local correspondent for that newspaper. He said:

"The time has come for this great government to assert its power in the interest of suffering humanity, and to demand of Spain the immediate independence of Cuba."

On April 20th, President William McKinley, authorized by Congress to intervene in Cuba, using the United States military and naval forces sent an ultimatum to Spain. Spain declared war upon the United States April 24th, and the declaration of war by the United States came the following day.

In the next three and a half months the United States land and sea forces destroyed two Spanish fleets, received the surrender of more than 35,000 Spanish soldiers, took by conquest the fortified cities of Santiago de Cuba, in Cuba; Ponce, in Porto Rico; and Manilla, on the island of Luzon, in the Philippines; and secured control, pending peace negotiations of the entire Spanish possessions in the West Indies, the Philippines, and Quam, of the Ladrone islands. The Americans suffered no loss of ships or territory, and but 279 killed and 1,465 wounded in battle, while the cost to Spain aside from prisoners, ships, and lost territory, was 2,199 killed,and 2,948 wounded. The cost to the United States in money was $141,000,000.

The Spanish fleet in Manilla bay was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's fleet May 1, while every vessel of Admiral Cervera's squadron that attempted to escape from Santiago harbor on July 3rd, was sunk. The biggest land battle of the war was the storming, by the United States regular army troops and New York volunteers of San Juan Hill, July 1st. The American losses were 231 killed and 1,364 wounded. Manilla was captured August 13th, the day after Spain agreed to President McKinley's terms, which called for the independence of Cuba, cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and the retention of Manilla by the United States pending the final disposition of the Philippines by a joint commission.

NATIONAL GUARD GETS THE CALL

Word reached Wooster and Shreve headquarters of Companies D and H of the Eighth regiment, Ohio National Guard, on the afternoon of

Wednesday, April 20th that President McKinley's first call for volunteers would be for National Guard organizations, and volunteering began at once. Capt. F. C. Gerlach was the commander of Company D and the Co. H commander was Capt. A. B. Critchfield. Official orders came the following day from H. A. Axline, adjutant general of Ohio, directing that infantry companies be recruited to maximum strength of seventy-five men, rank and file.

The scale of pay for national guardsmen, orders stated, would "be the same per month as the men in the regular army," which was as follows: Private, $13; corporal, $15; sergeant, $18; first sergeant, $25; quartermaster sergeant, $23; sergeant major, $23; hospital stewart, $45; second lieutenant, $116.83; first lieutenant, $125; captain, $150; major, $208.83; lieutenant colonel, $250; colonel, $291.67.

On April 22nd, Col. C. V. Hard, of Wooster, who was the commander of the Eighth regiment, received instructions to hold himself in readiness for a special call for volunteers. The call was for 125,000, of which Ohio's quota was 7.248, or just about the strength of the state's national guard.

The announcement that war existed was made in Wooster at 4 p. m., April 20, by the sounding of the riot call of ten taps of the fire bell. "In just 20 seconds," says the Republican of that date, "all Wooster knew the long expected, terrible news. The streets were filled with people in a remarkably short time, and again in the evening, when city papers arrived, the streets were thronged, the scenes on the sidewalks reminding one of the stirring excitement of '61.

"The statement in the Republican that Capt. F. C. Gerlach would be at the armory at 7:30 p. m. to enlist reserve recruits was enough to draw 500 people to recruiting headquarters. The twelve men who had volunteered on Wednesday evening and were mustered in were on hand. Nine others were added, and at 8:30 Capt. Gerlach, Lieut. Barnard and Lieut. Unger formed the recruits in line and soon had the biggest awkward squad that ever stood up in the armory. Col. C. V. Hard saw the drill and expressed his pleasure at the zeal manifested. The war spirit about the square was increased at 9 p. m. when the city guards drum corps filled the air with martial music as they marched through the town with American and Cuban colors."

The twelve men who volunteered on the first night were: Frederick Leopold, Fisk E. Bowers, George H. Blake, Thomas P. Brown, Harry Branstetter, Fred T. Jacskon, Willis A Trunk, John F. Stotsbury, Chas. W. Frazier, Alvin E. Clay, Harvey F. Jolliff and John F. Landers.

The recruits on the second evening were Will H. Boyd, Will A. Stotsbury, Edward Mahaney, George Burg, Will H. Hughes, William Robertson, Ira E. Sidle, Harry Kinkler and William Baughman.

The war spirit showed no decline in the county during the days that followed. Both at Wooster and Shreve recruiting made good progress. Numerous volunteers came from various parts of the county, while some from the northwest part of the county went to Polk. Company C was mobilized there.

Several from north-eastern Wayne county enlisted at Wadsworth and at Akron.

Among the Wayne county men who served in Eighth regiment units organized outside of Wayne county were:

Company C, Polk—Lieut. Kaiser W. Taylor, West Salem; Corporal Wm. F. Marks, Overton; Corporal Charles E. Warner, Pleasant Home; Joseph Berry, West Salem; Charles W. Brownson, Lattisburg; Woodbury W. Gearhart, West Salem; Clarence A. Hider, West Salem; Frank S. McKee, West Salem; John Newton, Fredericksburg; Wilfred B. Schott, West Salem.

Company G, Wadsworth—Charles E. Herst, Creston; John Martin, Orrville; Charles G. McIntyre, Orrville; Wilber J. Tanner, Creston; Harry G. Tuttle, Creston; Clarence Wells, Creston, John S. Lee, Easton; Byron A. Sheets, Rittman.

Company I, Canton—First Lieutenant Dudley J. Hard, Wooster.

An anxiety to be off for war immediately was apparent in the war camps, and the departure was not to be long delayed. On Sunday evening the men of Company D heard Rev. J. Frank Smith, pastor of the Methodist church, in a stirring patriotic sermon, in which he bade them farewell and Godspeed. Drilling went on as usual on Monday and orders were received at 8 p. m. that Companies D and H, as well as Co. A of Bucyrus, would depart on Tuesday, April 26th, for Akron, where the regiment mobilized.

SHREVE COMPANY HERE EARLY

Company H, with eighty men reached Wooster at 7 a. m. Tuesday over the B. & O. and marched to the Ft. Wayne depot where they met Co. A and escorted them to East North street, where the armory doors swung open, and Company D stepped into line.

The three companies received a great ovation. A great parade had been arranged, with Sheriff W. W. Garver as chief marshal, and S. S. McClure as assistant, and the soldier boys were given an escort to the B. & O. depot, where they entrained in a special train of six coaches at 1 p. m. and started for Akron by way of Lodi.

The following organizations participated in the parade: Wooster City Band, C. E. Smith, leader; Canton Wright, Patriarchs Militant, twenty-eight men in line, commanded by Capt. Forbes Alcock; Marshal

R. J. Smith; Given Post Drum Corps; Given Post No. 133, 100 veterans in line; veterans of Company D, eighteen men, in command of Lieut. Robert Cameron; Col. C. V. Hard and Chaplain I. N. Kieffer closing up the file; Major Edward Vollrath; Co. A, Bucyrus, seventy-five men, Capt. M. A. Charlton; Co. H, Shreve, eighty men, Capt. A. B. Critchfield; Company D, Wooster, seventy men, Capt. F. C. Gerlach; forty boys of Wooster high school with banner and flags; 110 students of Wooster university with flags, and members of faculty; Hoover Cottage young ladies in tally-ho and carriages; long line of citizens.

Four thousand people saw the departure "with the band playing *patriotic* airs, the populace waving flags, and cheering like mad."

The rosters of Companies D and H were as follows:

COMPANY D

Captain—Frank C. Gerlach.

First Lieutenant—William E. Barnard.

Second Lieutenant—Gustave W. Unger.

First Sergeant, Arch Dice; Second Sergeant, H. P. Eaby; Third Sergeant, George S. Limb; Fourth Sergeant, Horace W. Miller; Fifth Sergeant, Edwin R. Mann.

First Corporal, Frank Horn; Second Corporal, Webster Horn; Third Corporal, Louis E. Gasche; Fifth Corporal, Harry Woolman; Sixth Corporal, George M. Swarts; Seventh Corporal, Charles R. Scott.

Musicians—David R. Drushal, Charles A. Heater.

Privates—Fred A. Schuch, drummer; Charles W. Barnhart, George Webb, James Greist, George W. Brown (student); Harry Plank, Lodi; Fred Jackson, Will Boyd, Sinclair Pennicks, Robert Cameron, Jr.; Louis Christine, Jerome Clark, Edward Conrad, Lyman R. Critchfield, Jr.; Charles E. Cumberland, Laverne A. Cumberland, William R. Curry, Sterling Funck, George Burg, Quentin Gravatt, Carey W. Grossenbach, Glenn W. Hall, Ira Sidle, Clement E. Langell, Perrine and Irvin Lautzenheiser, Percy Maize, Harry L. McClarran, Charles McKinney, Charles H. Moses, Roy H. Smith, Thomas R. Stevens, William A. Taggart, Charles A. Unger, Samuel M. Glenn, Jr.; Joseph T. Glenn, Neil Cameron, Harvey Jolliff, Sherman Carr, Harry Kinkler, William Baughman, Edward Mahaney, William Stottsbury, John Stottsbury, Lloyd Naftzger, Frederick Leopold, Fisk Bowers, William Schuch, George Blake, Thomas P. Brown, Harry Branstetter, Charles Frazier, Wayne township; W. S. Bucher, Will A. Lersch, Russell Barnes, Calvin Winebrenner, Harry Miller, Merton Johnson, Ephriam S. Yoder, Weilersville; A. B. Clay, Applecreek; William Hughes, Antonio Altmanns, Frank Sipe, William Conrad, artificer.

COMPANY H

Captain—A. B. Critchfield.
First Lieutenant—S. M. Swartz.
Second Lieutenant—M. S. Robison

First Sergeant, P. E. Miller; Second Sergeant, E. A. Funk; Third Sergeant, Sam Manson; Fourth Sergeant, Bert Robison.

First Corporal, Otto Brenneman; Second Corporal, Harley Airhart; Third Corporal, John C. Manson; Fourth Corporal, Henry Miller; Fifth Corporal, C. V. Mohn.

Musicians—Walter Campbell, Harold Hoover.

Privates—Charles Airhart, R. A. Anderson, E. E. Allmeroth, R. L. Armstrong, Earl Butler, Frank Bedford, W. H. Burnett, Thomas Brown, Ernest Berry, Earl T. Beelman, A. L. Bricker, H. S. Brink, George B. Brown, George Biggs, George Barnhill, Charles E. Bird, S. R. Berklew, J. R. Campbell, James R. Cole, Charles E. Clewell, Ben Critchfield, John W. Croker, William M. Close, Martin W. Dix, W. H. Douglass, Harvey Douglass, Joseph Duer, Lawrence Derry, George Eberly, G. C. Eberhart, C. W. Farver, John W. Gets, Charles Gardner, Edward Genet, Fred Gilbert, Harry Hague, G. L. Happer, R. H. Hanna, Charles W. Hudnut, Roland W. Hensel, E .W. Hensel, Arthur Jarvis, Samuel Jones, Samuel Kidd, E. G. Kuhn, Melville Keister, E. A. Kuhn, William Leeper, H. D. Toller, W. H. Linton, Bert Miller, Bert Morrison, Eugene Merkel, D. C. Miley, H. N. McNamara, Bruce N. Pell, D. H. Ports, Thomas C. Patterson, Walter Robinson, James Shurtz, W. F. Smith, Harry Snoddy, Henry Switzer, Owen Shreve, Benjamin Sentel, Alfred Shelly, George W. Stuber, William W. Wood, L. L. Weiker, Harry B. White, O. T. Wyre, A. Welker.

The regiment reached Akron late on the afternoon of the 26th, and on the following day was honored with a great parade. Orders came prior to the parade to the effect that the regiment was to move to Columbus on the 28th. That word was flashed back to Wooster and Shreve, so that on Thursday, when the regiment, traveling in two trains, passed through Orrville and Applecreek, bidding farewell to old Wayne county, great crowds were assembled for the final parting.

One train, bearing the greater part of Companies D and H, stopped at Applecreek at 12 o'clock, noon. Horses which had been purchased by Wooster people, were presented to Col. Hard and Chaplain Kiefer, the spokesman being Capt. James B. Taylor.

A letter written by Lyman R. Critchfield just before command left Akron states that the final breakfast there consisted of beefsteak, eggs, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

The regiment reached Columbus at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 28th and proceeded to Bullitt park, in the southeast part of the city, where it pitched its tents in Camp Bushnell.

The Eighth was placed in the Second Brigade under Colonel Coit, with the Fifth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth. The men witnessed a near mutiny on their first night in camp, for fully 2,000 soldiers from other regiments were without tents. Only the Eighth and Fourteenth regiments had light on the first night, and all water had to be taken to the camp in sprinkling carts, the city of Columbus having failed to carry out its contract to pipe water to the camp.

On Friday, April 29th, there were 10,000 men in the camp, the majority scheduled to remain for at least thirty days. During the next ten days rigid physical examinations took place, along with the daily drilling. The Eighth regiment was recognized as the crack regiment of the camp, and was the first to be mustered into the federal service. The mustering in took place on Friday, May 13th, at 13 minutes after 4 p. m.

On Wednesday, May 18th, the regiment left Camp Bushnell, entraining at 9:30 a. m. for Washington, D. C., or rather Falls Church, Va., eight miles from the National Capital. The camp immediately became known as Camp Alger, named in honor of General Russel A. Alger, who was born and raised at Medina and Akron. It was located near the historic battlefield of Bull Run, and had been planned for a great permanent camp for the training of men for the Spanish-American war.

In this camp the Eighth regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division of the Second Corps, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster, of the Sixth Illinois. On May 27th President McKinley visited Camp Alger, and reviewed the troops encamped there. The boys from Wayne county had numerous opportunities to take sight-seeing trips to the city.

THE MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE

While the county's guardsmen were at Camp Alger, Memorial Day came and went, the services back here at home being the most impressive in years. In Wooster Lieut. Mahlon Rouch was president of the day, while the chief address was made by Rev. H. C. Martindale, of Burbank, who was listened to with great interest while he told the story of Dewey's victory at Manilla; gave Dewey's order to Gridley, "You may begin firing any time you are ready;" told how each of the ships of the enemy went down. "Havanna bay had its complement in Manilla Harbor," the speaker shouted. "Whatever of mystery hangs about the dark tragedy of February 15th, there was none whatever about the open battle of May 1. The shapeless wrecks of iron and steel that lie buried beneath the Eastern sea, had a goodly company under the waves of the western ocean,

and if you ask for me an epitaph for the sunken Spanish fleet of Admiral Montijo, I answer, 'gone to find out what sank the Maine.' "

ORDERS TO RECRUIT AT HOME

On June 9th, First Sergeant Arch Dice, of Company D, returned to Wooster from Camp Alger to recruit men for the service. Orders had been issued to add an average of 34 men to each company, and recruiting stations were opened in each town where comapnies had been mobilized. Private William Close, of Company H, opened the recruiting station for that company at Millersburg. A "full strength" company was composed of 106 men.

Within two days Sergeant Dice had the names of fifty-six men who were anxious to join the command. Immediate service with Company D was promised. Dr. James D. Beer was examining physician. The recruiting, physical examinations and mustering in of the new men, in all, took seven days. The recruits left Wooster for Camp Alger on June 16th, in the evening, being given an ovation as they departed. A brief farewell talk was given by Capt. Joseph C. McClelland, a blind veteran of the Civil war. The thirty-five recruits who left were:

Robert Segner, Jr.; Arthur R. Milham, William G. McClelland, Joseph Kistler, Amos L. Ross, Edward H. Miller, Edward C. Thomen, Wallace K. Criley, Harry A. Jacobs, William Robertson, John P. Myers, Howard R. Albright, Harry L. McClarran, Vernon J. Smith, Charles C. Stottsbury, John T. Swarts, Frank Kostenbader, Ralph W. Eddy, Eddie W. Derr, Charles L. Fortney, New Pittsburg; Thomas D. Brown, Maysville; Willent K. Beckley, Orrville; Floyd H. Plum, Orrville; Jacob T. Fitler, Orrville; Fern R. Naftzger, Burbank; William W. Norris, Smithville; Charles W. Linberger, Orrville; Wiliam W. Graves, Massillon; Samuel E. Weaver, New Pittsburg; O. Earl Immler, Akron; Harry M. Heller, Orrville; William B. Swartz, Smithville; Frank G. Gray, Smithville; Howard J. Mosely, Orrville; Edwin G. Emrick, Orrville, Olin L. Smith, Smithville.

The men were in command of Will Robertson, an old member of Company D who had been rejected at the first call. They traveled over the Penna lines, and reached Camp Alger the following day.

Clarence Wells and Charles Herst, two Creston boys, enlisted in the Wadsworth company, and went to Camp Alger with that group of new men.

CHAPLAIN KIEFFER DIES IN CAMP

The first sad news Wooster received from Camp Alger was that of the death of the regiment's beloved chaplain, the Rev. I. N. Kieffer, of Wooster. He expired suddenly on June 23rd in the early morning, death occurring in his tent. Rev. Kieffer was a native of Smithville and was

aged 55 years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and for many years a pastor of the Lutheran church. The body reached Wooster on Friday, and funeral services were conducted on Sunday, June 29th from the home in Bloomington. Rev. Kieffer was buried in Wooster cemetery with full military honors.

Dr. James O. Campbell, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, of Wooster, succeeded Rev. Kieffer as chaplain of the Eighth.

A roster made just before Co. D left Camp Alger, shows the personnel of the command at that time was as follows:

Captain—F. C. Gerlach.

First Lieutenant—William E. Barnard.

Second Lieutenant—Gustaive Unger.

Sergeants—Arch Dice, George Limb, Horace Miller, Harry Eaby, Louis Gasche, Frank B. Horn.

Corporals—Webster D. Horn, Harry Woolman, George M. Swarts, Charley Scott, Carey Grossenbach, Robert Cameron, Jr.; LaVerne G. Cumberland, Charley E. Unger, Perrine Lautzenheiser, Sterling R. Funck, Will R. Curry, Thomas R. Stevens.

Musicians—Charles A. Heater, David Drushal.

Artificer—Wm. A. Conrad.

Wagoner—Lloyd A. Naftzger.

Privates—Howard Albright, John R. Barnes, William Baughman, Willard K. Beckley George H. Blake, William H. Boyd, George W. Brown, Thomas P. Brown, Harry P. Branstetted, George Burg, William H. Bucher, Jr.; Nathaniel Cameron, Sherman H. Carr, Louis Cristine, Charles Christy, Jerome E. Clark, Alvin E. Clay, Edward Conrad, Owen W. Creath, Lyman R. Critchfield, Wallace K. Criley, Chas. E. Cumberland, Eddie W. Derr, Ralph Eddy, Edward E. Emrick, Jacob C. Fitler, Charles L. Fortney, Charles W. Frazier, Samuel M. Glenn, Jr.; Joseph T. Glenn, Quinten M. Gravatt, William Welch Graves, Frank Guy Gray, James E. Greist, Harry M. Heller, William H. Hughes, Earl O. Immler, Harry A. Jacobs, Harvey F. Jolliff, Merton Johnson, Harry Kinkler, Joseph W. Kistler, Frank Kostenbader, Clement E. Langell, Irvin Lautzenheiser, William G. Lerch, Frederick Leopold, Charles W. Linberger, Percy M. Maize, Edward Mahaney, Harry C. Miller, Edward H. Miller, Arthur Milham, Charley H. McKinney, Harry L. McClarran, William G. McClelland, Howard J. Moseley, John P. Pyers, Fern R. Naftzger, Willis W. Norris, Antonio Oltmanns, Harry F. Plank, Sinclair Pinnicks, Floyd H. Plum, Edmund H. Reider, William W. Robertson, Amos L. Ross, William Schuch, Fred A. Schuch, Robert Segner, Jr.; Vernon J. Smith, Olin L. Smith, John F. Stotsbury, William A. Stotsbury, Charles C. Stotsbury, John T. Swarts, William Swarts, Edward C. Thomen,

Samuel F. Weaver, George B. Webb, Calvin A. Winebrenner, Ephriam A. Yoder.

Wooster celebrated the Fourth of July in an impromptu manner. Late in the afternoon the news of Sampson's victory was received and enthusiasm knew no bounds. The chief speeches of the evening were made by Hon. John McSweeney, and Hon. A. S. McClure.

REGIMENT GOES TO CUBA

The Eighth regiment reached New York city on the morning of July 6th, after a night ride from Camp Alger, and on the evening of the same day sailed for Cuba, aboard Capt. Sigsbee's cruiser, the St. Paul. Their first camp in Cuba was on the Aquadores river, near Santiago. On July 16th the regiment encamped on Sevilla Hill. The date of landing was Sunday, July 10th, at Siboney.

The first men in the regiment who died on Cuban soil were two enlisted men in Company H, Harry Hague, a son of Dr. I. H .Hague, and Leonard L. Weiker, a son of Jacob Weiker. Malarial fever was the cause of both deaths.

Will Adams, George L. Happer and Moses McDowell, three other members of Company H, died a few days later, word reaching Shreve on August 13th. Yellow fever was given as the cause of these deaths.

Reports rapidly gained circulation at home that conditions throughout the regiment were very bad. A letter from Lyman R. Critchfield, July 24th, served to relieve a part of the anxiety of mothers of men in Company D. He reported this company camped on a high hill, and free from malaria. His letter, however, was not all joy. "We are getting very tired of this life—nothing to do," he wrote. "Rain, rain, rain every day, and between rains the sun pours down a regular blaze that only produces more rain."

Rumors, however, continued to infest the county. On August 15th, a cablegram was dispatched to Col. Hard, of Wooster, requesting him to cable the actual health conditions. Military regulations prevented a reply.

On the Saturday evening, previous, a cablegram received from Capt. Gerlach announced the first death in Company D in Cuba—that of Irvin Lautzenheiser. He was aged 24 years.

Robert Lincoln Armstrong, of Fredericksburg, a member of Company H, and Ward Willford, of Rittman, who had enlisted in Company B at Akron, died August 17th.

Fern Naftzger, 19, of Burbank, a Company D man, died at Sebony, Cuba, August 19th.

Up to this time, all letters home had been written in an effort to minimize the illness that had been prevalent through the ranks of the

Wayne countians. One who follows the many letters sent home, and news dispatches, fails to find any mention of what later on became the greatest scandal growing out of the war—the criminal inefficiency of the army supply department, the short rations of unfit food weakening the men so that illness and death would have followed as a natural result even in a healthful climate.

After some weeks in Cuba it became apparent that it was the intention to send the Eighth regiment back to the States, and Montauk Point, L. I., was frequently referred to as the landing point. The following message was sent from Montauk Point to Wooster under date of August 22:

"Colonel Dick, after investigation, issued a statement on behalf of the Eighth regiment urging the sending of supplies to meet the transport here. After similar investigation, I can only echo his call. While matters are getting in shape, I must say that the prospects are not flattering for the reception of the sick soldiers. The call follows: 'Expect Eighth regiment Wednesday. Will remain quarantined three days. Friends desiring to comfort the sick, send bed sacks, blankets, comforts, pajamas, towels, underwear, soap, tobacco, fruits, dried and preserved, fresh lemons, assorted soups, cereals, malted milk, anything nourishing and comfortable to wear and to sleep on. Cities interested should cooperate and express shipments to Charles Dick, lieutenant-colonel.' (Signed) Harry A. March.

Wooster, upon short notice raised $200, and Harry McClarran, Andrew Branstetter, S. H. Boyd and Capt. J. B. Taylor hurried to New York. More money was raised and forwarded later. A sum nearly as large was raised at Shreve.

The Eighth regiment reached Montauk Point on the evening of August 24th, having made the voyage on the Mohawk, and landed on the 26th. A heavy storm swept over the camp on the first night and many tents were blown down. Wierd scenes were enacted within the hospital tent.

REGIMENT WAS NOT IN BATTLE

The regiment during its stay in Cuba, was not in a battle. The fighting was practically over when the Wayne county men arrived. The time on the fever infested island was spent in two camps. The first was commonly known as Camp Misery. On August 10th the command moved to San Juan Hill, and pitched tents on the top of the hill which had been so gallantly stormed in the action of July 1 and 2.

SOME WERE LEFT BEHIND

Under date of August 25th Col. Hard telegraphed from New York that Privates Charles and William Stottsbury, of Wooster; Samuel A. Weaver and Fern R. Naftzger, of Burbank, of Co. D; and Privates Hites, Derry, Bricker, Armstrong and Kiser, of Co. H had been left in the hospital at Santiago, ill with fever. Corporal Webster D. Horn was left in a hospital at Siboney. A considerable number of the others in both companies were quite ill when the command landed at Montauk Point. The regiment had a total of 297 men in the hospital when the landing place was reached.

Early Monday morning, August 29th, a special extra edition was issued by the Wooster Republican, printing a telegraphic dispatch from its correspondent, Lyman R. Critchfield, who stated he had visited all Wayne county boys in the hospital, and reported as follows:

"Earl Immler, critically ill with typhoid fever; Percy Maize, improving, but very ill with typhoid; Charles Scott, convalescing, very weak; Thomas B. Brown, ill with stomach trouble, not serious; Carey Grossenbach, much better: Russell Barnes, Fredericksburg, improving; Amos Ross, Will Boyd and William Schuch, improving rapidly; James Greist, discharged from hospital; Samuel Glenn and Edward Mahaney, much better; Joseph Kistler, Howard Mosely (Co. D), John Landers and John Kostenbader (Co. H), have malarial fever, not seriously ill; Harry Eaby, Lloyd Naftzger and Eddie started for home last night; Harry Lehman (Co. H), much better; Alvin B. Clay, out of danger."

During Monday six of the Wayne county men reached home, their physical condition showing great privations. According to The Republican, "Tears welled to the eyes of many in the throng as they gazed upon the terribly emaciated soldiers, who by their weakened forms, tottering steps, gaunt looks and hollow eyes, told only too well the sad story of their sufferings and privations." The men in the group were Corporal George Swarts, Ralph Eddy, Clement Langell, John Rope (Co. H), Albert Riffil and William W. Norris. The boys were given a great ovation, placed in a carriage, and driven to their homes. All of them complained of lack of food.

Private Earl Immler died at Camp Wikoff August 30th.

Lieut. Dudley Hard, Corporal Samuel Burnett, of Shreve, and Lloyd Naftzger returned to Wooster on August 30th, all greatly changed and weakened physically. A number of other men of Companies D and H arrived in Wooster during the next few days.

Private Charles Frazier, of Golden Corners, died at Camp Wikoff Sept. 2nd.

Alvin B. Clay died at Camp Wikoff Sept. 2.

The regiment remained in Camp Wikoff until Sept. 7th, when it entrained, the Wayne County men returning on Sept. 8th. While by a day they missed their share in the conflict of powder they nobly waged a braver battle. They went away, boys in appearance, boys in experience; they returned men, and veterans. It was estimated that 4,000 persons gathered at the Penna depot for the home-coming. The soldiers of Company D were escorted to the armory where a luncheon was served. Company H was given a most appropriate and enthusiastic welcome upon its return to Shreve.

The men in the regiment were not discharged immediately upon returning home. They were given a 60-day furlough, and on Sept. 13th Col. Hard issued orders for the officers and enlisted men of the regiment to assemble in Wooster on November 8th "to be mustered out of the United States service, if the war is really over by that time, or to proceed from here to the front, if the country still needs the services of our soldiers."

From the middle of September until October 11th the doubt as to whether the command would see further service existed, but on that date a war department order was issued, authorizing the regiment to be mustered out. The days that had intervened saw the return of numerous men of Companies D and H from hospitals in the East, and in Cuba. For several weeks there was great mystery in conflicting reports concerning Fern Naftzger and for a time it was confidently believed that the report of his death was untrue. The death announcement, however, was later confirmed.

The discussion concerning poor food furnished the soldiers continued for many weeks. The men existed principally upon hardtack, canned beef and canned tomatoes

Private Byron A. Sheets, of Co G, who resided at Rittman, died Sept. 16th, from typhoid fever.

Asa Bert Kiser, of Co H, died at Shreve, October 14th.

PREPARE FOR THE MUSTER OUT

The fact that Wooster was selected as the place for the final muster out of the service, resulted in great preparations here for the biggest military days in the city's history. On October 20th officers of the regiment met here to arrange for the affair. Local committees were selected to carry out the various details, of housing the men during their stay here. Ohliger Hall, a large barracks, was constructed by D. C. Curry on East North Street, being completed just in time for the arrival of the soldiers. Some of the men in the regiment arrived on November 8th, but it was two days later when the main body of troops took posses-

sion of the city. A steady down-pour of rain served to reduce the number of spectators, but the men who had been to Cuba were given a fitting welcome. The city was gayly bedecked with flags. Company A, of Akron, Company G, of Wadsworth, and the Eighth Regiment Band were the first arrivals, coming early in the afternoon. The first special train from the west brought 300 blue-clad members of Companies B, Bucyrus, M, Mansfield, and H, Shreve. A second train, coming from the east, brought 350 men of Companies E, East Liverpool, F, L and I, of Canton, and Company K, of Alliance.

A hospital was established in the Jones residence, North Market Street, and was in charge of the Women's Relief Corps.

The Regiment's first dress parade in Wooster took place at the fair grounds on November 11th. The 1200 men, with officers on horseback, marching through the streets, made an imposing military spectacle.

Memorial services for the dead of the command were held on the public square on November 16th.

The final muster out, which occurred in the presence of thousands of people, occurred on Monday, November 21st.

Thus more than two hundred men of Wayne County ended a period of seven months of service given to their country. Months filled with hardships and varied experiences, in which the goal they set out for—the battlefield—was missed by a day; but during which they were constantly battling against their invisible enemy—disease—which required stouter hearts than to face the missles of death, human foes would have aimed at them.

A score gave up their lives, victims of fever contracted in a poisonous climate, and the more deadly because of the unfit and scanty food they received; many others never fully recovered from the sufferings of the half-starved days of their army life, so that they have been permanently handicapped in attaining the goals they set in life, which held forth such bright prospects for each one of them.

But they did not die nor suffer in vain. The military machinery of the nation was awakened and spurred to action by the sharp prod of merciless criticism. In 1917 and 1918 Wayne County sent nearly fifteen hundred, (Draft Records show over 2,000), men into army training camps, and, except for a scourge of influenza, the death rate was reduced to a minimum never reached in the armies of any nation.

The remarkable record for the health in cantonments in this country and U. S. army camps abroad during the World War, can be directly attributed to the lesson—costly though it was—which was taught and learned in 1898.

PART TWO

CHAPTER I

THE WORLD WAR

The World War, the greatest military struggle of all history, began with the declaration of war by Austria upon Serbia, July 28, 1914, and ended fifty-one months later when Prussian militarists, their armies, crushed and broken, signed the "unconditional surrender" armistice which brought about a cessation of hostilities on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918.

In the four years and three months of the gigantic struggle, European soil was bathed in the blood of more than six million soldiers, who were slain, and some twenty-five millions of others who were wounded. The signing of the armistice brought an end to wholesale destruction, and witnessed the final triumph of Democracy; the victory of right over wrong, of light over darkness, of civilization over "kultur". The nightmare was broken.

Austrian arrogance, reaching the point of intolerance, of impossibleness, had embittered the spirit of the Serbians. Austrian greed was seeking an excuse to crush Serbia, and gain some much desired territory held by the little Balkan state, and which Austrian intrigue had failed to gain after the Balkan wars. The excuse needed by Austria came on June 28th, 1914, when Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated in the city of Serajevo, a Serbian community in Austria.

Backed by Germany, whose army and navy was ready, in case France and Russia would go to the aid of Serbia, Austria sent a most unreasonable ultimatum to Serbia on July 23rd, and, upon Serbia's refusal to accept the humiliating demands, declared war five days later. Austria, later events indicated, had not expected any more than the picnic of administering a severe beating to her little neighbor, while Germany's military chiefs, on the other hand, in possession of all the facts gleaned through a remarkably complete spy system, whose tentacles extended to the very heart of every European government, expected both

France and Russia to plunge into the conflict, and for this very reason urged Austria to take the steps which would bring war. Germany's war machine, forty years in the building, was ready to strike the blow that the kaiser planned should give him world dominion. German spies were not sure whether or not England would stand with France and Russia, but the German war plan provided for a quick crushing of France, a campaign that would result in the capture of Paris in a month, after which there would be time to deal with England, if the Island kingdom decided to fight. Germany figured that England's "contemptible army" would not really count, and that no fighting force could be transported to European soil until months after France should be forced to surrender. The German military plan provided that Austria could stave off Russia until the victory in the west had been won.

Russia mobilized her army, and Germany declared war upon Russia August 1st, and at the same time struck at France through Luxemburg and Belgium. Germany's declaration of war upon France was made on August 3rd, after France had refused to agree to German occupation of Verdun as the price of neutrality. Great Britain declared war upon Germany August 4th.

The desperate resistance of the Belgian army at Liege and at Namur, the two fortress towns on the Moselle river, was the first surprise received by the German military chiefs. For a week, until the heavy siege guns could be brought up, the sturdy Belgians held fast, and the German flood, intended to sweep rapidly into Flanders, was held back. German numbers and superior artillery finally turned the tide, and Belgium was overrun, Brussels, the capital, being occupied on August 20th. The invasion of Belgium was directly in violation of one of the most sacred treaties ever made in Europe, and the terrible atrocities perpetrated upon the civilian population of Belgium during the four years of occupation will always be one of the blackest pages in the world's history.

Having conquered the Belgian army, a small part of which succeeded in retreating to the seacoast where it joined the line held by British and French forces, the kaiser's great military machine swept on into Flanders. It carried everything before it. The advance was five to fifteen miles each day. General Von Kluck's army, the German right wing, swept down upon Paris from the north. In the south the French lines held at Verdun, and still farther to the south the French troops advanced slightly upon German soil. It was only in the north where Germany had violated the Belgian agreement, that the flood-gates were opened.

The German machine, acting upon plans devised by Germany's military chieftians, plunged forward to the Marne, striking the quick, terrific blows that were home-made German "kultur" supreme. The first surprises at Liege and Namur, however, were not the only miscalculations the Germans had made. A study of the more than four years of blood-

shed shows that on numerous occasions, real victory seemed almost within the grasp of the Hohenzollerns.

The great war may be said to have passed through fifteen critical military phases. This estimate includes only those campaigns which had an important, if not vital, influence on the progress of the struggle. Many other bitterly fought battles or campaigns seemed to bear directly on the war's outcome, but their influence now appears to have been of lesser moment. The so-called battle of the Aisne is omitted by this reckoning, as are also the battle of Tannenberg and Brusiloff's great campaign in Galicia. Non-European phases, such as Grand Duke Nicholas' conquest of Armenia and Allenby's conquest of Syria also are left out of consideration.

The fifteen decisive military developments are:

1—The battle of the Marne.
2—The battle of the Dunajec.
3—The Dardanelles campaign.
4—The conquest of Serbia.
5—The Isonzo.
6—Verdun.
7—The battle of the Somme.
8—Hindenburg's retreat.
9—Roumania's campaign.
10—The Ypres campaign of 1917.
11—The Italian retreat to the Piave.
12—Hindenburg's drives of 1918.
13—Foch's victory at Ourcq and the subsequent campaigns on the western front.
14—Franchet d'Esperey's victory over the Bulgarians.
15—Italy's triumph over Austria-Hungary.

The battle of the Marne made it certain that Germany could win no speedy victory over the world. The plan, by which the high command had hoped to put France immediately out of the struggle, was well conceived, though utterly immoral. It involved the violation of Belgian neutrality. By advancing through Belgium the Germans expected to take France quite unprepared. It was not believed that the Belgian army could put up more than a nominal resistance. With a firm pivot at Metz it was hoped that the sweep of the German masses would pocket the entire French military establishment.

One serious miscalculation was the underestimation of the strength and spirit of the Belgian army. At Liege and at Namur the Belgian resistance delayed the Germans, and gave the French time to collect something resembling a competent army. The French fortress at Verdun also

failed to capitulate, while the magnificent French resistance at Nancy prevented the German armies that had the shortest distance to cover from ever getting well under way.

Kluck, however, at the outer end of the swinging spoke, did his work well and fairly rapidly till he reached the Ourcq, when Manoury's hastily collected army threatened to turn his exposed right flank. Kluck had to delay his advance and spread out his forces to combat Manoury's maneuver, which gave Foch, commanding the French center, his opportunity to break through at La Fere Champenoise and win the epochal battle of the Marne.

After the Marne defeat the Germans proceeded to capture Antwerp and snatch at victory by an advance along the coast and the capture of the channel ports. This was frustrated by the little Belgian army at the Yser. Alone and undaunted King Albert's forces held back the Germans. The invaders did not pass the Yser; they never passed the Yser. The battle of the Yser was perhaps the most heroic fight of any of the allied nations, but in importance it will be reckoned as secondary to the Marne battle.

When the Germans retreating from the Marne reached the Aisne they dug themselves in and extended their right flank to meet the left flank of the army that was held up at the Yser. This line of battle, with only minor variations, lasted till the Hindenburg retreat of 1917.

When Russia entered the war she aimed her heaviest blows against the Germans in East Prussia. After several victories the Russians were overwhelmingly defeated by Hindenburg at the battle of Tannenberg. This ended Russia's only serious attempt to carry the war into Germany. Simultaneously with the attack in East Prussia the Russians under Russky and Brusiloff advanced into Galicia. They successively captured Lemburg and Przemysl and drove to the Carpathian barrier. Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian army, taking personal command of the forces in Austria, forced his way to the crest of the Carpathians and looked down on the fertile plains of Hungary. The conquest of Hungary and the elimination of the dual empire from the war seemed more than possible.

At this juncture a powerful Austro-German army, commanded by Field Marshal Mackensen, suddenly attacked the Russians at the river Dunajec. With artillery massed in immense strength Mackensen smashed the Russian flank and began a turning movement which threatened the destruction of the entire Russian army. The subsequent retreat of Grand Duke Nicholas was one of the most brilliant examples of generalship offered by the war.

The battle of the Dunajec definitely ended the menace of conquest of either Germany or Austria by the Russians. The Russian retreat which

ensued left Poland at the mercy of the Germans and Austrians. The Russian lines were driven far into the heart of Russia proper before they became stabilized. Only once again was either Teuton empire invaded by Russian forces. Brusiloff's Galician drive in 1916 might have been an important factor in deciding the war had it not been for the Russian treachery in high places which nullified the skill of the general and the bravery of his soldiers.

On February 19, 1915, a powerful British fleet attempted to pass the Turkish fortifications at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The attempt was futile. On April 25, British transports began landing a great army on the peninsula of Gallipoli. Throughout the summer of 1915 the Gallipoli campaign raged furiously, but the British efforts were unavailing. Constantinople could not be reached by the western allies, and Russia could not thus be brought in touch with the rest of the world. On January 9, 1916, the last British troops were withdrawn from Gallipoli and the triumph of the Turks was complete.

At the beginning of the war Austria essayed the conquest of Serbia. Twice defeated in pitched battles, the Austrian troops were hurled back onto their own soil. Three months later a more powerful Austrian army again attempted to subjugate the Balkan kingdom. Belgrade was captured and the Austrians advanced some distance into the interior.

The ensuing Serbian victory proved to be an Austrian disaster. The spoils of war captured by the Serbians gave the little kingdom a greater supply of war munitions than she had ever had or dreamed of having. Austria definitely abandoned hope of Serbian conquest. It was not until October, 1915, that Serbia was again invaded. On October 7, an immense German and Austrian army, commanded by Mackensen, crossed the Danube and proceeded southward. Shortly thereafter the Bulgarians attacked Serbia from the rear. The fall of Monastir December 2, completed the conquest of the kingdom.

On October 4 an allied force had been landed at Saloniki. Too late London and Paris had discovered the folly of the Dardanelles campaign and endeavored to atone for their error by sending an army to aid the Serbs. They were unable even to form a junction with the Serb armies and one of Germany's most important victories had been won without any one of Germany's greater enemies firing a gun.

Italy's Isonzo campaign was important in that it kept a large part of the Austrian army busily engaged from May, 1915, to November, 1917. No great victory was won, but the value of the campaign to the allied cause was nevertheless large.

The battle of Verdun was begun by the crown prince Feb. 22, 1916. It raged throughout the spring and summer. Verdun did not fall. The war cry "They shall not pass" has immortalized the campaign in which

Germany seemed to make her greatest effort to win the war by a direct military decision.

The battle of the Somme began July 1, 1916. The British were north of the river and the French, on the south, made a determined effort to break through the German defenses. Line after line of trenches were carried, but at no time was Hindenburg in real danger of disaster. The battle lasted till late in the fall and ended with Peronne and Bapaume, the immediate objectives of the allies, still in the hands of the Germans.

Roumania, urged by Russia and encouraged by the western allies, declared war on Austria August 28, 1916. By a brillant campaign across the Transylvania Alps, the Roumanian armies overran much of Transylvania and captured the important cities of Kronstadt and Hermanstadt. Practically abandoned through Russian perfidy, Roumania was not long able to withstand the attacks of an Austro-German army under Falkenhayn, and a German-Bulgarian army under Mackensen which invaded the Dobrudja. On December 6 Bukharest was captured by the Germans and in a few weeks all Wallachia was in German possession. The victory was of inestimable importance because of the richness of the Wallachian wheat fields and the great value of the Wallachian oil wells. The Roumanians continued to resist and established themselves in Moldavia, where they remained in defiance of Mackensen's repeated attacks till the Bolshevising of Russia placed them between two equally malignant enemies. The treaty of Bukharest has left Roumania a vassal state of the Germans.

The battle of the Somme, though it can scarcely be rated as a great victory for the allies, had one important result in inducing the Hindenburg retreat of the spring of 1917. During the winter Hindenburg had prepared a line of tremendously strong defense resting on Lille, Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon. When he was ready to withdraw to this new line every preparation was perfect and the French and English were unable to seriously harass his retreat. Throughout the summer of 1917, Hindenburg maintained himself comfortably in these positions while Germany devoted her energies to the ruin of Russia and ending the war in the east.

On July 31, the battle of Ypres began and continued till the British had established themselves on Passchendaele Ridge. The aim of the British was to drive a wedge so deeply that the Germans would be compelled to retire from the Belgian coast. The effort was unsuccessful, inasmuch as the German defense was never penetrated. This was the last effort of the allies to win the war in the west previous to the attack of the French and the Americans on the exposed flank of the Marne salient in July, 1918.

One of the greatest reverses suffered by the allies was the turning of the Italian flank at Caporetto, October 24, 1917. The Italians were driven back from Isonzo in precipitate retreat. They crossed the Tagliamento and the Livenza and the German conquest of all northern Italy seemed inevitable. Strengthened by the French and British detachments, the Italian army finally halted at the Piave, where they remained until the launching of the final drive of October, 1918.

The spring and early summer of 1918 showed the military fortunes of the allies at their lowest ebb. Russia and Roumania were out of the war. Germany could concentrate all her power on the western front. Hindenburg or Ludendorff, or whoever was responsible for the great offensives of 1918 was determined to force the war out of the trenches and to end the struggle with a great military triumph. First in Picardy, then in Flanders, and finally between the Aisne and the Marne, the Germans broke through the allies' defenses and utterly changed the aspect of the war. The driving power, however, was not sufficient in any instance to carry the enemy to decisive victory.

Ferdinand Foch, chosen commander in chief of the allied armies, began the winning of the war when the French and American forces smashed in the side of the Marne salient and definitely put an end to the German offensive. Having thus regained the initiative, the allies forged steadily forward until the Hindenburg line was reached. Along the Hindenburg line and along the almost equally strong defenses of the Ladies' road the Germans made a desperate stand, seemingly determined to retreat no farther. The resistance was futile. The Hindenburg line crumbled before the blows of British, French and Americans. The so-called Valencennes or Meuse line proved equally ineffective.

Meanwhile, Francet d'Esperey by his unexpected victory which put the Bulgarian nation out of the war and paved the way for the restoration of Serbia, greatly accelerated the coming of peace.

The final decisive victory of the war was the Italian drive from the Piave which utterly destroyed the great Austrian army and brought the Hapsburgs to their knees.

While the morale of the people of Wayne County was always high, during the months when this nation was a belligerent, and although they never looked forward to anything but victory over Prussianism, there were times during 1918 when the end seemed far away; times when it appeared as though both Paris and the channel ports would fall into the hands of the Germans. which would mean virtually the crushing of France, and most certainly a prolongation of the war for many months into the future. This was especially true in the months of May, June and July, and even through August and September; for while the attack of July 18th turned the tide, the results for some weeks

to come resembled achievements of the past, in which a real menace was temporarily removed, a disaster averted, but no victory gained sufficiently to vanquish the foe. It was at this time, too, that the war was of the greatest interest here at home. Our boys were in the trenches over there, facing the German fullisades of lead, the enemy's high explosive shells, the airplane bombs, and the poison gas. A most excellent analysis of the situation, together with a retrospect covering the twelve months preceding is contained in the following from the pen of Frank H. Simonds, of the New York Tribune, who was generally regarded as the United States' foremost and best military critic. This review was printed on July 28th, 1918, just after the Boche had been stopped by Foch's brilliant counter attack, and turned back to what developed into the rout to surrender:

AMERICA, LIKE BLUCHER, HAS COME, AND TURNS TIDE FOR THE ALLIES

"The fourth year of the world war, for the western nations the gloomiest of the whole struggle, is ending under conditions which are more favorable and give more real cause for optimism than any that have existed in the past twelve months. We are entering the fifth year of the contest not with any prospect of peace now or even within the period of another year, but under circumstances strikingly recalling the situation after the first battle of the Marne. The second, and we may believe the final, blow of Germany has been parried, if not broken. If we have not brought the new Napoleonic edifice to the ruin of a Waterloo, there are signs that the recent defeat may prove in some degree suggestive of Leipsic.

"The story of the fourth year of the struggle is measured by two major events: the collapse of Russia and the coming of the United States. When the year opened we were, all of us, still hoping against hope that the Russian operations in Galicia might prove the first sign of a renaissance of a Russian republic that might repeat the achievement of the first French republic and, in defending the liberty of the Slav world, contribute mightily to the salvation of western civilization. But before the campaign had come to an end Russia had ceased to be a military factor; treason and madness had done their work and henceforth the disintegration within was to be rapid; while German troops, released from the east, were to carry peril to the very edge of Paris and threaten Sir Douglas Haig's mighty force with the fate which had been prescribed for the "contemptible little army" of Field Marshal Sir John French in the opening days of the war. The world, particularly the allied world, was slow in perceiving what were to be the consequences

of the Russian collapse. When the full German storm broke in March of the present year it took the allies by surprise and brought an unready coalition within measurable distance of one of the great disasters of human history. But when the March blow had fallen and the extent of the danger was perceived, then the war became a race between America and Germany, a race between our young troops, hurried across a submarine-infested ocean, and the last flower of German veterans thrown upon the allied lines in offensive after offensive, seeking a decision before America came.

"As early as June of 1917, when Nivelle's Aisne offensive failed, it became clear that unless America came to the rescue the war would be lost to our allies and Germany would win on the continent something recalling Napoleon's success against Austria in 1805, Prussia in 1806 and against Russia in 1807. But what was not perceived at that time was that it was going to be a narrow question whether France, Britian and Italy could hold against our coming, and, blind to the real facts, our allies continued to ask of us material and money rather than men until the bitter awakening of March transformed the whole situation. The Russian revolution and the resulting anarchy, which led to the demoralization of the Russian army, in fact produced a condition in which France and Britian could not win the war; it produced a condition in which the possibility of a German success was patent, at least to Germans and neutrals. It brought back the old problem of 1914, and in the next twelve months there were to be repeated the German effort of the Marne campaign. From August, 1917, onward the German problem and the German hope was to organize a new blow which should crush France and Britian before America could arrive, as Germany sought to crush them in 1914 before Russian operations in the east should demand attention. In a word, we went back suddenly to the conditions of the opening days of the war. By the end of last year Germany was free to strike for Paris again; before the campaign of 1918 was well opened the peace of Brest-Litovsk and of Bucharest had eliminated Russia and Roumania, abolished the eastern front, given to the Germans the mastery of the Baltic and Black Seas, placed the kaiser's generals in control of the colossal Russian carcass and removed from the eastern flank of a completed Mitteleuropa the immediate and apparently even an eventful menace of Slavdom. The Teuton seemed to have won his age-long battle with the Slavs, his way to the Pacific lay open, while he still commanded the Constantinople bridge to the nearest east. When the campaign of 1917 was over the German could calculate and did calculate that he had, with hands free and resources concentrated upon the western front, another chance to win the war in the largest possible sense, to dispose of France and Britain before America was

ready, and then to negotiate a favorable peace with the American foe.

"The story of the campaign of 1917, after August 17, is briefly told. For our allies it is a history replete with misfortune. In August and September the brilliant but foredoomed Brusiloff offensive in Galicia faded into the shameful and indescribable flight of Russian troops from the field of victory into the darkness of demoralization and disintegration. There was a moment when it seemed as if Lemberg was again in danger, we read the old names of towns and rivers, the scenes of victories by the Russians in 1914, but in a few brief hours the Russian offensive in Galicia succumbed to the internal diseases of the Russian nation. After August, in point of fact, Russia was gone. Meantime, in the west the British offensive in Flanders pursued its unlucky road to complete failure. It had been the conception of Haig and Robertson, striking northward from Ypres and out of the famous old salient, to break the German line, cut off the troops on the Belgian seacoast or compel their retreat, free Ostend and Zeebrugge, abolish the submarine bases on this coast and, pressing eastward throw the Germans behind the Scheldt and compel their later retirement out of France from the Lys to the Meuse. In this effort Plumer had made a brilliant beginning in June at Messines. But in July and August, Gough, later to disappear as a result of the Picardly defeat of the present year, had so handled affairs that a second operation had ended in costly failure and when Plumer resumed the direction of operations the weather was already changing and the golden moment had passed. In point of fact, the campaign of the British was already sure to fail, for German troops were hastening westward from Russia. Yet, doggedly and grimly, the British generals held their men to their task and the toll of casualties for the British in Flanders rivalled if it did not pass that of the Somme the previous year, while great hopes, excited by a brief but brilliant success before Cambrai, gave way to new developments when one more opportunity was sacrificed.

"On the map there was proof of German retreat. The Ypres salient disappeared, the British troops seized the whole of the Passchendaele Ridge and critics talked of the advance from this vantage ground in the next year to Ghent and to Lille, little dreaming that a few days of battle would then suffice to compel the surrender of these hills, won by so much sacrifice and effort, and that Ypres itself was again to be in peril, in peril as deadly as that of October, 1914. In this autumn the French army was passing through a period of reorganization and renaissance. Its defeat in May had shaken it to the very foundation. For a few brief weeks its morale was lower than at any time since the war began. To Petain, who succeeded Nivelle, was assigned the grim task of restoring confidence and discipline, while behind the army the nation, under

Clemenceau, cleaned its high places of those who had conspired against victory and held secret conference with the foe. A few minor successes above the Aisne and about Verdun served to prove that the task was being accomplished, but for the balance of the campaign of 1917 the French army was limited to the defensive, or to operations which were but local offensives. The first few months of the fourth year of war saw Italy winning considerable successes along the Isonzo, where for two years Italian soldiers had been struggling to break through the gigantic Thermopylae between the Julian Alps and the Adriatic, by which ran the road to Trieste and the Austrian capital far beyond, the road Napoleon had taken more than a century before in his brilliant campaign of 1787. By October the gate seemed forced; Austrian recoil was general north and south, and allied capitals, looking southward, saw in Italian success at least consolation for their own failures.

"But in November Italy suffered her first great reverse of the war. Her population and her army, like those of the French nation, had been corrupted by enemy propaganda and by defeatist and pacifist efforts. The taint of Bolshevism was already beginning to do its work in Italy as it had in Russia. Suddenly, along the upper Isonzo front, out of the mountains about Caporetto, a German army appeared and struck an Italian army holding the flank of Cadorna's main forces to the southward, and holding it carelessly and with little thought of danger.

In a few short hours this Italian army was destroyed in exactly the fashion Radko Dimitrieff's army had been destroyed at the Dunajec, and with consequences to other armies equally grievous. One day advancing and seemingly on the eve of decisive victory, Cadorna's armies on the lower Isonzo and about Gorizia found themselves on the next with their rear and flank imperilled, condemned to a swift and costly rush backward, behind the Tagliamento and then behind the Piave. The invasion of Austria was over and the Hapsburgs once more occupied at least a wide sweep of their old province of Venetia, while it was the fate of Venice, not of Trieste, which was now in doubt. Thanks to an Italian rally and to the rush of British and French troops to their stricken ally Venice was saved, and the retreat ended at the Piave and not at the Adige, but Italy had suffered one of the great defeats of history and was henceforth condemned for long months to the defensive. She had, in fact, been on the edge of ruin; her escape had been by a slight margin, and at the moment the question of her future capacity to fight, brilliantly answered at the Piave the other day, was to give her allies grave concern.

"Thus the calendar year and the campaign of 1917 ended amid the most gloomy of all possible circumstances. British successes in the early months had been dimmed by the failure, the bloody failure, in

Flanders. The French army had not merely seen its hopes come to nothing at the Aisne, but had, for the first time, been shaken in its confidence and was only beginning to give signs of renewed constancy and efficiency. The Italian army had suffered one of the great disasters of the war. The minor efforts in the Balkans had been without even the smallest material benefit. To swell the balance on the wrong side Russia was sinking to a hapless derelict and Roumania was obviously soon to quit the war. All hope of an offensive in 1918 had now to be surrendered. The allied high command did not perceive that the defensive which was its role would be one beset with difficulties so great that disaster might impend, but it did recognize that there was no longer any chance of victory in 1918 nor at any other time until America should be able to replace Russia in the battle line. As for the German, he could look forward to a return to the west now with his armies victorious in the east; he could look forward to superiority in guns as a result of Russian and Italian successes and to advantage in numbers as a result of the suppression of the Russian and Roumanian fronts. For him the new year dawned brilliantly. For his enemies it was the beginning of a time which they already foresaw was to be one of grave trial, but how grave it was to be they could not suspect, and, not suspecting failed to provide against.

"German strategy for the campaign of 1918 has already been fairly clearly revealed upon the battlefield. The German had some forty-odd divisions more than his opponents, exclusive of the Americans. He had an interior position, a unified command and a homogeneous army. He had devised a new system of attack, which included the element of surprise and the use of gas to paralyze the rearward communications of his foes; he had a new small and mobile gun, which made rapid support of swiftly moving infantry waves possible, and he had generals who were trained in eastern warfare and not hypnotized by the long period of positional warfare in the west. Using all of his advantages the German seems to have decided upon the following course: At the outset of the campaign he planned to throw an enormous force, a host as great as he had employed at the Marne, against fifty miles of the British front between the Oise and the Scarpe, crushing the army which buckled the British to the French front and opening a gap between the British and French armies. Thereafter he purposed to throw the British back upon the channel and the French in upon Paris and, holding the one with relatively small forces, containing him behind the Somme or the Oise, settle with the other. In this conception it is still open to debate whether the German intended to strike his second blow against the British or the French, to seek Paris or the channel ports; although I think recent events have proven that his intention was to contain the British and de-

stroy the French. But in any event this was the course he chose when the British had been not exactly contained, not in the least separated from their French allies, but subjected to the severest defeat in British military history and brought within sight of ruin. On March 21 the German struck between the Scarpe and the Oise, forty divisions against fifteen, swiftly destroyed the Fifth British army, swept over its ruins to the outskirts of Amiens, opened the road down the Oise valley to Paris as far as Noyon and took Montdidier, and cut the main railroad from Paris to Amiens by artillery fire. Only the swiftest possible work on the part of the French rushing to the aid of their British allies prevented the separation of the two armies. The blow was checked at the moment when further German progress would have meant separation and separation approximate ruin.

"Rarely has any defeat taken the vanquished more completely by surprise. Suddenly the French and British alike were aroused to the fact that their position was critical, their numbers insufficient and bound to be insufficient. They had expected to maintain a successful defensive until America deliberately accomplished her military program. They saw themselves condemned to a desperate defensive, while America feverishly rushed to France those divisions without which a Ludendorff victory seemed inevitable. By April 1, 1918, the allied nations at last knew the extent of their peril and recognized also that at least four months must pass before their safety could be assured. By his first attack Ludendorff, for his had become the master mind in the German high command, employing the method of a brilliant lieutenant, Hutier, had succeeded where all predecessors had failed. He had pierced and broken an enemy front on an extent of fifty miles and to a depth of thirty-five. After three years and a half of war of positions, of stagnation, of seige and trenches, he had carried an offensive into open country beyond all defense zones. For the moment, at least, it seemed as if the conditions of warfare of the Marne time were to be restored and struggle in trenches was at an end. Checked in Picardy, Ludendorff carried his offensive to Flanders and again achieved swift and substantial victory. Breaking the allied line south of Ypres he pushed forward fifteen miles toward the channel ports, won back all the lost ground of the Passchendaele campaign of the previous year, took Kemmel, which looks down upon the rear of Ypres, and threatened to reduce this restored salient, which had for the British empire the same significance Verdun carried for the French nation. This greater success was not attained, and a sharp repulse on April 29 closed the Flanders battle, but this second episode had served to demonstrate anew the efficacy of Germany tactics and the advantage of German numbers and interior position. It reopened the question of the arrival of the kaiser at Calais and

emphasized again the greatness of allied peril. Already American troops were beginning to cross the seas in great numbers; Foch had succeeded to supreme command; France and Britain were repairing previous errors, but henceforth, as he awaited the coming of the Americans to save a new Waterloo, Foch was bound to recall frequently the words of Wellington, the impatient longing for "night or Blucher."

"The third German blow was in the larger sense even more terrifying than the first. Although two months had passed and the allies had been allowed time to study the German method and prepare an answer, Ludendorff was able in late May to duplicate his March successes, and, sweeping across the Aisne and the Vesle, the victorious German troops reached the bank of the Marne once more, after nearly three years of absence. Nor was this all; the British positions in Picardy had lacked any dominating military strength, but the French positions at the Aisne were among the finest on the western front. And, as at the Somme, Ludendorff had in a week regained all the ground lost in the months of the British offensive of 1916 and the German retreat in the spring of 1917, he now in three days retook all the ground gained by Nivelle in his ill-starred offensive of 1917, and in addition drove south between Rheims and retook Soissons, French since September 12, 1914. The British defeat in Picardy was the greatest in British military history; the French reverse on the Aisne surpassed the disaster of the first days of the Verdun campaign. As a result of the two successes the German was once more within striking distance of Paris and had thrust wedges forward toward the French capital down the Oise and the Marne valleys. June was only just come and America's forces were still too weak to exercise any decisive influence. There remained the relatively restricted tasks of eliminating the Compiegne and Rheims salients, the one a menace to the continuity of his operative front between the Oise and the Marne, the other a threat to the rear of this front, and then he could undertake the final venture, a drive straight south upon Paris, which, even if it failed to take the city, might bring his heavy artillery within bombarding distance and enable him to destroy the city if it refused to surrender, and with this destruction he hoped French nerves and French spirit would at last break and the army, after the civil population, abandon a struggle which had cost France so much and still held out the threat of even worse suffering without any promise of ultimate victory. It may be that this German success, which took the kaiser to the Marne, will prove the high water mark of the present campaign; it may be that when the German troops returned to the Marne they were the advance guards of the ultimate advance of the Germans in the war. It is too early to prophesy, but in any event when this June fighting was over Paris was plainly menaced, allied fortunes were in a desperate state,

German victory, so far as the European phase was concerned, seemed no longer impossible. At best the possibility of the loss of Paris and of a retirement to the south had to be considered. But before June was over the tide had changed. Seeking to sweep the French out of the Compiegne region, open up the lower valley of the Aisne, insure the continuity of the right wing of his operative front between Soissons and Montdidier by clearing the French out of strong ground and carrying their line into the open ground south of Senlis, Ludendorff launched a fourth blow between Montdidier and Noyon, between the Avre and the Oise. This time there was no surprise, no collapse; the German machine ground its way forward for a short distance, cleared the Lassigny heigths and some valuable ground along the Oise. But by the third day it was checked, and Mangin, the deliverer of Verdun, was striking a counter blow on the German flank, which paralyzed the offensive. Compiegne was not taken; at a staggering cost the German had gained a little ground, but his fourth venture had been a failure.

"While Ludendorff prepared for the fifth stroke his Austrian colleague, Borevic, struck on the Piave and sought by a supreme stroke, with the largest and finest Austrian army which had yet appeared in Italy under his command, to crush the troops who had been beaten so terribly at the Isonzo six months before. But the Austrian offensive failed dismally, a brief advance, a short desperate period of days when Italian counter attacks held up the advance, then floods and new Italian attacks, and the Austrians were driven in disorder across the Piave, losing a quarter of a million of men, innumerable guns and having suffered in a few brief days a defeat as destructive to their plans for this year as Verdun had proven for the Germans in 1916.

"And now, last of all, checked on the Oise and at the Compiegne salient, we have seen Ludendorff in recent days launch his fifth offensive, a colossal attack from the Marne to the Argonne, later restricted to a local operation to break in the Rheims salient and clear his flank and rear against the day when he should resume his drive for Paris. The results of this venture are being written on the map at the present hour. Its failure was immediate and save in one sector complete. Its failure in all sectors was complete when Foch launched his ever memorable counter attack, in which for the first time American troops in large numbers played a leading part, America had at last arrived, the despairing call of March had been answered in July, when more than 200,000 American troops participated in the decisive thrust and American troops in France numbered above 1,200,000.

"The German problem in 1918 was his problem in 1914. Four years ago British unreadiness and Russian slowness in mobilization gave him six weeks in which to dispose of France, employing the full

weight of his military establishment against France. He used the six weeks, he won many battles and drew near to Paris, but the close of the period saw him in retreat, his time exhausted, his blow parried; the Russian menace in the east, no longer to be neglected entirely, destined to make ever-growing demands upon him until he was forced to go east and seek what he found—victory and the destruction of Russia. In March 1918, the kaiser's new commander could count not upon six weeks but on something like six months in which to bring home the victory. Russia's collapse gave him back the advantages of the first weeks of the war. But again he had to win in the time fixed, for by the end of six months America's aid would begin to become effective and if he failed in the campaign of 1918 to put one of his great foes out he would automatically lose the initiative, the offensive, the chance for victory in the next campaign, when the American hosts had arrived. And now, in late July, we see German armies again retiring from the Marne after a severe defeat the extent of which is still unrevealed. No disaster may come now, as none came in 1914. The German may presently gather up his strength and strike against the British, as he struck in October, 1914. Defeated at the Marne, he may, for a second time, seek compensation in a new effort to open the road to Calais. But the road to Calais ends at the channel and it was not by taking Calais but by beating down French or British armies, one at least, both if possible, that the kaiser in his grandois campaign of the present year was to achieve a victorious peace. It seems to me, then, that the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the war will see the substantial failure of the German's campaign of 1918. He has used up the time and the resources he derived from the Russian collapse and he has won only territory, booty and prisoners; early successes have been followed by at least one smashing defeat. America, like Blucher, has come. And so a long and bitter year is having a glorious ending."

How different the tone of a second article from the pen of the same critic, written October 24th, less than three months later. It was published under the head, "Foch's 100 Days," and is as follows:

"It was on July 15 that Foch accepted the German challenge and engaged in what was to be the second battle of the Marne. Today then, we have arrived at the end of the "Hundred Days" of the French marshal. In an equal period Napoleon landed from Elba, regained France, fought and lost Waterloo and took the final step which led to St. Helena. It may be doubted if any other hundred days since that famous and fatal period have equaled the latest. In this period Foch has accom-

lished three things by three great battles. In the second Marne he defeated the Germans, wrested the initiative from Ludendorff and brought to an end the German advance, which had lasted from March 21 until July 18. In the third Somme he broke the German resistance upon the lines of the old struggles of 1916 and compelled a hurried retirement to the Hindenburg line, with the evacuation of substantially all of the ground conquered in the German offensive of the year. This third Somme opened on August 8; it closed in the middle of September. Last of all has been that grandiose struggle which, for want of a better name, may be called the battle of the Hindenburg line, the last phases of which are still in progress. In this battle, which began with the Anglo-Belgian offensive in Flanders and the Franco-American thrust in Lorraine on September 26 and culminated in the gigantic and magnificent British thrust between Cambrai and St. Quentin on October 8, Foch broke the German hold upon France, shattered their whole colossal defense system and compelled a retreat which has already released Laon, Lille, St. Quentin, Cambrai, Douai, and cannot now terminate before practically all of France has been liberated and not less than two-thirds of Belgium. In this period the armies fighting under Foch's supreme command have captured upward of 400,000 prisoners and not less than 5,000 guns. They have already liberated more than 8,000 square miles of French and Belgian territory. More than this, in winning the battle of the Hindenburg line they have won the war, won it on the confession of Germany herself. All that now follows will be the exploitation of the victory to the hour of the final surrender.

"Nor is this all. Not only has there been a supreme victory in the west, but in Syria a British army, acting in strict co-ordination with western operations, and also under the command of Foch, has broken the military power of Turkey and liberated Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia —has sealed the doom of the Osmanli empire. Again, in Macedonia, another army, commanded by a French general, but composed of contingents from many nations, has achieved a tremendous battlefield success, compelled the surrender without condition of Bulgaria, abolished Mitteleuropa, and is advancing to the Danube, sweeping before it the last vestiges of German control in the Balkans and carrying with it the doom of Austria-Hungary. In sum, the whole gigantic German conception, the colossal German scheme, which for four long years has threatened civilization and democracy with ever-growing might and with ever-expanding frontiers, has been abolished. German armies are retreating and leaving behind them the wrecks of that world empire which was for a moment well-nigh realized, but is now and forever destroyed.

"So much for the material side. But there is an even more impressive moral aspect to the achievement of Ferdinand Foch. He has shattered the German legend of invincibility. He has broken the prestige of the German military machine, which, from the victories of Sadowa and of Sedan to the present hour, has weighed heavily upon the world. A simple French soldier, the soldier of a republican nation, has broken, smashed, utterly demolished not alone the German army but the legend of German militarism. In a very real sense Foch has liberated mankind, because he has on the battlefield and with the chosen weapons of the enemy demonstrated that wrong, however strongly armed; force, however well prepared, cannot in the end conquer right and justice. It takes something more than a colossal standing army, infinite skill in preparation and ruthless brutality in operation to conquer the free peoples of the world. The superman has proved vulnerable and mortal; thus revealed he becomes harmless and almost pitiable. On the military side we have seen in the last three weeks the greatest battle of all history, fought on a front twice as wide as the first Marne, fought by not less than 5,000,000 men, resulting in a decisive victory. Before that we saw long weeks, and even months, of patient preparation, waiting for the hour and the moment, but waiting with a plan ever maturing, with nothing left to chance.

"It is less than seven months ago that Ferdinand Foch took command of all the allied armies. He came in on the morning of the terrible defeat of March 21, with Amiens in danger and the severance of the British and French armies still a possibility. Before he could grasp the reins a German victory in Flanders seemed to open the way to the channel. On this day, six months ago, we were all talking of the clear possibility that Ludendorff would reach Calais and take Paris. And now we are discussing the terms of German surrender as beaten German armies flow back toward the Rhine, with France liberated and Belgium emerging from the wreck of German occupation.

"Is it too much to believe that, on the military side, Ferdinand Foch will hereafter rank with Caesar, Frederick and Napoleon, and on the moral side surpass them all, since he has done for humanity and civilization what the others did for themselves, did in pursuit of power? In combining the military genius of Napoleon with the patriotic loyalty of Washington, Foch has written a new and splendid chapter in military history, imperishable henceforth."

At the time the above was written, pleas were coming thick and fast from Germany, asking for an armistice. The armies of France, of England and of America, began to advance even more rapidly. German

morale and German resistance was crumbling. The American forces, fighting their way through the Champagne, found their foes suddenly give way after weeks of tremendously hard fighting. The Yanks made faster progress, and on November 2nd the enemy started its real retreat northwest of Verdun. In the meantime the Italian offensive, which had been launched in October, had developed into a great victory, and an Austrian debacle. Austria, as Bulgaria and Turkey had done, laid down her arms, and accepted the terms of the allies, which amounted to surrender. The armistice with Austria was signed November 4th. This left Germany fighting alone. Her armies were everywhere in retreat, and she had been deserted by her last ally. Red revolution loomed large, not only in Berlin, but in every section of Germany. The kaiser and his military chiefs were soundly whipped. Might had been crushed by right. On November 10th the kaiser fled from army headquarters at Spa, and the Crown Prince hurriedly left his army headquarters. Both went to Holland where they remained during the following weeks. The armistice, signed by German delegates went into effect at 11 a. m. November 11th, but not before the American troops had crowned their previous glorious record by occupying the city of Sedan, where Prussianism triumphed over France in 1871.

Under the terms of the armistice the allies occupied all of the German territory west of the Rhine River, as well as bridgehead positions at Coblenz, at Mayence and at Cologne. The occupation of this territory was completed before the end of the year, the American, French and British forces following immediately upon the heels of the defeated Germans. The allies, through the terms of the armistice, also secured possession of a considerable portion of the German submarine fleet, and many warships. The military supremacy of the victors was complete. The war crushed military domination, and the spirit of autocracy. It brought freedom's triumph, and eliminated from power the head of the Hohenzollern family, who, during his long reign had deliberately planned an assault upon the world, having boasted to his fellow-conspirators that he had considered the mistakes of Alexander, of Caesar and of Napoleon, and that while they all failed to gain world dominion, he too, was going to try, and he was going to succeed.

Yet this man, absolute ruler of a nation of 70,000,000 people, fifty-one months after he set the world on fire, was a hopeless outcast, for whom the world demanded a trial and punishment for his misdeeds. His country was torn by revolution, menaced by Socialism and Bolshevism, impoverished by the burdens of war, thoroughly beaten and shackled, and forced to accept whatever terms the victors chose to impose.

Below are given the dates of the principal events of the great war, those of 1917 and 1918, the period of participation by the United States, being given in more detail:

June (1914) 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, murdered at Sarajevo.

July (1914) 5—Kaiser's crown council at Pottsdam resolves upon war; 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia; 28—Austria declares war on Serbia; 31—Russia mobilizes her armies.

August (1914) 1—Germany declares war on Russia and invades Luxemberg and Belgium; 3—Germany declares war on France; 4—Gt. Britain declares war on Germany; 20—Germans occupy Brussels; 23—Japanese bombard Tsingtan; 25—Germans burn Louvain.

September (1914) 2—Russians capture Lemberg; 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign agreement to make no separate peace, Japan and Italy adhering later; 6-9—Battle of the Marne, in which the French turned back the tide of invasion and forced the Germans to retreat to the Aisne; 11—Australians capture New Guinea and Bismarck archipelago; 16—Russians under Rennenkampf retreat from East Prussia; 22—British cruisers Aboukir, Hague and Cressy sunk by submarines in North sea.

October (1914) 9—Germans occupy Antwerp; 14—Allies occupy Ypres, halt Germans on the Yser.

November (1914) 1—British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope sunk in action off the Chilean coast; 5—Great Britian declares war on Turkey and annexed Cyprus; 7—Japanese capture Tsingtan; 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island by British.

December (1914) 2—Austrians capture Belgrade; 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands—South African rebellion collapses; 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade; 17—Egypt declared a British protectorate; 24—First German air raid on England.

January (1915) 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Dogger Bank.

February (1915) 18—German submarine blockade off Great Britain begun; 19—Anglo-French squadron begins attack on Dardanelles.

March (1915) 1—British order in council issued to prevent commodities of any kind reaching or leaving Germany; 17—Russians capture Przemysl.

April (1915) 17—Second battle of Ypres begun. Gas used by Germans for first time; 26—Allies land at Gallipoli.

May (1915) 2—Russians defeated in battle of the Dunajec begin retirement in Galicia; 7—The Lusitania sunk by submarine; 23—Italy declares war on Austria.

June (1915) 2—Italians cross the Isonzo; 3—Austro-Germans retake Przemysl; 22—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.

July (1915) 9—Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.

August (1915) 4—Germans capture Warsaw; 19—The Arabic sunk by submarine; 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.

September (1915) 28—Turks defeated at Kut-et-Amara.

October (1915) 5—Allies land at Saloniki; 11—Bulgarians invade Serbia; 12—Nurse Cavell shot by Germans in Brussels; 14—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

November (1915) 22—Battle of Ctesiphon in Mesopotamia.

December (1915) 2—Fall of Monastir and Austro-German conquest of Serbia completed.

January (1916) 8—Allies evacuate Gallipoli; 13—Austro-Germans capture Cettinje.

February (1916) 16—Russians capture Erzeroum; 18—The Camcroons conquered; 21—Battle of Verdun begun.

March (1916) 10—Germany declares war on Portugal.

April (1916) 19—American ultimatum to Germany threatening to break off relations unless Germany modified her submarine policy; 29—General Townshend at Kut-et-Amara surrenders to Turks.

May (1916) 31—Naval battle off Jutland.

June (1916) 2—Third battle of Ypres begun; 5—Lord Kitchener drowned; 21—Grand Sherif of Mecca proclaims himself King of the Hedjaz.

July (1916) 1—Battle of the Somme; 9—German submarine merchantman arrives at Baltimore.

August (1916) 27—Roumania enters war on the side of the allies —Italy declares war on Germany.

September (1916) 15—British capture Courcellette; first appearance of the tanks; 29—Venizelos forms a provisional Greek government at Soloniki.

November (1916) 18—French capture Monastir.

January (1917) 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

February (1917) 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; 24—British capture Kut-el-Amara.

March (1917) 11—British capture Bagdad; 12—Revolution began in Russia; czar abdicates.

April (1917) 6—United States declares war on Germany.

May (1917) 5—French gain the Chemin-des-Dames.

June (1917) 7—British capture Messines Ridge; 26—First American troops land in France; Greece enters war against Germany.

July (1917) 1—Russian offensive begun; 14—Fall of German Imperial Chancellor von Bethman Hollweg; 19—Wholesale retreat of Russian army; 31—Third battle of Ypres begun.

August (1917) 2—Korniloff assumes command of Russian armies; 3—Czernowitz occupied by Austro-German forces; 7—Austro-German forces under Mackensen begin offensive against Russo-Roumanians near Fokshani; 10—British capture Westhock in Flanders; 12—Twenty German airplanes bomb towns on English east coast, killing thirty-two; 14—China declares war on Austria and Germany; 16—British take Langemarck; 24—French take Hill 304 at Verdun, enlarging successes; 25—Italian second army breaks through on Isonzo front, taking Monte Santo; 28—Austrians order civilian population from Trieste.

September (1917) 3—Riga abandoned by Russians; 16—Russia proclaimed new republic by Kerensky; 21—Germany and Austria send separate peace offers.

October (1917) 1—Heaviest air raid made on London; 24—Austro-Germans begin new offensive on Italian front; 27—Officials announced Americans fired first shot in warfare in France, using French 75s; 29—Entire Italian front on Isonzo collapses; 30—Italian base at Udine taken by Austro-Germans.

November (1917) 2—Austro-German patrols reach Tagliamento River; 3—Americans in action for first time at Bures-Lorraine front; 10—All Russian congress names Lenine and Trotsky; Bolsheviki come into power; 13—Austro-German troops cross Piave in Italy; 15—Clemenceau named premier in France; 18—British offensive in Palestine fully under way and Jaffa taken; 21—Great British victory at Cambrai.

December (1917) 3—Jerusalem taken; the last Christian ruler over Jerusalem was in 1244; 15—Armistice signed between Germany and the Bolsheviki government at Brest Litovsk; 26—President Wilson issued proclamation taking over railroads and appointing W. G. McAdoo director general.

January (1918) 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105; 10—Berlin reports bringing down 119 allied airplanes and nine balloons during December and admits loss of eighty-two airplanes and two balloons; 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Scotch coast lost with all on board but one; 26—Hungarian cabinet resigns; 28— Eleven-ounce bread rations effective in France; 30—Germans kill thirty-six in Paris raid.

February (1918) 1—Argentina minister of war recalls military attaches from Berlin and Vienna; 6—Tuscania, American transport, torpedoed off coast of Ireland; 101 lost; 12—British government declines to recognize Brest Litovsk treaty; 15—Germany decides to renew war on Russia; 22—American troops in Chemin des Dames sector; 24—

American gunners rout enemy at Toul; 26—British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed in British channel; 27—House passes Allen Slacker Bill; Japan proposes joint military operations with allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.

March (1918) 3—Kiev occupied by German and Ukrainian troops; 4—Treaty signed between Germany and Finland; 5—Roumania signs preliminary treaty of peace with central powers; 6—Announcement made that American troops are holding four and a half miles of battle front in France; 21—Beginning of big German drive on fifty-mile front from Arras to La Fere; 24—Germans occupy Peronne and Baupaume; 26—British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements; 29—General Ferdinand Foch chosen commander-in-chief of all allied forces; 29—Senate extends selective draft to men of age since June 5, 1917; 30—House passes third Liberty Loan Bill.

April (1918) 3—War council states all available shipping must be used to rush troops to France; 5—Japanese forces landed at Vladivostok; 6—Germans strike for Amiens on both sides of Somme; 8—Enemy drive begins in Flanders; 11—British pushed back eleven miles on northern battle front; 12—American troops aid in repulse of attack in Toul sector; 13—Germans occupy Helsingfors. Battle of Hangard; 22—Baron von Richthofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines; 23—British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.

May (1918) 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans; 7—Nicaraguan congress declares war on Germany and her allies; 19—Major Raoul Lufbery, American ace, shot down over Toul front; 27—Big enemy drive begins on Aisne-Marne front; 29—Germans take Soissons; 30—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims; 31—United States transport President Lincoln sunk; four officers and twenty-two men lost.

June (1918) 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submarined off New Jersey coast; 6—American marines drive enemy back for distance of two miles, capturing two villages; 9—Enemy drive on Noyon-Montdidier front; 11—American troops capture Belleau Woods and 300 prisoners; 15—Austrians begin new offensive aaginst Italian lines. General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France; 16—Italians take aggressive on Piave front; 19—Austrians offensive declared a failure; 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave and American marines clean Belleau Woods of enemy.

July (1918) 2—Americans capture Vaux; 4—Australians and American troops capture Hamel; 4—President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon; 10—American aviators penetrate fifty miles into German territory north of Chateau Thierry; 12—Italians

capture Berat and Austrians flee in utter rout; 13—Wire control bill passed; 15—Germans begin their fifth big drive on a fifty-mile front in the Champagne region; 17—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed inside of German lines; 18—French and Americans begin counter offensive on Marne-Aisne front; 20—Ex-Czar Nicholas reported executed by Bolsheviki government, July 16.

August (1918) 2—French captured Soissons at northwestern end of German salient under attack. Allied troops, including American, landed at Archangel; 29—French troops recaptured Noyon and British took Bapaume; 31—President signed man power bill, including men from 18 to 46 in draft.

September (1918) 12—The American first army wiped out St. Mihiel salient, southeast of Verdun; 14—Austria-Hungary made first peace bid directly to all belligerents; 26—French and American forces struck on both sides of Argonne Forest; 27—Bulgarians ask for armistice; British struck on Cambrai front and broke through Hindenburg positions; 29—Bulgaria quits the war.

October (1918) 1—French troops enter St. Quentin; British and Arab troops captured Damascus; 2—Prince Maximilian made German chancellor; Germans evacuate Lens; 3—British troops smashed Hindenburg line for five miles between Cambrai and St. Quentin; 8—President Wilson's first note in reply to German chancellor's peace appeal; 9—British entered Cambrai; 12—Second German peace note to President Wilson; 13—French entered Laon and La Fere; 15—President Wilson replied to Germany that peace could not come while Germany's crimes continued and the kaiser ruled; 17—Germans evacuated Lille; 18—Germans driven from Belgian coast; 23—President Wilson, replying to German note of Oct. 20, said only acceptable armistice would be one giving allies sufficient guarantees to make resumption of hostilities impossible; 29—Austro-Hungarian foreign minister asked American secretary of state to intervene with president, in interest of humanity, for an immediate armistice; 30—Italians permitted Austrian deputation to cross lines to plead for immediate armistice; 31—Turkey withdrew from war on conditions imposed by commander of British fleet. Inter-Allied war council met at Versailles to frame conditions of armistice to be offered Germany.

November (1918) 1—American first army began new offensive northwest of Verdun. Fourth liberty loan subscriptions announced as totaling $6,866,416,300; Kaiser Wilhelm approved act formally transferring "the fundamental rights of the kaiser's person to the people". Serbians occupied Belgrade. Italians entered Trent. Whole of Austria's army collapsing, 100,000 surrendering in ten days; 2—Germans began general retreat under American attack northwest of Verdun; 4—

Austria accepted allied terms imposed through Gen. Diaz, the Italian commander, and withdrew from war; 5—United States informed Germany that the allies were willing to make peace based on Wilson's fourteen points, with modifications of the point as to freedom of the seas and the one bearing on the indemnification for damage done by Germany. Americans crossed the Meuse where the Germans had expected to make a stand, near Stenay. On seventy-five-mile front Germans retreated from the Scheldt to the Aisne; 7—German high command asked permission to send negotiators through allied lines to arrange armistice. Republic proclaimed in Bavaria after deposition of King Ludwig. Americans capture Sedan; 9—Chancellor Maximilian announced abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm. Workmen's and Soldiers' Council took control of Berlin; 10—Kaiser Wilhelm and Crown Prince fled to Holland. Polish republic formed at Cracow; 11—Armistice signed at 5 a. m., effective at 11 a. m., Paris time by Marshal Foch and the German delegates. British troops captured Mons, whence began their first retreat in 1914.

CHAPTER II

WAYNE COUNTY'S VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

Fighting on five fronts and cited by generals of both the French and Belgian armies for gallant conduct, the 37th division, composed of Ohio's National guardsmen, earned an enviable place among the American divisions that met the Boche.

Wayne County boasts of three companies of men in this division, all of them a part of the 146th infantry, formerly the old Eighth Ohio, known for many years as McKinley's own. These were Company D, Wooster, commanded by Capt. M. R. Limb and later by Capt. Fred C. Reddick; Company H, commanded by Capt. Emmett W. Eddy and later by Capt. Harry Kerr and the Headquarters Company, Wooster, commanded by Capt. G. G. McCoy.

Returning from the Mexican border where officers and men of the Eighth had been in service for many months during a time when intervention in Mexico seemed inevitable, the command was never fully demobilized. Officers of each company kept in touch with their men, and on July 6, 1917 official notification came from the war department at Washington that the guardsmen would assemble at their home armories on July 15th.

Lieut. Col. Frank C. Gerlach received the official order from Columbus on Saturday, July 14th, and on Sunday the men were called into a service that lasted for almost two years. For some weeks prior to the actual mobilization, companies of Ohio guard regiments had been ac-

cepting volunteers. Some companies were recruited to more than full strength. Others were below the war strength of 150 men. On July 16th, fifteen men were sent to Wooster from Canton, where there had been more than the needed number of recruits. On July 19th, Capt. M. R. Limb, of Company D had 148 men enrolled. Capt. Emmett W. Eddy, of Company H had almost as many. The Headquarters Company, commanded by Capt. G. G. McCoy, of Wooster, had a few more than fifty, all that were then required. It was not increased to its new war strength until the guardsmen went into training at Camp Sheridan.

For some weeks, late in July and in August, 1917, Wooster and other cities in this vicinity were favored by concerts from the regimental band, a part of the Headquarters Co. This organization, exceptionally good from the start, soon developed into the very best band in the whole division, and maintained that reputation during the full period of the war. One of the early appearances of the band was at a benefit performance given in Wooster for the Headquarters Company at the fair grounds on the evening of August 4th. Two thousand persons attended. Special attractions were Johnny Griffith, Akron boxer, and Emil Jarrow, magician.

On Monday, August 13th, orders came to Capt. Limb in Wooster and Capt. Eddy, at Shreve, ordering the transfer of fifteen men from each command to the Fourth Ohio Regiment. There was no further explanation. It was a curt war department telegram, transmitted thru official channels, and was the cause of a great deal of speculation. The order was not received with great enthusiasm, for many of the men had enlisted in the volunteer organization under the impression that by so doing they would be with their friends. In this transfer order they saw limitless possibilities for later transfers, which, events proved, were not without foundation.

This transfer of fifteen men from each company of the Eighth regiment was the beginning of the formation of the celebrated Rainbow (forty-second division) which saw more hard fighting than the majority of the divisions sent overseas. The division was composed of regiments of guardsmen from more than twenty-five states, made up of tranfers just as was the case from Wayne County companies.

MEN WHO WENT TO RAINBOW DIVISION

Thirty men who left Wooster and Shreve on Wednesday, August 15th, were the first soldiers "off to war" from Wayne County. They went from here to Camp Perry, where they were assigned to the Fourth Regiment, later the 166th Regiment. The departure from Wooster and Shreve took place in the morning. The young soldiers broke away

from the embraces of loved ones at the depots and from the windows of the train waved goodbye to fathers and mothers, sweethearts and friends.

They were given full military honors upon their departure. In Wooster the Eighth Regiment Band and all men of Company D and the Headquarters Company marched to the depot. A large crowd witnessed the departure. At Shreve officers and men of Company H marched to the station. They left with three cheers ringing in their ears. The men transferred were:

From Company D—William Backus, Wilkie G. Cooper, Karl L. Kaylor, Otto B. Markel, Oscar Bell, Robert Dodez, Roger E. Casey, Joseph Hart, Richard P. Hitchcock, William F. Miller, Edward S. Riffel, Thomas T. Watson, Thomas I. Thompson, Oliver Snyder, Roy Lehr.

From Company H—Marcus C. Frank, Jacob H. Nold, Jacob Austen, Robert J. Bilderback, Ray B. Gerhart, Earl C. Lowe, Carl Miller, Ralph C. Purdy, Herschel C. Sprowls, George C. Wise, Otto L. Hudnut, Walter M. Chillcott, Walter H. Woods, Harry C. Wenger, Cecil A. Shumaker. (Later George C. Wise was returned to Company H and his place taken by Sherman Shreve.)

On Thursday, August 16th, all of the volunteers of the three Wayne County companies were guests of honor at the Second Annual All-Wayne County picnic, held at Wooster City Park. There was music by the regimental band, and a military drill by the men of Company D and the men of Company H. A dinner was served to the soldiers, all of the articles having been contributed by people of Wayne County. It was served by patriotic organizations of the county. The address of the afternoon was given by Judge W. E. Weygandt.

On August 22nd the Eighth Regiment Headquarters were moved from Bucyrus to Wooster. Col. Edward Vollrath was promoted to Brigadier General, leaving the regiment in command of Lieut.-Colonel Frank C. Gerlach, of Wooster. The headquarters were established in the council chamber at the city hall.

On August 29th all the men of Company H and many of those of Company D went to Orrville, where a grand send-off was given them. Judge Weygandt was the chief speaker. Thousands of people from Orrville and vicinity participated. Several of the men of Company H lived at Orrville.

On September 27th the Moose Lodge, of Wooster, fed two hundred soldiers at a special farewell dinner. F. M. Van Over was the toastmaster. Talks were given by Judge L. R. Critchfield, John McSweeney, Dr. J. G. Wishard, Rev. E. E. Young, Rev. O. J. Moore, Colonel Gerlach, and Mayor Alcock.

The departure for the training camp—Camp Sheridan, Alabama—took place on Saturday, Sept. 29th. The train left Wooster at 9 a. m., Shreve at 10 a. m. and reached Camp Sheridan Monday at 7 a. m., without incident. An enormous crowd witnessed the farewell, both at Wooster and at Shreve. There was a big parade in Wooster, with Mayor Alcock as chief marshal. It was the largest crowd gathered for any farewell to soldiers during the whole period of the war. More than three hundred men, nearly all of them Wayne Countians, departed on that day, the largest number that went out from the county on any one day. A mighty cheer rang in the ears of more than two hundred khaki-clad men as their train, half an hour late, sped westward from Wooster, and this was repeated at Shreve, where more than another hundred soldiers embarked on the first lap of the journey to war.

"I want to compliment you men on your conduct while you have been with us," Judge Weygandt said in an address from the Wooster band stand. "It has been exemplary.

"You are going out now to assume a part in history's greatest epoch. You are going to take your place in a drama in which the world is a stage, and in which Kings and Queens are only clowns. This conflict in which you are to participate will settle whether the people shall rule themselves, or whether they shall be the puppets of titled pirates and whether one man's ambition to rule the world will be fulfilled.

"While you are at the front, we here at home must guard against enemies who would stab you in the back. While you take care of Kaiser "Bill" we must take care of Senator LaFollette.

"Men, I read your names in the paper last night, and I didn't see one of you designated as a conscientious objector. The man who lives in this country, enjoys the protection of its laws and the privileges it gives, owes this nation's flag something. His duty is to fight for the liberty it signifies, regardless of his religion.

"You are leaving behind mothers and brothers, sisters, fathers and sweethearts, and I sincerely hope that should misfortune overtake you, there will be a hand as tender as mother's to care for you in this extremity, and bring back the flower of health.

"In the name of forty thousand people of Wayne County, I bid you goodbye. May God save you, keep you, and bless you."

The regiment went to camp under command of Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Gerlach. Company D was commanded by Lieut. F. C. Reddick, Capt. Limb being at Ft. Sill. The rosters of Co. D, Co. H and the Headquarters Co. on the day of departure and notations showing what became of each man are found in connection with the general rosters at the end of this volume.

The first word that came back from the volunteers reached Wooster and Shreve on October 4th. Mail was received from them regularly during their winter's stay at Camp Sheridan. Quite a number of Wayne County people visited the camp during these months, and numerous men of each of the three companies were home on brief furloughs.

The days at camp were strenuous. Those who had been to the Mexican border noticed the difference. Strict discipline was enforced, and it was hard work from morning until night. Camp Sheridan became a preparatory school for the big task that lay beyond the sea. The men from Wayne County showed their mettle. A great number of those who demonstrated the qualities needed for leadership won promotions, and admittance to officers' training schools, from which they emerged as commissioned officers. It was a busy winter for all in the big camp, but, withal, a pleasant one. The camp, from a sanitary standpoint, was ideal, and the health of the men was good. Plenty of hard work made the hours fly quickly, but not quickly enough for the many adventurous spirits who longed for a chance at the Boche. Mayor George A. Fisher, of Wooster, was one of those who visited Camp Sheridan, going in January, 1918. He returned with the information that the men were getting along fine, and that "they were in a wonderful camp, that you can only appreciate properly by seeing it." Vast boxes of Christmas presents were dispatched to the men at the Christmas season, and communication between them and the folks at home was continuous.

The first member of any of the Wayne County organizations to die in service was Dewey Sellers, of Loudonville, an enlisted man in Company H. Pneumonia caused his death February 2, 1918. A military funeral was held at camp, and the body sent home for interment.

On May 11th, 1918 Lieut. Reddick, of Company D was promoted to the office of Captain, and assigned to full command of the Company. Capt. Limb a few days later, was made a major, receiving the first major promotion of all the officers in camp. He served in this capacity overseas, being in command of the first battalion of the 146th regiment until he was gassed in the Argonne battle. Capt. Reddick was in command of the Wooster company during all of the period of overseas service. Capt. Eddy, of Company H, remained in command of his company until he was wounded in the Argonne, after which he was succeeded by Capt. Harry Kerr. Capt. McCoy was in command of the Headquarters Company continuously during the war.

The regiment lost its identity as a part of the National Guard in June, 1918, when it was officially designated as the 146th infantry, 73rd brigade, 37th division.

For a few days during the early part of June the Wayne County men were at Camp Lee, Va., being moved there from Camp Sheridan,

enroute to the seacoast. It was here that Wayne County relatives who made the trip saw them for the last time before their great adventure. It was here also that a large contingent of drafted men were added to the ranks.

The regiment sailed from Hoboken, N. J., on June 15th, 1918, the Wayne County men being on the transport Leviathan, formerly the German liner Vaterland, the largest ship afloat. The Statue of Liberty was passed on the outward voyage at 11 a. m. The men made many different remarks concerning the famous statue while the great vessel moved down the harbor, with about 13,000 soldiers abroad. As the ship departed, not a soldier was in sight, but before sight of land was lost the soldiers were permitted to go on deck. For two days destroyers convoyed the departing troops, but after that the vessels were left to their own resources. Life on deck was dull and uneventful, "abandon ship" drill and compulsory baths in a four inch stream of salty water being about all there was, besides meals, to break the monotony.

On the morning of June 22nd the first foreign soil was sighted and on that same afternoon the Wayne County men landed at Brest, France, marching five kilometers to the Pontazen barracks, made of stone, which, the men were told, were built and used by Napoleon as a prison camp. After three days of rest at Pontazen, the men returned to Brest, and entrained for Bourmont. This journey occupied three days, and was by way of Morlaix, Hosporden, Lorien, Vannes, St. Nicholas, Pontchateau, Nantes, Anges, Tours, Bourges, Nevers, Dijon and Neauchateau. Bourmont proved to be a tiny hamlet, resting on a great, bald mountain. Here the men detrained June 28th, having taken their first ride in French box cars.

It was here that the division gathered to mobilize for its first trip into the trenches, never to leave the front again except to travel to a different sector, until the armistice was signed. From Bourmont Company D marched to Outremecourt, arriving there on the morning of June 29th. The Headquarters Company hiked five miles to Sommercourt, nearby. At these camps the men had daily drill and the Fourth of July was celebrated with a field meet. The regiment was given additional equipment here, and put on the last touches of getting ready for the front. All extra equipment was discarded. On the night of July 23rd the regiment reformed at Bourmont, entrained and proceeded to Rambervilles, marching the last lap of the journey from Moyens, on July 24th. The regiment's stay at Ramberville was featured by an air raid, the men's first experience under fire. A Headquarters Company man, describing the incident, said:

"We were billeted in a large mill and when the German plane flew over and dropped his bombs five hundred yards from us and the anti-aircraft started firing, it took just about thirty seconds to put out the lights and empty the building."

From Ramberville the regiment marched to Vacquiville and occupied front line positions on the night of July 28th, 1918. The sector taken over was in the Vosges Mountains and included St. Maurice, Vacquiville and Badonvilles. The march, like all other of the days just past, was made at night to screen the movements of troops from the enemy. The roar of the heavy guns was in the air and the men were within the zone of hostile aircraft and poison gas. The troops passed through Baccarat where they had their first glimpse of what happens to a town under direct artillery fire. This front-line position was held until August 12th. Companies D and H furnished patrols and scouting parties, and all of the Wayne County men were under shell fire at all times, from both enemy artillery and planes. The sector had been known as a "quiet" one, but the 146th, as well as the whole division, livened it up. Headquarters Company was billeted in Vaquiville, a small town in the Vosges foothills, in barns, sheds, etc, until further orders sent the men three miles to the real front for a taste of the warfare French soldiers had withstood for nearly four years.

The Wayne County soldiers left the front on August 12th, in the night, marched to Baccarat and took a trip through the delousing plant where the men shed the cooties they had gathered along the way. The Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army huts were places of great popularity with the soldiers when they were relieved, and it was always at these huts that the band that had pleased so many before the "Old Eighth" left Ohio, held forth and gave concerts, playing anything from the raggiest jazz to the best classical music. Because of constant German observation at Vacquiville, band rehearsals were held in an orchard under the thick foliage of the trees. Even then one rehearsal was stopped when a Hun battery dropped a shell close by.

On August 28th Company D and Company H again moved from support positions and took over front line positions. These occupations had much to do in giving the boys experience, becoming accustomed to shell fire, steadying their nerves and making them ready for the things to come. This front-line sector was heavily wooded and it rained nearly every day and night. French artillery supported the regiment.

Neuviller, a city of dead, lay in no man's land in the Baccarat sector, and patrols of the 146th encountered those of the enemy in the very streets of this deserted village. Raiders prowled about the village churchyard and many shots were fired and comabts staged from oppo-

site sides of streets. It was in this sector that the first scream and crash of high explosive shells sounded loudly in the ears of Wayne County's volunteers. The whine of machine bullets did not sound so pleasant as the strains from the regimental band. Here the first German prisoners were taken. From concrete observation posts and in swaying trees the members of the intelligence section scanned the country before them for enemy movements. The white smoke of tramway trains moving from Bramo Blamont to Cirey were recorded, and an accurate time table maintained. Truck trains travelling on camouflaged roads were picked up, through the glass, by the dust. Germans walking across fields, miles behind the lines, were seen, and a record kept of the movement. Enemy batteries were located by the flash of the gun and co-ordinates given and descriptions given to the most minute detail.

On September 16th the regiment was relieved by French Colonials, but was soon to get into more important action. The men marched to Baccarat and on Sept. 19th entrained for Revigney, arriving there the day following. They marched to Harronville and left there, Sept. 21st, on trucks driven by Chinamen, for Recicourt, a stone's throw from Verdun.

Here the 37th division was to undertake the drive that made them famous—a drive that ended in the capture of Montfaucon, so long an invulnerable spot on the western front. It was here the German crown prince directed his armies upon their final attack against Verdun. To the Buckeye boys, and in no small part to the men from Wayne County, belongs the credit of capturing Montfaucon, Ivoiry and Cierges. All other statements to the contrary are false. The 37th division was there, went through the many days of the drive, lived in trenches, drank from shell holes, shivered and shook in the rain, and won the enemy's stronghold.

The story of the work of Wayne County's volunteers is described in detail in a series of letters written to the author by Capt. Reddick, commander of Company D, of Wooster. They cover the field just as thoroughly for Company H, of Shreve, as for Company D, for one was as active as the other, working in alternating battalions. The next few pages of this chapter are Capt. Reddick's letters rewritten, and while he refers only to Company D directly, his story is equally applicable to Company H. Headquarters Company was there too, but its work was slightly different. A little farther on is printed a story of the drive as viewed by this part of the regiment.

CAPTAIN REDDICK'S STORY

On the night of Sept. 22nd we marched to a woods near Avacourt and waited while preparations were being completed for the big show

we knew was to be pulled soon. No one knew the exact time. While waiting there for three days we could see the immense preparation and we knew that the show was going to be big. We had French artillery again in support of us. Every night great quantities of shells and ammunition were hauled up and placed in position. On the night of September 25th the order came to go over at 5:30 o'clock in the morning of the 26th. All equipment, overcoats, blankets, shelter halves and slickers were rolled and stored in a pile. Guns were oiled, cartridge belts filled, machine guns overhauled. Behind us, hidden beneath great strips of camouflage, crouched the French artillery. Silently the officers and men took up their positions realizing that the dawn would witness their first over the top, into a concentrated attack. At 1:25 on the night of September 25th the first gun spoke, and all along the line great splotches of red seared the sky, and the boom, screech and crack of the gigantic shells echoed and re-echoed through the hills. Far across the landscape, rising from the plain, and standing out upon the horizon, was Montfaucon. The white walls of the city could be seen distinctly in the daytime. A church steeple, long ago deserted by worshippers, stood, a vacant monument to the ravages of the foe. To reach Montfaucon, it was necessary for the infantry and machine gunners to advance approximately twelve kilometers, through two dense woods, a marsh land, up a sharp slope, across another plain and then up the hill into the town. There was established a German headquarters.

Scouts and patrols moved forward to clip the wire in no man's land. Soon the great guns rose into a rumble. Montfaucon had been held by the Germans for four years, and even the French army officers declared it was practically impossible to capture the town. At 2:25 on the morning of Sept. 26th the barrage rose and thundered in volume. Commands were shouted back and forth. Artillerymen worked like Trojans, stripped to the waist. The infantry was depending upon them to clear the way, as much as possible. All calibres of guns were used, from the big 14-inch ones to the French 75's. We ate our breakfast at 4 a. m., and then we were off. At 5:05 a. m. our barrage rested on the German front lines—rested there for twenty-five minutes, clearing away barbed wire entanglements, cutting forests to the ground, and demoralizing the enemy, who fled into deep dugouts. At 5:30 o'clock the boys from Ohio went over the top. Machine guns spat, rifles popped, over our heads went the continuous whistle of shells, travelling east. A heavy mist hung over the land, and dragged the pungent odor of powder with it. Company D led the First Battalion of the 146th Regiment. We advanced across no man's land, opened up roads in the wire and entered the town of Aracourt. This town had been completely destroyed; not a wall was left standing. We then had eight kilometers to

advance through the Bois de Montfaucon. This contained the strong support positions of the Germans. The woods had been completely destroyed and torn up by shell fire. As we advanced, keeping our direction by the compass, the trenches were cleaned up by the men, the dugouts cleaned up and all prisoners sent to the rear. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we had gone forward eight kilometers, came to the edge of the woods, and could see the town of Montfaucon two thousand yards ahead of us. From this point on the work got harder. More machine guns were encountered, and there were more shells from German artillery, more operations from airplanes, and more snipers. The battalion, with D still in the lead, pushed out patrols to within one thousand yards of the city and when night acme we lay down on the hills to the southwest of Montfaucon. The day had been the most strenuous in all of our experiences. Even though comrades fell in agony, the men carried on and on. At daylight next morning we started forward again, and we continued to be in the front line until September 30th. We took the town of Montfaucon on the morning of the 27th and Ivoiry on the morning of the 28th. On the 29th and 30th we had our front line up near Nantilles. At this time we were under a very severe artillery fire, and on this hill are the graves of many of the brave boys of the 37th division. The Germany artillery got to us right at these points. They handed us everything they had, gas, high-explosive shells, shrapnel, airplane bombs and fire from machine guns in the planes. The German artillerymen were expert in handling their pieces at known ranges and as we pushed them back they had their maps with the exact range to every point we had to pass. Every hill, every path, every road, was marked and that is what cost the division so many men on the 29th and 30th. In the five days battle in this sector, the old company was in the conflict at all times. We were merely lucky, and came out with less casualties than most of them. I think part of this is due to the strict military discipline I exacted of the men at all times. Part of it, too, was due to good lieutenants and non-commissioned officers. On the third day of the battle, our battalion crossed a field swept by a terribly effective artillery fire at close range. We had five hundred yards to go and if we ever got Hell, it was in this field.

Montfaucon, on the highest hill between the Aisne and the Meuse, from whose church spire the crown prince watched his men slaughtered, the city deemed impregnable, and where the battle lines had scarcely changed in four years, was taken by the men from Ohio in twenty-four hours.

Two Shreve men, Sergeants Lee and Rumbaugh, who, with their patrol commander, Lieut. Fred Kochli, of Alliance, were, according to affidavits recently made, the first Americans in Montfaucon. By exer-

cising extraordinary heroism this patrol of twelve men, of which only three survived, captured three German officers and 23 men, and opened the way for the remainder of the regiment to enter the German stronghold. Lieut. Kochli on the following day was placed in command of Co H, replacing the wounded Capt. Eddy. Later he was succeeded by Capt. Kerr.

General Farnsworth, Division Commander, took Lieut. Kochli's affidavit in a hospital at Washington in April, 1919, proving that his patrol was in Montfaucon several hours ahead of detachments of the 79th division. Lieut. Kochli was wounded in a later engagement. He described his raid as follows:

"So two patrols were organized of twelve men each—all volunteers. First Lieut. Michael Deardorff, of Akron, was put in command of one and I of the other. We knew there must be machine gun nests on the ridge before the village but we did not know how many. So sometime before dawn while the mists were still clinging to the ground we went out in patrol formation with the idea of flanking the position and coming in on their rear. Lieut. Deardorff and all but one of his men, we afterward learned, was the victim of Hun treachery. Eight Germans came over a hill shouting 'kamerad.' Four of them carried a stretcher and two, walking ahead, wore Red Cross brassards. Deardorff shouted and motioned them to come toward him. His men unsuspectingly stood up and waited. Suddenly the Huns dropped their 'stretcher,' uncovered a machine gun and began firing. Deardorff and all but one of his men were killed or fatally wounded. In Deardorff's body were found no less than forty-eight machine gun bullet wounds. He was a fine, brave fellow. He left a widow and two children in Akron. My patrol had better luck. We sneaked around under cover of the early morning mist until we were well on the flank of the ridge position. We could see two machine guns with their crews squatting behind them. After we had advanced as closely as possible without being seen I ordered my boys to open fire. They were all crack rifle shots. Some of them had been members of Capt. Eddy's famous Ohio rifle team which had captured international marksmanship prizes. The Germans were surprised. Every shot counted and the boys were picking them off fast. Then I gave the signal to rush them and we were right onto them before they could swing more than one of their guns around into position to fire at us. The Huns who showed fight we bayoneted, but most of them surrendered. Then we found that strung along that ridge were not two machine guns but fourteen and we captured the whole lot with their crews, a captain and two lieutenants. They had been afraid to fire because we had come up on their flank and rear and they would have killed their own men. The captain, an arrogant Prussian with upturned

mustaches and a little goatee, was furious. He said he thought we were a whole company. I demanded that he show me the other machine gun positions. When he refused I drew my trench knife and said in German, 'Tell me, damn you, or you die.' He wilted, 'Maybe there's some over there', he said pointing to another ridge beyond. Up till then not a man of our patrol had been injured. I sent two of the boys back to an ammunition dugout with the prisoners. Then, with the other nine, I started ahead toward the great stone house which had been the headquarters of the crown prince. We knew the Germans were still holding it, though our artillery had by that time pretty well smashed up the rest of the village. But our luck was about played out. We took three 77 mm. guns which the Germans had brought into place to smash our lines, but the mist was raising and enemy machine guns opened fire from an apple orchard beyond the village. We scattered but the fire was deadly and they got seven of us. With Lee and Rumbaugh I leaped into a great shell crater hardly forty yards from the house. We stayed there six hours, till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when detachments of the Seventy-ninth division came up. Meanwhile our artillery in the rear made a target of the house and we were showered with pieces of stone and brick. When we finally got out and back and when learned what had happened to Lieut. Deardorff and his men, my boys could hardly be restrained from killing on the spot every one of the twenty-six Germans we had captured."

But the 37th Division pushed still farther on. The artillery moved up at night into valley beyond Avocourt, over roads that were almost impassible. Our troops reached the town of Cierges and drove the enemy from its environments and were still going ahead when the division was relieved on September 30th by the 32nd division. Then back they went, these men from Ohio, a laughing, sleepy, dirty, tired crew of fighting men—no longer boys. Behind them, buried in the fields of eastern France, lay those sons of Ohio who had given their lives, their all; buried among the battle-scarred fields and meadows, each grave marked by a cross bearing the dead soldier's name. Refugees, liberated from the captured villages, stopped in their walk back to their ruined homes to decorate the graves. Never will France forget the graves of those heroes whose lives were given that France and the world might live in peace and the coming years might be years of peace and contentment.

The sector attacked was one of the strongest on the whole battle line. Salients had been formed to the north and to the south and the task of the Buckeye Boys was to form the "point of the arrow" and wedge through the line, thereby forcing withdrawal on both sides of the salient. With the relief of the division and its subsequent return to

Recicourt on the railroad between Metz and Verdun, came the announcement that this railroad, which had lain dormant for four years had been opened for traffic. Within forty-eigth hours after the Germans were driven from the line at Avocourt traffic was resumed on this artery of transportation. During four years the road had been under constant shell fire.

On the night of the third day Sergeant Bricker got the first food to Company D that the men had since the 4 a. m. breakfast Sept. 26th. That coffee and soup certainly tasted good. We went back for what we thought was going to be a rest after our five-day clash with the Hun, but in this we were disappointed, for within a few days we were back in the front lines in another sector.

During all the five days of the Argonne battle the weather was bad. It rained day and night. The mud, like that found later in Flanders, was the soft, clinging, homey sort of mud that allowed one to sink into it, from six inches to six feet. When artillery caissons and ammunition wagons start through mud like this it is almost impossible to traverse it. Boys who, a year before, had worked in offices and wore overshoes every time there was a heavy dew, now were satisfied not to change suits for as much as three months at a time, shaved in water from shell holes, slept in trenches knee-deep in mud, rolled in the water, shook themselves and rose in the early dawn with steaming clothing.

The following account of the participation of Co. H in the Argonne battle was written at the author's request by Capt. Eddy:

"The Second Battalion of the 146th, composed of Companies E, F, G & H, was holding the advanced position of the Regiment in the Forest De Hesse, just previous to the "jumping off" in the great Argonne offensive. Co. H was on the right and Co. G on the left, supported by Co.'s E & F. We had been in this position several days, resting up as much as possible after several days hard marching getting into position and waiting for the offensive to start, well knowing it was coming before long.

"On the afternoon of Sept. 25th we received our first shelling by the Huns since taking over this sector, and on that date Co. H suffered its first casualities of the war. A shell dropped into our Platoon on the right flank, Lieut. Crawford's command, wounding three men, one quite seriously, the Lieut. himself having a narrow escape, as his pup tent which he had been occupying a few minutes before was literally torn to pieces.

"At about 8 P. M. of Sept. 25th we received definite orders regarding the attack, when it would start, our position in the line, maps showing our objectives and the direction of march. We also learned that we had a move of probably a mile to make before 5 A. M. next morning in

order to have our proper place in line. This meant some fast work by all concerned, as moving a company in the dark, through mud and such a jungle as we were in, to a new position, is not the easiest thing in the world to do.

"The Artillery which was all around us, guns by the hundreds in position ready to fire, had orders to start firing at midnight and continue same until 5 A. M. when the lighter 75's would join in and start the rolling barrage, behind which the Infantry waves would advance.

"By midnight we had well completed our change of position after a great deal of floundering around in the mud and old trenches, and at last threw off our equipment to rest for the remainder of the night and also watch the greatest artillery preparation ever known and a display of fireworks quite wonderful.

"The Germans did not attempt much counter artillery fire, altho occasionally one of their shells would drop somewhere near us without doing much damage. We soon learned to our surprise that our Battalion had been designated as Division Reserve, which meant that we would not get to go over the top with the first waves as we had hoped and expected to.

"It was still dark when the first lines started over and we soon followed. Our march was almost due north and passed just to the left of the city of Montfaucon, a place of which I shall have more to say later on. We were soon crossing what remained of the German front line trenches and prisoners were passing us on their way to the rear by the dozens. The first half day was mild work for our Battalion. The most trouble we encountered was in keeping companies together as the country through which we were passing was a veritable wilderness. About noon companies G & H had the satisfaction of cleaning out a machine gun nest that had been holding up the advance of the battalion on our right flank and along with the guns eight prisoners were taken.

"At 1 o'clock the battalion was ordered to assemble at a certain cross roads and reorganize our commands. Our advance up to that time had been about five kilometers. In an hour we were moving forward again and about 3 P. M. coming out of a heavy piece of timber we saw Montfaucon looming up ahead of us and found that our advance troops were in position only a few hundred yards beyond us. The Division advance had stopped as the Division on our right flank had not yet come up to protect that flank.

"Co. H up to this time had suffered but one casualty, Lieut. Jackson having received a piece of high explosive in his arm and at this point was forced to go to the rear for first aid treatment.

At 4 P. M. our Battalion Commander received an order that his battalion was to attack Montfaucon and should move at once. We took

the following formation, Co.'s F & H in the attacking line, supported by E & G. Sending forward our scouts we soon were past the most advance troops of the Division and headed for the city a mile distant. Little trouble was encountered that day as it was fast getting dark and we soon realized we could not reach the city before dark. They fired on us with machine guns at one point but owing to the darkness their aim was bad and no one was hit. Just at dusk one of our scouts suddenly ran plump up against a Hun Battery, which was being put in readiness to fire that night. Before we could get enough men there to round up the bunch, numbering about eight, the Jerrys made their escape by getting into some trenches leading back to the city. They left the guns, which were of the Howitzer type and also most of their equipment, including the equipment of an officer. It was now dark and we stopped our advance, to resume the same in the morning.

"At daylight we again moved forward and were within 1000 yards of the city when we were met with a heavy machine gun fire. It would be folly to attempt advancing against such fire without artillery support so the next best thing to do was to send forward patrols and try and locate the nests and if possible put them out with our Stokes mortars. This was dangerous work for the patrols and both companies suffered losses. Lieut Dierdorf of Co. F and several of his men here lost their lives. The patrol from Co. H was more fortunate and not only got into the city, but took several guns and sent back prisoners. More men were sent to assist the patrols and by noon Montfaucon was in our possession. The Division on our flank also came up into the city at that time.

"What was left of the German Artillery was now getting into action and the rest of that day and the ones to follow we were constantly under their fire. The division continued to advance the next day, the 28th, and the two days following that. On the 28th, Lieut. Crawford's platoon again suffered, Corporal Schaaf and several of his men being killed and the Lieutenant seriously wounded by the same shell. A few minutes later I was wounded by a piece of a shell and the command fell on Lieut. Kochli. On the fifth day, after fighting continuously the regiment was relieved by fresh troops, but not until after we suffered more losses in our company. Lieut. Kochli was very seriously wounded the fifth day, and Sergts. Murry, Ingman and Reynolds at the same instant being killed. In all our losses in the battle were 13 killed, and 36 wounded, some seriously and others only slightly.

After being relieved by the 32nd division, the 37th division marched to Recicourt on the night of Sept. 30th and moved by truck train, driven by Chinamen, from there to Manches on the night of October 2nd; then marched to Joey, Hammonville and Xammes, which place was reached

October 7th. Here the Ohio men relieved the 79th division occupying the sector from Thiacourt, St. Mihiel and Fresnes to a point in front of Metz. Here the French climate and weeping skies endeavored to dishearten the men and ally themselves with the enemy. The Germans added tons and tons of gas shells and the Ohioans got fighting mad. Midnight raids on the enemy trenches soon taught the Boche that he was dealing with men who meant business, with a large B. Although the division was anxious to mix things up here the men were withdrawn for a greater honor and returned to Pagny-sur-Meuse. Wayne County men were in the front line on this sector for twelve days. It was the hardest position the regiment ever held, all outpost and patrol work, and the constant facing of the gas bombardment, as well as shell and machine gun fire. The only time a man could show his head above ground was at night. Food had to be brought up to us a distance of six miles. The kitchens could not be moved nearer. The whole country and roads were shelled day and night. The enemy was holding these lines under strict orders. A break there would mean that all was lost. The men lived in little holes dug in the ground and when we were relieved from the sector, we all looked like drowned rats. Our lines were very close to those of the Germans, and it was the hardest work we ever had, although we made no big effort to advance. We were supported by Tennessee artillery in this position. They were great, the best we had up to this time. Many of the boys got sick from the gas, from exposure and from generally unfavorable conditions. On the hills between the lines many Germans lay dead. Our boys would never give them an opportunity to bury them.

On the night of October 18th the division was relieved by the 28th division and we started back for what we thought would surely be our turn to rest, re-equip and clothe the men. We marched to Essey and entrained in ammunition cars on a narrow gauge railroad for Toul. On this trip we had a chance to see some of the destruction of the country where the first line positions had been for years until the American offensive at St. Mihiel had pushed them back. We arrived at Toul on the 18th and on the night of the 19th marched to Domgermain and entrained. It was rumored we were to be sent to Flanders. We were given five days' rations, which meant a five-day journey. We travelled through Neufchateau, Charmount, Troyes, Paris, Clermont, Montdidier, Amiens, Abbeville, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Furnes and finally unloaded at Boesinghe. The tiny box cars swayed, careened and jerked on that long trip. They stopped with a jolt and a jar—at 2 a. m. on the morning of October 22nd. We were near Ypres. As dawn crept down through a heavy blanket of fog and mist, we gazed from the open doors and our hearts travelled quickly to where the hobnails connected

with the leather of our shoes. For miles and miles around we could see nothing but shell holes and shell holes upon shell holes. Desolate, grim, ghastly, swampy, dismal, dark—there was nothing living to be seen as far as the eye could reach. But wait—high above there soared, swooped and dipped, a score of birds, and as they came closer we saw them—vultures, scavengers in the wake of war. Devilish, screaming birds of prey. As light grew brighter we found a small sign stuck in the mud. Ypres, it said, and we could not dispute it. And there was St. Jean, a heap of ruins—nothing more. A habitation for rats and mice and crawling things—a tomb of heroes— a last resting place for countless brave men, a hellish monument to world ambition—a sepulcher for the ages. A gray sky overlasting a gray world—and this was war and Ypres, and St. Jean.

October 24th we started our march across Belgium. Rats scurried across the roadways ahead of us, rats whose eyes gleamed red in the night. It was here that probably the greatest battle of the war had been fought, refought, and refought, until right triumphed over brutal might, and, in the vernacular of the streets, "kicked 'em in the slats." Great wind-mills, shell-torn, waved greetings as we passed. Like gigantic beacons they continued to wave until we passed out of sight around a bend in the mud. We proceeded through Langemarck and reached Staden October 25th. We marched from there to Lichtervelde, then to Thielt and to Deynze, where we arrived on the night of the 29th.

Here we learned, officially for the first time, that we were to take part in another big offensive, acting first as reserve for a French corps that was going to attack. Our division, together with the 91st, had been picked from all of the American divisions, to help drive the Boche from Belgium. The division rested on the 30th and that night we got orders that we were to take over the front line in the morning. It meant another night march. Packs were piled and we were off once again. At 5:25 o'clock on the morning of October 31st, the Germans, tinkering with machine guns and artillery pieces along the Lys River, woke up to find themselves facing a barrage. Five minutes later the Ohio lads bounded over the top. It was a typical American barrage—five minutes of drum fire and damnation, and five minutes of terror. Scurrying across the Lys River on rickety, swaying bridges, paddling in the icy waters on logs, carrying grenades, machine guns, rifles and bayonets they started forward. The Germans hesitated only a few minutes and then fell back to prepared positions, where, in their conceited, egotistical manner, they believed they were going to stop the Yanks. They were mistaken. The Ohioans went on, day and night, reaching their first objective in two hours, and their third in the afternoon. The following day the division drove through to the Scheldt or

Escaut River. In this drive, through fertile fields, in a country well populated, growing dormant under the four-year period of Hohenzollern rule, more than twenty towns were liberated. Hundreds of men, women and children, laughing and crying, cheering and weeping, welcomed the boys. Many of those who were liberated did not know the United States had entered the war and it was some time before they realized that these stalwart, polite soldiers were Americans.

The First battalion of the 146th was in support position and although under constant shellfire, did not lose a man. It was in this battle, near the close, that Col. Gerlach, commanding the 145th regiment, made a record, and won fame for himself and his men by effecting a crossing of the Escaut. The Wooster man did wonders, easily holding his own with regular army colonels in command of other regiments. Col. Gerlach later was decorated with the Belgian and French war crosses for his excellent work. No troops except those of the 37th, were able to cross the river at that particular time. All through this action was a rear guard fight on the part of the Germans. They placed their machine guns in small buildings, along ledges, under stacks of grain; concealed them so well and so ingeniously that it was difficult to discover them until our men ran into them. It was a complete surprise to the Germans to find Americans opposite them in this sector. They could hardly believe but that the Ohioans were English. When they learned definitely that they were facing the Yanks, they began to retreat. One Belgian told Capt. Reddick personally that a German artilleryman, operating his gun in the Belgian's back yard, learning his enemies were Americans, yelled, "Run quick, or they will kill all of us." They didn't like the way the Americans fought, giving no rest. They hadn't been used to that kind of work in four years of war. The prisoners constantly complained at the aggressiveness of the Americans, contrasting their methods with those of the French and British.

On the night of November 4th the regiment was relieved by French troops and marched back to Meulebeke. It was here that the Wayne County men first realized they were being used as shock troops, and the realization carried some degree of pride, as only the best troops were picked for shock troops. It carried, too, the knowledge that in the future the division would have to bear the brunt of battle and suffer the heavy losses in new advances. The division's record was indeed one of which the men could be proud.

At Muelebeke the men received new clothes and shoes, got the first pay they had received in three months and had a chance to feed up for four days.

Then came the final phase of the war. On the night of November 8th the regiment marched from Muelebeke to Deynze and the following

night marched on to a little town called Syngean. This sector was just to the left of the sector where the attack of October 31st had been made. The French had been operating there, but had been unable to force the Germans across the Escaut River. They still held numerous positions on the left bank, from which it was difficult to dislodge them. It was while marching from Deynze on November 9th that the first rumors of the armistice reached the Wayne County volunteers. Along the crowded roads there was an undercurrent, running through the ranks that the attack, towards which the men were moving, would never be made. The men, much as they would like to have believed the report, were not certain it would prove true. The younger men seemed confident the war was ending. But the older men, those who had long since become accustomed to army rumors, merely shook their heads in doubt, and hoped for the best. With steady tramp they moved on towards the lines held by the enemy.

It was 11 o'clock on the night of November 9-10 when the Wayne Countains were at their destination, comfortably located in barns and stables. At 1 a. m. runners reached the Company Headquarters with maps and orders to attack at 6 a. m. All captains and their junior officers spent the remainder of the night studying those maps, marking locations, and preparing things in general. Following an early breakfast, the advance was begun. The Germans were pushed across the river without serious trouble, but the task of making the crossing themselves was more difficult for the Ohioans. All roads and bridges had been blown up. Each time a pontoon bridge would be completed, German artillery would tear it to pieces. After numerous attempts, the 146th regiment was successful in getting enough men across to clear a bridgehead of machine gunners, and just at dusk a bridge was completed and two battalions were pushed over, and advanced some two kilometers where they dug in for the night, in a big turnip field. Operations were carried on during the night, constant artillery fire and machine gun work. The Germans sent up flares continuously. Rumors of peace were becoming more pronounced, but the fighting only increased in fury. Bursting shells, falling all around, did much to dispel rumors that the "war was over". Preparations were made during the night for a new attack next morning. Just before daylight, a clear, frosty morning, the regiment formed ready for the word to advance. The men of Company D, and Company H, and the Headquarters Company will never forget that morning. It was Company D's turn to take the front line again. The men realized what they were up against. They had been schooled in this work; they had been up against it before; they could count the cost; but they were ready and anxious to take one more fling at the Hun.

"This is where we were," writes Captain Reddick, "when a runner brought us the message from Regimental Headquarters that the armistice had been signed. We were instructed to advance no further, but to dig in and wait. The boys just gave one big yell of gladness, and then, after a second thought, settled back and took things very quietly. They still realized that this might be a lull, a temporary cessation of hostilities. They knew we had the Dutch beat to a frazzle, but they had no confidence in the word of any Dutchman. Happy, glad beyond expression, were the men, yet cool and steady, not to be thrown off their guard. These boys from Wayne County had developed into wonderful soldiers —soldiers in every sense of the word. Better soldiers never put on a uniform."

The companies that went out from Wayne County had lost many men through promotion and transfer, and had been given many others in their places. By hard work, great spirit, and a sense of pride, the organizations were always able to make good under all conditions and made a reputation of which Wayne County can well be proud.

The 146th regiment held its positions on the Escaut River until November 18th when the men marched to Belsique. This was the first daylight march for many weeks. The first light snow of the season fell. It was reported that the unit was to march to Brussels and become a part of the army of occupation in Germany. At Belsique orders were changed and a provisional company from the regiment (twenty men from each company) was formed and proceeded to Brussels, where it took part in the parade on the day King Albert entered his capital, regained after four years of struggle. The men selected from each company were certainly proud of the honor of being in that parade.

At Belsique orders were issued sending the regiment back across Belgium towards France. The route was through Dentze, Wontergen, Denterghen, Wacken, Oestreesbeke, Inglemunster, Iseghen to Lendelede, which was reached November 23rd. Here the regiment rested until December 4th when the march was taken up again, to Iseghem, Rumbeke, Roulers, West Oestreesbeke, Langemarck, Poperinghe to Wormhoudt, France, reached December 7th. The march of these last few days was through what had formerly been no man's land—through the mud of Flanders. From eighteen to thirty-five kilometers were covered each day, depending upon the condition of the country. There were no buildings left, and quarters for the men at night were hard to find. The weather was cold, rainy and conditions were anything but pleasant. But the boys were in good spirits. Their morale could not have been excelled. They marched along with songs and jests, and dreams of the good old U. S. A. The "rest camp" joke was still a joke. The Wayne County men had started for a rest camp after their first drive in the

Argonne in early October, and they were still marching towards it. Rumors of rest camps were always in the air, but none was ever reached. As the men would march past a military cemetary they would sing out, "there is our rest camp."

But at Wormhoudt the rest camp was actually found, and, for a number of days, really appreciated. Then the desire to return to the states, a desire that had grown each hour after the armistice was signed, began to assert itself in earnest. Transport facilities were limited, and the volunteers waited patiently, moving slowly to the port of embarkation at Brest, from where they sailed on March 18th, on the Transport Maui.

Col. Gerlach, who had won such signal honors while commanding the 145th regiment, was transferred back to his old unit, and was in command of the 146th on the trip back to the states. Col. Pickering had been the regimental commander during the severe fighting.

The Maui docked at Pier No. 4, Hoboken, on the morning of Monday, March 31st, and the men disembarked and were sent to Camp Dix for a final delousing. A Wooster welcoming committee, headed by Mayor Geo. A. Fisher, and including Herman Freedlander, Chat Reddick and A. B. Lee, met the men upon landing, with greetings from home.

The regiment remained at Camp Dix until April 3rd when it proceeded to Akron, Ohio. Parades took place at Akron Saturday, April 5th, at Canton on Sunday and Columbus on Monday. More than 600 Wooster, Shreve and Orrville people saw the Canton parade. The regiment proceeded to Camp Sherman, where the preliminary work for the final discharge was completed during the week, and on Sunday morning, April 13th, the men were mustered out of service.

Wayne County people were especially glad to learn, before the final muster out, that Capt. F. C. Reddick, the heroic commander of Company D, had been decorated for bravery by General Glenn, who was then in command of the division. This ceremony took place on Friday, April 11th. Capt. Reddick's gallant conduct in the Argonne battle, when he refused to go to the rear after he was wounded, won him this honor.

A special train carried the Companies northward on Sunday afternoon. The train reached Shreve at 10 p. m., and Wooster at 10:30 p. m. Big receptions were given at both places. The crowd in Wooster, despite the lateness of the hour, was estimated at 10,000. There was an elaborate display of fireworks.

The Argonne veterans were escorted to the public square by the Guard of Honor, the Drum Corps, the Board of Trade Band and members of secret and patriotic organizations. From the band stand from

which, in the name of the people of Wayne County, he bade them farewell in September, 1917, Judge W. E. Weygandt welcomed them home. He spoke as follows:

Eighteen months ago we bade you farewell on this spot, and committed to your care and keeping the sacred honor of our country and our flag. Tonight you bring back that flag with an added luster in every star, its crimson bars a deeper red, its bars of white as spotless as the snow that glitters in the sunshine upon the mountain's peak.

Called to the front in the hour of the world's greatest peril, you relighted the torch of Liberty at Chateau Thierry, and taught the world anew the lesson that free men, armed in the holy cause of liberty, are invincible against all the hosts of wrong. You turned the tide of invasion from Paris towards Berlin, and brought the braggart Hun to his knees begging for mercy. You found the Kaiser a world dictator and left him a homeless vagabond. Had it not been for Company D, and thousands of other companies of American soldiers almost as good, Germany today would be dictating terms of peace to a vanquished world instead of signing on the dotted line as directed by Marshal Foch.

The German watch on the Rhine has a broken mainspring with its face turned to the wall, while the Stars and Stripes float over every stronghold along that historic river.

You have written your names high in the niche of fame, and the years to come will but add to the glory of your achievements. You no longer belong alone to Wooster and Wayne County. You are now a part of the world's history. Yours are among those immortal names not born to die.

That is why we are proud—mighty proud—of you tonight. Wayne County can look the whole world proudly in the face for she knows her soldiers are second to none. Your heroic deeds will be the inspiration of the school boy in the ages to come. And we did not forget you while you were gone. As long ago as last eighth of January we unanimously nominated Colonel Gerlach for Governor of Ohio, Captain McCoy for Sheriff of Wayne County, and the rest of you for just anything you want.

But while we rejoice and congratulate you upon your safe return, let us pause a moment to mingle tears with that mother who watched your home-coming with streaming eyes, waiting in vain for that boy of hers who will never return. He has made the supreme sacrifice for you and me, and may we not indulge the hope, that somewhere, someday, that mother and son shall meet again.

But this is not the occasion for speech making. There are others who have superior claim to you tonight. Anxiously have they waited for this hour, and it would be indeed unkind to withhold you for an-

other moment from the greetings, the hugs and kisses that await you from mother, father, brother and sister, or it may be, some one else's sister.

When I bade you goodbye I closed with the prayer that God would keep you and bring you safe home again. Tonight we turn again to that same kind Providence in thankfulness that you are home again once more.

A study of the appended roster of Company D when the regiment sailed for France, June 15, 1918, will show how the war department's orders for transfers of men mixed up the fighters from various states and communities, so that no single city could, by any chance, bear a disproportionate share of losses in battle. The rosters of the Headquarters Co. and Co. H would show just as great a variety of home addresses, but the one roster here serves the purpose. Others are in the rear of the volume.

OFFICERS

Name	Rank	Address
Fred C. Reddick	Capt.	Wooster, Ohio
Karl P. Abt	1st. Lieut.	Ada, Ohio
Walter R. Yost	1st. Lieut.	Wooster, Ohio
Julius A. Stark	1st. Lieut.	Wooster, Ohio
Frank A. Kromer	2nd. Lieut.	Norwalk, Ohio
George S. Ashman	2nd Lieut.	Cleveland, Ohio

Adgeldinger, Martin J., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Ajay, Albert A., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Albertini, Nazzareno, Baggaley, Pa.; Allen, Harvey A., Elida, Pa.; Anderson, Andres S., Akron, O.; Ante, Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Atkinson, Sylvester C., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Aubrey, Frank G., Hazelton, Pa.

Brown, Henry S., 1st Sergt., Wooster, O.; Bricker, Harrison J., Supply Sergt., Wooster, O.; Brenner, Abraham, Sergt., Wooster, O.; Blair, Everett, Corp., New Lexington, O.; Boigegrain, James, Corp., Wooster, O.; Braunneck, Harry, Corp., Wooster, O.; Bowden, John C., Corp., Akron, O.; Beks, Steve, Corp., Canton, O.; Barratt, Chas. A., Cook, Canton, O.; Battaglia, August, Musician, Youngstown, O.; Boyer, Grafton, Mt. Hope, O.; Birbeck, Robert, Doylestown, O.; Baird, John, Delphos O.; Buffmyer, Clarence, Wooster, O.; Bachetti, Burt, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Banker, Geo., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Barnofsky, Frank, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Benedetto, John, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Bereiter, Andrew J., Dunbar, Pa.; Bertrum, Max, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Blume, Philip, Pitts-

burgh, Pa.; Bohannon, Walter L., Richmond, Va.; Bricker, Geo., Fairchance, Pa.; Brock, Joseph W., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Brooks, Junius A., Bock, Va.

Coles, Cyril M., Corp., Wooster, O.; Condy, Rosco, Corp., Wooster, O.; Cattell, Ralph R., Delphos, O.; Clowser, Walter R., Wooster, O.; Cernea, Charles M., Canton, O.; Carbonara, Antonio, Lambert, Pa.; Carlson, John E., Akron, O.; Casterlin, Roy W., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Catarina, Felix, Erie, Pa.; Catena, Carlo, Messington, Pa.; Cavanaugh, Thomas, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Cermuto, Michael, Greenville, Pa.; Cerqua, Vito, Uniontown, Pa.; Coburn, Richard P., Hazelton, Pa.; Coggeshall, Frank U., Cleveland, O.; Conti, Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cork, Meigs, West Point, Va.; Costello, Patrick J., Sharon, Pa.; Croghan, Virgil R., Van Wert, O.; Cropwncozski, Stanley, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Currie, James M., Baltimore, Md.; Cushing, Currell L., Manassas, Va.; Cuzzola, Tony, Youngstown, O.

Davis, Cooper D., Sergt., Wooster, O.; Dunbar, Lewis H., Cook, Leighton, Pa.; Daminski, Walter, Erie, Pa.; Daniels, Geo., Weisport, Pa.; Darup, Andrew J., Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Demasi, Candido, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Denmore, Nicholas, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Diorio, Sylvia, Wooster, O.

Erwin, Morris D., Corp., Wooster, O.; Eckleberry, Edwin J., Cook, Canton, O.; Elbel, Henry, Canton, O.; Eck, Calvin, Leighton, Pa.; Ebrhart, William I., Dallastown, Pa.; Engman, Hugo, G., Erie, Pa.

Farrell, Charles K., Corp., Wooster, O.; Fisher, Walter R., Corp., Apple Creek, O.; Fair, Vernon F., Corp., Wooster, O.; Frick, Wayne M., Wooster, O.; Ferentz, Stevens J., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Fetter, Emmett L., Wooster, O.; Flickinger, Carl, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Fisher, Luther, Churchville, Va.; Fotz, Michael, Andenreid, Pa.; Fox, Charles E., Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Franks, John R., Wooster, O.; Freedel, Albert F., Sharpsville, Pa.

Gang, John, Akron, O.; Gardner, Earl C., Youngstown, O.; Ganoe, Paul L., Mahophey, Pa.; Geary, Jacob, Sculton, Pa.; George, Alvin E., Erie, Pa.; Gibson, Hillard, Van Wert, O.; Girod, William B., Masontown, Pa.; Guiseppe, Leo, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Glavin, Edward J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Grant, Samuel, Frostburg, Pa.; Gregrowicz, Nicholas, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Grenoble, Lester W., Mungoville, Pa.; Griessel, Chas. H., New York, N. Y.; Grimaldi, Luigi, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Groe, Frank, Martin, Pa.

Harter, William, Sergt., La Rue, O.; Hagerman, Raymond E., Corp., Wooster, O.; Harriman, Clarence, Corp., Van Wert, O.; Hantheru, Milton L., Corp., Lima, O.; Harmon, Geo. E., Corp., Orrville, O.; Harpster, Ralph L., Corp., Wooster, O.; Hartley, Jesse, Corp., Wooster, O.; Heinig, Edwin D., Corp., Wooster, O.; Hover, Howard C., Corp., Mendon, O.; Himes, Thurman F., Mechanic, Wooster, O.; Hitchcock,

Ethan A., Wooster, O.; Houch, Wm., Wooster, O.; Hanford, John E., Uniontown, Pa.; Harlov, Stanley J., Hazelton, Pa.; Hines, Roy, Whitesburg, Ga.; Hottle, Elmer E., Mt. Galvon, Va.; Hruby, John J., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Inks, Earl, Corp., Mt. Eaton, O.; Imhoff, Edward, Wooster, O.; Iellimo, Guiseppe, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Johnson, Henning, Corp., Wooster, O.; Jolliff, Harry, Corp., Wooster, O.; Jones, Emlyn, O., Venodosia, O.; Jablonski, Geo., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Johnson, Albert, Erie, Pa.; Johnson, Carl J., Erie, Pa.

Ketler, Delburn, Corp., Canton, O.; Kramer, John R., Corp., Wooster, O.; Kerstetter, Russel R., Mechanic, Wooster, O.; Kugh, Lawrence W., Mendon, O.; King, Jesse J., Van Wert, O.; Kalonoskie, Stanley A., Shamoken, Pa.; Kappas, Calis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Katz, Abraham, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kelley, Patrick W., Philadelphia, Pa.; Kietbasa, John, Erie, Pa.; Knauff, Joseph P., Shamoken, Pa.; Kubaik, Walter, Everson, Pa.; Knecht, James E., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Koldozkey, Wm., Shamoken, Pa.; Kolmel, Geo. H., Philadelphia, Pa.; Kopsolovitch, August, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Lenhart, Burr, Corp., Wooster, O.; Lucci, Joseph, Corp., Wooster, O.; Leichtman, Milton J., Musician, Hazelton, Pa.; Lang, Robert, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Larocca, Charles C., Hazelton, Pa.; Larken, Albert R., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lawcel, Vincent, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lempicki, Walter, Erie, Pa.; Lesneskey, Mike, Sommerset, Pa.; Lenandowski, Adam, Erie, Pa.; Lenandowski, Joseph, Erie, Pa.; Lintz, Porter A., Meyersvale, Pa.; Linsman, Edward M., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Lamaris, Andrew, Darby, Pa.; Lans, Michele, Cheathaven, Pa.

McComas, Willard, Sergt., Wooster, O.; Mehl, Fred, Sergt., Wooster, O.; Miller, Harry H., Sergt., Wooster, O.; Murphy, Charles, Sergt., Kenton, O.; Morrow, Audley G., Corp., Canton, O.; Maxwell, Richard L., Cook, Canton, O.; Miller, Gaylord, Van Wert, O.; Murray, Andrew P., Van Wert, O.; McDonald, James R., Baltimore, Md.; Malinowski, Boleslaw, Hazelton, Pa.; Mancinotti, John, Wooster, O.; Matthes, Harry E., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Meyer, Dale, Canton, O.; Micalucci, Camillo, Youngstown, O.; Miller, Edward C., Mt. Chunk, Pa.; Mohan, Emmett J., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Mohn, Roy, Fredericksburg, Pa.; Murphy, Geo. M., Cambridge, Md.

Napierkewski, Gabriel, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nanoth, Leo E., Nanticoke, Pa.

Osmanski, Adam, Erie, Pa.

Plumb, Leon A., Mess Sergt., Kenton, O.; Pierson, John E., Sergt., Wooster, O.; Parks, Howard, Van Wert, O.; Pinnick, Harry G. Wooster, O.; Pooler, Leslie C., Wooster, O.; Pacuka, Wm., Chicago, Ill.; Palmiter, Floyd E., Factoryville, Pa.; Parks, Wm. A., Fishing Creek, Md.;

Parks, John W., Holland Island, Md.; Parks, Wm. H., Baltimore, Md.; Petrillo, Tony, Hazelton, Pa.; Petrisko, Joseph J., Shamoken, Pa.; Pietroski, Michael, Edwardsville, Pa.; Powaga, Stanislaw, Erie, Pa.; Powell, John F., Slippery Rock, Pa.

Ross, Edward, Sergt., Wooster, O.; Robinson, Henry, Delphos, O.; Reece, Faye G., Wooster, O.; Ranes, Warel, Convoy, O.; Ross, Chas. S., Van Wert, O.; Rowell, Chas. E., Wooster, O.; Reilly, Peter, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Renshaw, Wm. A., Hazelton, Pa.; Richmond, William E., Wooster, O.; Ritter, Stanley E., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Rogers, Richard N., Baltimore, Md.; Rose, Lew, Buffalo, N. Y.; Reese, Wm. L., Baltimore, Md.; Roach, Frank, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Sapp, Walter J., Corp., Wooster, O.; Snyder, Clarence E., Corp., Canton, O.; Stoudenheimer, Ben, Corp., Wooster, O.; Strickler, Hobart, Corp., Wilkshire, O.; Sang, Geo. L., Mechanic, Wooster, O.; Stimmel, Roy M., New Dover, O.; Sunderland, Earl, Spencerville, O.; Strickler, Floyd L., Wilkshire, O.; Stark, Clifford, Barberton, O.; Snyder, David A., Wooster, O.; Smith, Ward A., Wooster, O.; Santare, Dominic, Wooster, O.; Self, Clarence L., Sharon, Pa.; Shilo, Steve, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Stankiewiez, Dominick T., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Starizo, Amielo, Erie, Pa.; Stevens, Geo., Erie, Pa.; Stodroskie, Anthony, Erie, Pa.: Susczewiez, Wm. E., Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Szydlik, Paul, Erie, Pa.

Tobey, Elmo, Sergt., Mt. Victory, O.; Thompson, Harry, Corp., Wooster, O.; Taylor, Carl M., Tiffin, O.; Thomas, Geo. L., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Todd, Asbury W., Cambridge, Md.; Todd, Luther G., Cambridge, Md.; Tomassetti, Vincent, Wooster, O.; Troxler, Chas. A., Erie, Pa.

Unger, Max, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Vogl, Paul, Baltimore, Md.

Whitemyer, Glenn, Sergt., Wooster, O.; Weimer, Norman K., Sergt., Wooster, O.; Walton, Homer E., Corp., Wooster, O.; Weiser, Forrest C., Mechanic, Wooster, O.; Walters, Guy E., Ohio City, O.; Welch, Chas. B., Van Wert, O.; Whitney, Leon A., Chatham, O.; Wakefield, Wm., Bowling Green, O.; Wear, Byron C., Hazelton, Pa.; Wentz, Wilbur L., Leighton, Pa.; Weyhenmyer, Wm. R., Manchchunk, Pa.; Wilhelm, Christopher, Hazelton, Pa.; Williams, Harry, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Yanko, Joseph, Youngstown, O.; Yates, Frank B., Steubenville, O.

Zimmer, Clifford J., Corp., Wooster, O.

Extract of general orders No. 16 Hdqs. 146th Inf. Nov. 7th, 1918.

The following officers and enlisted men of the 146th Inf. have earned the right to wear the wound chevron:

Co. D

Extract Names	Rank	Place of Action	Date
Reddick, Fred C.	Capt.	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 30-'18
Brown, Henry S.	1st Sergt.	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 30-'18
Brooks, Julius A.	Pvt.	Near Ivoiry	Sept. 29-'18
Dioiro, Sylvia	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 27-'18
Gardner, Earl C.	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 30-'18
Gibson, Hillard	Pvt.	Near Ivoiry	Sept. 26-'18
Himes, Thurman	Mechanic	Near Ivoiry	Sept. 27-'18
George, Alvin E.	Pvt.	Near Ivoiry	Sept. 27-'18
Kerstetter, Russell W.	Mechanic	Near Cierges	Sept. 27-'18
Miller, Gaylord	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 27-'18
Morrow, Audley, G.	Corp.	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 27-'18
Murphy, Charles	Sergt.	Near Cierges	Sept. 28-'18
Leichtman, Milton	Mus.	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 30-'18
Clowser, Walter B.	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Vacquerville	Sept. 1-'18
Snyder, Clarence E.	Corp.	Near Vacquerville	Sept. 2-'18
Navroth, Leo	Pvt.	Near Vacquerville	Sept. 2-'18
Hitchcock, Ethan Allen	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Vacquerville	Sept. 4-'18
Hamman, Clarence	Corp.	Near Xammes	Oct. 9-'18
Strickler, Floyd L.	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Vacquerville	Sept. 4-'18
Mehl, Fred	Sergt.	Near Xammes	Oct. 17-'18
Powell, John F.	Pvt.	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 30-'18
Robinson, Henry	Corp.	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 28-'18
Sang, Geo. L.	Sergt.	Near Cierges	Sept. 27-'18
Snyder, David A.	Mechanic	Near Cierges	Sept. 27-'18
Toby, Elmo	Pvt.	Near Ivoiry	Sept. 27-'18
Weimer, Norman K.	Sergt.	Near Ivoiry	Sept. 27-'18
Weiser, Forrest C.	Mechanic	Near Cierges	Sept. 28-'18
Wentz, Wilbur I.	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Cierges	Sept. 28-'18
Whitemyer, Glenn	Sergt.	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 29-'18
Yates, Frank	Pvt. 1st cl	Near Montfaucon	Sept. 30-'18

By the order of Colonel Pickering

J. B. BLUE, Adj.

Killed—Stoudenheimer, Ben, Corp., Near Ivoiry, Sept. 27-'18; Braunneck, Harry, Corp., Near Montfaucon, Sept. 28-'18; Glavin, Edward J., Pvt., Near Montfaucon, Sept. 27-'18; Keitbass, John, Pvt., Near Montfaucon, Sept. 27-'18; Stevens, Geo., Pvt., Near Xammes, Oct. 18-'18.

Died of Disease—Fisher, Luther; Bohannon, Walter L.

Died of Wounds—Weiser, Forrest C., Mech., Sept. 30, 1918; Mehl, Fred, Sergt., Oct. 17, 1918; Wentz, Wilbur, Pvt., Sept. 30, 1918.

THE RAINBOW DIVISION

In the early part of the chapter on "Wayne County's Volunteers," reference is made to the departure, in mid-August, 1917, of thirty men, fifteen from Wooster and fifteen from Shreve, for Camp Perry, where they were assigned to the Fourth Ohio Regiment, going to Camp Mills, New York, and overseas as a part of what was later to become the famous Rainbow Division. The names of the Wayne County men transferred are printed in that other chapter. Ellsworth Miller, of Smithville, was another Wayne County man who served in the Rainbow Division, having gone from another state. Earl Howman, of Wooster, was a Rainbow man transferred from Galion. He was wounded in action.

This division participated in some of the very hardest fighting of the war, and, except for two or three regular army divisions, was in the fighting longer than any other American unit; there is even some doubt as to whether or not this division did not see more hard service than any other fighting unit from the United States, ending its eventful fighting career by the capture of Sedan, where, in 1871, Germany had won her military victory over France. The division, following the signing of the armistice, became a part of the army of occupation in Germany, remaining there until April, and returning to the U. S. abroad the Leviathan April 25th, 1919 for final discharge in May.

The story of the Rainbow Division's heroic work cannot be told more concicely nor better than by reprinting here two commendatory letters by Major General Charles T. Menoher, the division's commander, copies of which were given to each one of the men in the unit. Several of these letters are in possession of the Wayne County men who served with the division overseas. One was written a year after the organization was formed, the other soon after the war ended. They were as follows:

Headquarters, 42nd Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, August 13, 1918

To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division:

A year has elapsed since the formation of your organization. It is, therefore, fitting to consider what you have accomplished as a combat division and what you should prepare to accomplish in the future. Your first elements entered the trenches in Lorraine on February 21st. You served on that front for 110 days. You were the first American division to hold a divisional sector and when you left the sector June 21st, you had served continuously as a division in the trenches for a longer period than any other American division. Although you entered the sector without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourselves as to win the respect and affection of the French vet-

erans with whom you fought. Under gas and bombardments, in raids, in patrols, in the heat of hand to hand combat and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourselves in a manner worthy of the traditions of our country. You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Champagne front where during the critical days from July 14th to July 18th you had the honor of being the only American division to fight in General Gouraud's Army which so gloriously obeyed his order, "We will stand or die," and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18th to the west of Rheims. From Champagne you were called to take part in exploiting the success north of the Marne. Fresh from the battle front before Chalons, you were thrown against the picked troops of Germany. For eight consecutive days you attacked skillfully prepared positions. You captured great stores of arms and munitions. You forced the crossings of the Ourcq. You took Hill 212, Sergy, Meurey, Ferme and Seringes by assault. You drove the enemy, including an Imperial Guard Division, before you for a depth of fifteen kilometers. When your infantry was relieved, it was in full pursuit of the retreating Germans, and your artillery continued to progress and support another American division in the advance to the Vesle. For your services in Lorraine, your division was formally commended in General Orders by the French Army Corps under which you served. For your services in Champagne, your assembled officers received the personal thanks and commendation of General Gouraud himself. For your services on the Ourcq your division was officially complimented in a letter from the Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, of July 28th, 1918. To your success all ranks and all services have contributed, and I desire to express to every man in the command my appreciation of his devoted and courageous effort. However, our position places a burden of responsibility upon us which we must strive to bear steadily forward without faltering. To our comrades who have fallen, we owe the sacred obligation of maintaining the reputation which they died to establish. The influence of our performance on our allies and our enemies cannot be overestimated for we were one of the first divisions sent from our country to France to show the world that Americans can fight. Hard battles and long campaigns lie before us. Only by ceaseless vigilance and tireless preparation can we fit ourselves for them. I urge you therefore, to approach the future with confidence but above all with firm determination that so far as it is in your power you will spare no effort whether in training or in combat to maintain the record of our division and the honor of our country.

CHARLES T. MENOHER,
Major General, U. S. Army.

Luxemberg, November 30.

To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division:

On the 13th of August I addressed to you a letter summarizing the record of your achievements in Lorraine, before Chalons and on the Ourcq. On the occasion of my leaving the division I wish to recall to you your services since that time and to express to you my appreciation of the unfailing courage and cheerfulness with which you have met and overcome the difficult tasks which have confronted you. After leaving the region of Chateau Thierry you had scarcely been assembled in your new area when you were ordered to advance by hard night marches to participate in the attack of the St. Mihiel salient. In this first great operation of the American Army you were instructed to attack in center of the Fourth Army Corps and to deliver the main blow in the direction of the heights overlooking the Madine River. In the battle that followed you took every objective in accordance with the plan of the Army Commander. You advanced fourteen kilometers in twenty-eight hours. You pushed forward advance elements five kilometers farther, or nineteen kilometers beyond your original starting point. You took more than a thousand prisoners from nine enemy divisions. You captured seven villages and forty-two square kilometers of territory. You seized large supplies of food, clothing, ammunition, guns and engineering material. Worn though you were by ceaseless campaigning since February, you then moved to the Verdun region to participate in the great blow which your country's armies have struck west of the Meuse. You took Hill 288, La Tuilerie farm and the Cote le Chatillon and broke squarely across the powerful Kreimhilde Stellung, clearing the way for the advance beyond St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges. Marching and fighting day and night you thrust through the advancing lines of the forward edge of the First Army. You drove the enemy across the Meuse, you captured the heights dominating the river before Sedan and reached in the enemy lines the farthest point attained by any American troops. Since September 12th you have taken over 1200 prisoners; you have freed 25 French villages; you have recovered over 150 square kilometers of French territory and you have captured great supplies of enemy munitions and material. Whatever may come in the future, the men of this division will have the proud consciousness that they have thus far fought wherever the American flag has flown most gloriously in this war. In the determining battle before Chalons, in the bloody drive from Chateau Thierry to the Vesle, in the blotting out of the St. Mihiel salient, and in the advance to Sedan you have played a splendid and leading part. You have proved to the world in no mean measure that our country can defend its own.

(Signed) CHARLES T. MENOHER
Major-General, U. S. A.

THE HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The Headquarters Company of the 146th Regiment did work that was just a little different from that done by Companies D and H. It was the largest company in the 146th regiment, having, when it left Hoboken, N. J., June 15, 1917, a total of seven officers and three hundred and forty-one men on the passenger list. The company had been greatly increased in size after leaving Wooster for Camp Sheridan.

The men, under the command of Capt. Grover C. McCoy, of Wooster, were principally from Ohio, with some, however from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Tennessee, Michigan and West Virginia.

The story of the company's journey over the Atlantic, and across France is a replica of the story of the regiment's crossing, detailed earlier in this volume. In the Baccarat sector the various platoons of the command had their first opportunity to show their mettle.

The second, or signal, platoon, was divided among the companies of the regiment, and throughout the stay at Vacquiville gave valuable aid to raiding parties, artillery batteries, etc, by means of their thorough knowledge of the telephone, telegraph, signal flares, and the various methods of laision and signs used in modern warfare.

The third, or trench mortar platoon, though not able to inflict much damage on the Germans in this particular sector, gained necessary and valuable experience that, in later drives, won for this platoon an enviable record and reputation.

The fourth, or pioneer platoon, although not a so-called figthing unit, deserves much credit for the work done during this period of training under the observation and gun-fire of the enemy. If a dugout was hit by a shell, it was the pioneers who replaced it, if a bridge was put out of commission, the pioneers repaired it, and did it well, in record time; when trucks, with their loads of men, guns or supplies, with almost endless traffic, tore up the beautiful French roads, the pioneers rebuilt them. A monstrous dugout, capable of holding two thousand men, was completed by them near Baccarat in six weeks.

In the eyes of the Germans, every soldier of the allied armies had great respect for a German machine gun, but not the fifth platoon of Headquarters Co.—the one-pounder platoon. Because of its efficiency gained in the states this platoon was expected to show up well, and it was no disappointment. When an enemy machine gun became too talkative, the one-pounder men silenced it; if a raiding party needed protection, the fifth platoon responded.

The orderly section of the first platoon, with their horses, bicycles, motorcycles, and often afoot, delivered orders to the battalion and company commanders in spite of war and weather. When a Headquarters

Co. orderly took a message, he delivered it. The intelligence section of this platoon found that although the sector was quiet "always alert" must always be their motto. They had all kinds of information, maps of German trenches, identity of enemy units opposite, correct ranges for the artillery, etc. Much of their information was gained with the spy-glass and through questioning prisoners.

The band, in which a considerable number of the Wayne County men were enlisted gained the reputation of being the best band in the 37th division. At Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army huts the organization gave concerts, ranging from the raggiest jazz to the best of classical music. The importance of a band with a fighting army is realized only by the men who do the scrapping. A good concert makes them forget the dangers of shells and shrapnel. At Vacquiville, rehearsals were held beneath the foliage of the trees of an orchard because of constant observation; and even there some rehearsals were rudely interrupted by enemy artillery. Later, during the hard fighting, the men of the band volunteered for service at the front, with the various platoons.

From the time the men from Wayne County were moved from the Baccarat sector to participate in the great Argonne attack, until the end of the fighting in Belgium, the story of Headquarters Co. is really the story of the regiment. Capt. McCoy's men kept an accurate record of the daily events, and from the company's headquarters, in ruined hamlets, or in spacious dwellings, the men in the "office" in true soldier happy-go-lucky fashion, pounded out, on the company typewriter that went through the war, the history of the unit's participation in the conflict. The author sees fit to reproduce it without change. The writers make no claim for literary excellency, but to rewrite it would necessarily remove from the lines and sentences that wholesome spirit that shows up everywhere from Recicourt to Esquelbecq. The story follows:

When we parted with our chink truck driver at Jubecourt near Recicourt we still had some thoughts about a rest camp. We arrived at Jubecourt in the early morning and at once went to our particular woods where we were billeted. The ground was pretty well torn up with shell fire and although it was quiet we felt certain that this was not a rest camp.

The weather was not ideal for camping out; the ground was wet, and a cold drizzly rain kept falling. However we pitched our shelter tents and made the best of the conditions as we found them. We had no breakfast, as our kitchens were not with us so at about nine o'clock we were issued that much loved army ration "bully beef" and hardtack. Soon there were numberless small fires throughout the woods and the odor of boiling coffee was noticed. After having breakfast everyone

felt better and although not permitted to leave our woods we could see what was going on outside of them.

Near one edge of the woods was a narrow gauge railroad and this was busy all of the time. We saw many carloads of rations and supplies going somewhere, then too, we saw several train loads of large shells being taken from the ammunition dump and sent forward. Shortly after noon we received the order to move at dark so everyone at once started to prepare an early evening meal, the same as breakfast. At five o'clock the company fell in and started out of the woods on a road that was mud, shoe-top deep.

It seemed as though all the trucks in France had been gathered at this place to transport ammunition for they passed us continually. We passed through Brabant and just after leaving this village we were forced to take cover from the observation of an enemy airplane. He soon left the vicinity and we again moved forward. We could hear a few guns barking in the distance but at irregular intervals. Shortly after this we put on our tin derbies (Helmets) so that if anything should come our way we would be ready for it. Gas masks were also put on at the alert.

Finally we reached Recicourt where we were to stay, but found out that all of the dugouts were taken and since the town was subject to bombardments it was not safe to remain, so on we went marching through the mud with an interval of several paces between men for safety's sake. We finally reached another woods at 10:30 p. m. right at a cross roads. This was the Bois-de-Hesse and was to be our home for a few days.

It was raining and cold. Everyone rolled up in his blanket and shelter half and slept. Our sleep was interrupted several times during the night with the much hated gas alarm. One of our battalions went forward to the trenches and relieved part of the 79th Division then in the support trench.

In the morning one got up when they felt like it and since our kitchen had not yet caught up with us we made our own coffee and ate "bully beef" and hardtack. This is very good fare if one likes it although there are many who say they cannot eat it. After a wash in some near by shell hole, soldier wise, nearly everyone started to wander around through the woods. Soon we commenced to hear about all sizes of guns being in the woods.

There really were a very great number of cannon of all sizes up to twelve inch naval guns in position all around us. Great piles of shells and numberless boxes of powder sacks were near each battery. Every gun and all supplies near the gun were well protected from enemy observation by a well executed scheme of camouflage. Of course this was

all very interesting to a doughboy and many were the visitors the artillery men had from them.

Here we stayed for three days and on the afternoon of the third day we received orders that a drive would start the next morning. Everyone seemed to be happy and they sure were happy when a little later in the day nearly every men received a letter from some one at home. At 11:30 the night of Sept. 25th we heard something which we had never heard before. It seemed as though there were numberless searchlights all around us but unlike the searchlights, along with the light there was a great amount of noise. At this time there were twenty-five per cent of the guns working, but they continued to chime in with their bark until 2:30, when fifty per cent were working. From then on until 6:30 A. M. it continued at this rate but at that time, when the doughboys went over, the whole number of guns opened up.

The woods seemed to be aflame; the earth shook and the whine and scream of the shells going over made us glad that we were not in the receiving line at the other end. This barrage was said to be the greatest barrage ever laid down, and prisoners taken vouched for its accuracy, intensity and destructiveness.

We had a very early breakfast (3:30) and our different platoons split up and went to their various battalions for the scrap. Part of the company was placed in the division reserve. At 8 o'clock the division reserve started for Avocourt, a small city which had been fought over several times and was all in ruins.

The roads were crowded with endless columns of wagons, machine guns, carts and marching infantry, moving in both directions. When the reserve reached Avocourt the only column that was moving was the infantry. The roads had been severely shelled and were unfit for transport except for the machine gun and the 37 M. M. carts and guns. Here were combat wagons, baggage wagons, pioneer tools, water carts, ration carts, and last but not least, our rolling kitchens were left. Although each man had two days reserve rations in his pack it would have suited us better had we been able to keep our kitchen with us.

Just beyond Avocourt we found no man's land. It was just a mass of ruined and desolate ground full of shell holes and covered with barb wire entanglements. One would almost believe that all the barb wire in the world had been gathered together in this place to make entanglements. The entanglements had been cut by the first troops over in the morning and roads were open at several places in the wire. Engineers were busy repairing old roads and building new ones so the artillery and supplies could go forward.

Bridging across the trenches and repairing old blown out bridges over little creeks was the work of the engineers. Here we saw the first

bunch of prisoners going to the rear; they were a dirty, filthy looking lot. They came back carrying machine guns, automatic rifles and other equipment. A column of prisoners would have one American in the lead one on each side and one in the rear. The Germans as a rule seemed quite willing to be made prisoners; they looked to have been pretty well fed.

We moved on forward and passed through the second line of resistance. We thought that the ground had been severely shelled at the first line but here it was on a very much greater scale. One had difficulty to avoid stepping into shell holes and got some idea of what explosives would do on a battlefield.

Concrete pill boxes and observation posts all crumbled under the power of explosive shells. We reached a place in the road which was a cut for several hundred yards. Here we came under direct fire of machine guns, about two thousand yards to our front. This nest had been passed over by the leading troops and was endeavoring to keep supporting troops from advancing. This machine gun nest had already stopped one battalion on our right and was preventing them from advancing. We took cover as best we could in shell holes on either side of the road and waited. Soon an order was received for two of our one-pounder guns to work forward and put this nest out of the way. The guns started forward and we could hear the song and whine of machine gun bullets passing overhead. We waited for some little time and then we heard our one-pounders barking back. The firing continued for about a minute and a half and shortly we had the word brought back by our runner that it was safe to advance. In this nest there were nine machine guns and nineteen Germans. Some of the Germans had been killed and wounded by the accurate fire of the high explosive shells of the one-pounder guns.

It was now possible for us to advance to the third line of defense. This was the best organized line of defense that the Germans had at this place. After crossing the third line we passed great piles of engineers stores and various trench supplies, such as cement, sheets of armor plate, barb wire, steel posts, railroad rails, elephant irons for dugouts, bridge timbers, duck boards, and many other articles used in trench warfare. Here were great stores of ammunition close to the narrow gauge railway tracks. After passing these supplies we came to the Bois-dem-Alancourt. Through these woods the Germans had built a plank road to speed up transportation. In this woods there had been much artillery and many machine gun nests. We passed through the woods and reached the edge about dark. Here the majority of us spent the night as best we could. We had no blankets but were able to get some rest under our overcoats and slickers.

Very early in the morning we were awakened and told to get into the woods and under cover. We ate some more of our reserve rations and some were fortunate enough to find some corned beef and other tinned goods in the German dugouts. They were even provided with apple butter. Near here were several batteries of six and nine inch guns which the Germans had blown to pieces before leaving. Some prisoners were taken from dugouts in the morning.

Orders came for the advance to continue and that the town of Montfaucon would be taken. The battalion in the lead went over the hill just ahead of us and kept going. With each battalion headquarters went their signal section, stokes mortars, runners, and one-pounder, all of which are furnished by Headquarters Company. The artillery fire from our guns had slackened very much due to the fact that the infantry had moved so fast that the artillery could not move with them. The only artillery support we had was from the heavy guns quite some distance in the rear. Nevertheless we had to advance against the increasing artillery fire of the Germans. After going over the top of the hill we crossed a valley and came to another hill on which was a large orchard. To get this hill took quite a bit of fighting but finally we reached it. At this time we were forced to halt until the units on the right and left of us could catch up. Although our regiment had about the hardest sector to handle we moved very fast, determined to take as much advantage as possible of the daylight. The other units were not able to keep up with the pace we set. Along towards evening our first battalion went over the top again. However the enemy artillery and machine gun fire was so deadly that they had to return and reorganize.

In the early morning the second battalion took up the advance and went over the top. This attempt was successful and they advanced, fighting machine guns and artillery of the enemy, across the valley through a woods and up the crest of another hill. This hill was the corps objective. Here we were again forced to wait for our flank troops as we were several hundred meters ahead of them.

The village of Ivoiry had fallen into our hands after a short but desperate attempt by the Germans to hold it. The village was pretty well knocked to pieces by the fire of artillery. Here a battalion first aid station was established. The town of Montfaucon had also fallen to us. This town was nothing but a mass of ruins, having been the scene of some very hard fighting in 1914.

Near this town is a hill called dead man's hill. It gets its name from the almost numberless graves on it. Row after row of graves, each marked with a cross cover this hill, each grave has one of the identification discs of the dead man nailed or wired to the cross.

The French and Germans had fought back and forth here some times several times a day. The Canadians had tried and failed and there were many graves of Canadians and British there.

At this town there were implacements of the once famous German 42 C. M. guns which fired upon Verdun.

About four kilometers to the left of Montfaucon was the village of Cierges. Here the Germans had built barracks and had everything fixed up to stay. Half way between Montfaucon and Cierges along the side of the road there is a large monument which the Germans erected. It is on a concrete base and the monument itself is a huge rock bearing on its face a bronze tablet three feet square, which in turn has a large replica of the German iron cross on it. This is the inscription translated—"To the fallen heroes who fell at the battle of Montfaucon on 9-15-14. Glory to the Fatherland." The Germans refrained from firing at this monument and so it was used more or less as an observation post.

When we reached the crest of the hill we were subjected to an awful artillery barrage. It was almost impossible to maintain a position in such a place, but since it was the corps objective and we had wrested it from the Prussian Guards, we decided to hold it.

We moved back about twenty yards, just off of the sky line and prepared to stay or die trying. The enemy artillery was close enough to this hill and were in such a position that they were able to fire directly at us. It gives one a queer feeling to see the flash of a gun, to hear the report then to hear the shell burst quite near.

Every man started to dig a home for himself, or some times two would work together. More dirt was thrown in a few minutes without tools than ever before. Men used bayonets, mess pans, tin cups, helmets, and even their hands in this work. Lucky was the man who had a pick or a shovel.

Soon after we reached the hill the Germans decided that they wanted it back again and prepared to deliver a counter attack. After an artillery and a machine gun barrage lasting for some ten or fifteen minutes a battalion of German Infantry advanced from Cierges.

The ammunition supply being rather low we waited until they were within about 600 yards and then our machine guns and our riflemen opened up. Right then the counter attack stopped and a very few of the attacking enemy returned to their starting point. There were a couple more attempts made to counter attack but none proved successful.

The artillery fire of the enemy was increasing in accuracy and in volume, while ours was not so strong, due to the very bad condition of the roads.

In the first two days of the battle the allied aeroplanes were the masters of the air, keeping all hostile planes well within their own lines, with of course a few exceptions. We saw the first day three captive observation balloons shot down in flames by the German planes. The observers were able to get away with their parachutes.

On the second day we saw two German planes shot down by our airmen, one in flames the other with one wing shot off.

On the third day we saw several good air battles, and saw several machines forced to land behind our lines. Finally the Germans put a great battle fleet in the air, composed of about twenty-five machines, and then our fleet had to leave it to the Germans. We did not know it at the time but were soon to find all we wanted to know about airplanes fighting against the Infantry not protected by anticraft guns.

One German plane, which we thought was an observer, came over our line flying very low. A couple of our machine guns started firing and a hundred riflemen did the same. This did not seem to be agreeable to the German, for he at once came lower down and started down our lines dropping bombs, throwing hand grenades, and firing machine guns at us. This is not the most pleasant experience in the world as there is not much one can do to stop such proceedings.

A few men were hit but only a very few. The moral effect of it was greater than the physical. It was at the same time an observation plane for after it returned to the German lines we were given a very thorough and accurate shelling.

Each man had when we started two days reserve rations. Of course it was expected that our kitchens would come up close enough to feed us but such was not the case.

The rations were gone, none were available so we did not eat. At last some bread and some canned corn beef reached us and had to be divided among the various companies and then sent out to them. The Germans did not seem to want us to have anything to eat as they kept dropping shells either in the ration pile or uncomfortably close to it.

However the rations were divided and sent out. No chicken and biscuit ever tasted half so good as did this corned beef and bread. Fires to make coffee were out of the question so we drank cold water. Every one was tired, cold, and dirty having been living a rather strenuous existence close to nature and having had to sit in the rain for a whole night.

Every two minutes through the whole night, the Germans would send up flares to illuminate no man's land to see if we were trying to cross it. They also sent up signal rockets calling for a barrage and signals that there was a gas attack. This gas came from our artillery, firing shells.

The German machine guns kept up a constant chatter all the night long. During the night we were able to have brought forward some slum and warm coffee. This did wonders for every one. It seemed as though the morning would never arrive, but finally it came—damp, foggy and a drizzly rain.

The rain did not last long although the sun did not come out during the day. Towards noon we received orders that we were to be relieved that night. Welcome news; we put in the rest of the day very "pleasantly" holding the hill and dodging shells and machine gun bullets.

About four o'clock the relieving troops began to arrive and to take over the sector, relieving the rifle company on the line first.

At 6:30 most of the rifle companies had been relieved and were on their way to the rear and away from shell fire. At 9:00 o'clock the Headquarters Company, last part of the signal platoon and one section of the one-pounder platoon were relieved and started out of the sector. The part of the company which left then went to Montfaucon and from there to the Bois De Malancourt, which they reached at about twelve o'clock. The balance of the signal platoon left about 9:30 and took a somewhat longer route reaching the woods at about 1:30. The one section of the one-pounder platoon was on its way out at 11:30 and went to Montfaucon.

Here noses were counted to see who was present and we found that we were in very good shape all things considered. In the afternoon, after two of the finest hot meals ever served we started back through Avocourt on our road to Recicourt. We reached Recicourt at about 5 o'clock, passed through it to a large field just a short distance outside of the town where we went into shelter tents. Fires were built and around each fire one would see a little group of men telling each other all about it.

After a good supper we went to sleep feeling that we had earned a good night's rest. The next day the kitchens were busy all day long trying to make up for lost time. One would have thought that there was never a meal served in the army if they could have seen us eat. Shortly after dinner nearly every one received some mail from home and every one at once forgot what had happened and all you could see was men reading letters.

On the evening of October 3rd. we again embussed with our Chinese friends. We rode all night arriving at day break at a pine woods just outside of the city of Voyd. At dusk we started out on the worst hike of our experience. Instead of taking our usual place at the head of the column Headquarters Company followed the first battalion. After hiking thirty kilometers tired, hungry and half asleep we reached the vil-

lage of Joey at about 4 o'clock in the morning, having hiked since about 5 the evening before.

We rested here all day and that evening marched to Hammondville where we expected to rest and be re-equiped but it seemed that the 37th needed no rest. The next day we received orders to go to Beney where we were to take over the rcently eestablished front. The village of Beney where Headquarters Company was stationed had been captured in the St. Mihiel drive about two weeks before our arrival. It was the nearest point on our line to Metz (being twenty miles away) and consequently quite an active front.

In fact the officers and the men of the division readily agree that this was the most difficult and disagreeable sector upon which we had to operate.

This organization made itself useful by doing sentry work for protection from gas aircrafts, etc. There were no civilians in the town and the houses were empty save a few that were occupied by the soldiers, many had been demolished.

Lights were out of the question except in the tightest and best concealed dugouts. During the day if one was unwise enough to leave for a moment the protecting shadow of walls or houses, he very shortly received a shower of high explosive shells for his trouble.

On the whole the place though exciting was not in the least inviting. In spite of this fact however many very amusing incidents occurred, and we had many a good laugh at our comrades unfortunate enough to be caught away from their dugouts.

On such an occasion a grand stampede in the general direction of the nearest cellar always was in order. Shells came at any time during the day or night and it was an ordinary thing to be driven out of bed or away from a half finished dinner.

We soon became accustomed to these interruptions and accepted them as a part of the program. A few days after our arrival a Y. M. C. A. man put in an appearance and set up a store, and shortly a big K. of C. truck visited us. These made our stay more pleasant since we could buy sweets and get plenty of newspapers and other little things which helped us to enjoy what spare time we could find.

We left Beney about 7:00 o'clock on the night of October 16th in the midst of a bombardment and started through the mud and rain for our trucks. Upon reaching the village of Boulinville we were stopped and told that transportation was held up. After laying here for two hours we resumed our march going as far as Essey where we received an order direct from our brigade commander to entrain on an American railroad.

Of course every one was much pleased at this news thinking that for once we would get a real ride, and we did. After some little search by our commanding officer said railroad was discovered and we sat down in the station to await the train.

Of course this station had no roof and the floor was six inches of mud but our shoes and clothing were already saturated with French soil and moisture so we sat down in the greatest of comfort and enjoyed ourselves for two hours. However all pleasures are short; our train finally sneaked up on us from behind a hazel-nut bush, where we found that it had been in hiding.

This train and ride are both beyond discription by mere man. The train consisted of one enigne and seven cars and the cars had any pullman on the Manhattan limited backed clear off the map. They were about four feet wide, by twenty feet long, and each car accommodated thirty men. They were of steel construction throughout including the cushions, the floors being used also as seats. After a man brushed the water off with the sitting portion of his trousers, moved his neighbor's feet from his face and used a considerable number of expressive adjectives, he was ready for a ride. Evidently we struck a busy day as every block was against us and our record for distance without stopping was one and one-half miles. Our engine evidently had bacon for breakfast as it could not pass a single water tank or pump. Our meals were served regularly, the dining car being our haversack, and the menu consisting of hard bread and corned beef. Something seemed to be wrong with the heating apparatus so in several of the cars we built fires on the steel floors. This helped out considerably, although the men in the rear were considerably smoked.

By noon we reached the division point of the road, and as our engine had worn itself out blowing cinders over the train and passengers we had to lay over an hour until another could be made. This finally was accomplished.

Six trains rattled by before we finally got the clear track signal and started. The new engine proved to have a good exhaust but very little power. However by all of us getting off and pushing up the grade it managed to get along. About 3 o'clock we began to leave the land of barb wire and shell holes and to see signs of habitation, and at 4 our engineer informed us that we would have to finish our journey on foot, as we were at the edge of Toul, in the land on the Military Police and and the S. O. S. So we shouldered our packs and marched away, glad to again depend on a reliable mode of transportation and thankful that our train had traveled the whole eighteen miles in only twelve hours.

No quarters had been provided for us but our company commander succeeded in procuring rooms for us in the Marshal Ney barracks, on

the edge of Toul. Outside of the fact that we slept on the cement floor this was the best place we had been billeted in since we had left the United States. These barracks were large brick buildings, four stories high and capable of accommodating five thousand men. While here we were not allowed to visit the main part of the city without a pass, which was impossible to obtain. The next day we found that there was a short hike and a long train ride ahead of us.

Our company left Toul on the afternoon of Oct. 18th and after a short hike arrived at Dongermain where we entrained early the next morning. Having time to spare until our train left we enjoyed a vaudeville performance at a nearby Y. M. C. A. Then we were off for Belgium.

On October 24th we arrived at Staden, near which we were billeted in old German barracks for four days.

On the morning of Oct. 26th we hiked sixteen kilometers to the city of Lichterville. Here we had our first glimpse of a Belgian city that was not entirely blown up. The Germans had evacuated the city nine days before and many of the civilian population who had remained during the German occupation were here.

Here we saw a sample of German Kultur. In the center of the town stood what one could see had once been an elegant church but which was now nothing but a pile of brick and twisted beams.

We were told by the civilians that this had been blown up by a timed mine which exploded several days after the Germans had left. We remained in Lichterville over Sunday, resuming our march Monday morning when we hiked sixteen more kilometers to Thieldt.

Here we were billeted in a large school building which had not been completed when the war began. The next afternoon our band gave a concert to the civilians and soldiers, but had to give it up when the air raid signal was given and the French planes left their sheds near by to drive off the enemy. Soon the air was filled with the airplanes both friend and foe, but our allies proved too much for the enemy and they soon left for their own line some ten miles away.

We moved forward about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Oct. 30th and took over our sector that night. We were on the edge of Ooselghem when that town was bombed by an enemy airplane and in a few minutes entered the town for the night.

Twice that night they took a piece off the roof of the huge house in which we were quartered, and hit homes near by, but none of our boys were seriously hurt although we lost five of our horses which were picketed about forty yards from the house.

It is a terrible feeling to have in one's heart, trying to sleep in a village being shelled by the enemy, and one which we don't care to ex-

perience again. But their inning was short-lived for our boys went over the top the next morning and sent them back several miles. Our regiment was the divisional reserve in this drive so we did not see much of the fight, for our leading troops seemed to be far too much for the hun, without any help from us, so all we could do was to follow the advancing troops to be handy in case of necessity.

We advanced steadily and everywhere we could see evidences of the work done by our boys on the line. Here a dead German, there a machine gun or field piece but always something favorable to the allies. Our boys showed some speed in this advance, too, for they reached their objective the second day and dug in to await further orders.

A French battery which was firing from a neighboring farm yard was seen by the enemy observer, so that the house was soon the center of a terrific shelling. A direct hit was made on one side of the house and from the ruins came a mother with five little children, running for their lives and jumping as each arrival burst near by.

The mother was shielding the youngest with her own body but how they all escaped that pile of ruins is a mystery which will never be explained. These people were caught in their homes by the rapid advance of the Germans in 1914 and because they survived the passing battle once, they decided to stay in their small cellar again praying no shells hit their home and hoping that when the battle had died away they could emerge in the hands of friends once more. Many innocent women and children lost their lives in this manner.

We were recalled Oct. 3rd. after having been relieved by French troops, and immediately set forth for Oeasselghem.

It was late before we arrived and an enemy bombing plane was overhead. He bombed the road immediately in the rear of our column but again no one was injured. We slept there that night and left early in the morning for Mulebeke, arriving there in the afternoon about 1 o'clock.

It rained all morning, a cold and chilly rain, so that when we arrived soaked to the skin every one was ready for bed but none got there, for we were paid that afternoon and how could a soldier go to bed on a pay day?

It cheered the boys up as nothing else could but wonders never cease for the next day we were issued new clothing and shoes, something we all needed very badly, and received a good hot bath. These worked wonders for who has not heard of the Flanders mud and we had been in Flanders several weeks.

We went forward several miles that day and camped in the small village of Heuoll on the banks of the Scheldt for the night, prepared to go over the top the next morning and to give the huns the best that we

had. Here we got our first rumors of the armistice and the next morning were surprised to hear the drive had been called off on account of an armistice being signed. We could not believe a word of it, as it seemed too good to be true.

Orders were given not to fire a shot after 11 o'clock unless fired upon, so very few shots were fired all morning and none that we heard of after 11 o'clock. One would think that our boys would have gone crazy with joy on hearing such good news, but as a matter of fact none cheered or shouted and very few comments were made regarding it.

It seemed like a dream, and everyone went about his business as if it was the most serious business in the world. We moved forward three miles to Nederswalm where we stayed in an old brewery for six days. We were not to be caught napping or to be found out of condition in case something went wrong so we drilled and hiked just as we did in the states before we came to France. We had experienced some of the hun's dirty tricks and were prepared for anything, so after six days of drilling we moved up five miles to Belsique on the 18th and remained there until the 21st and then proceeded by slow stages to Brest.

CHAPTER III

THE DRAFT ARMY

One of the most remarkable things of the war was the change of attitude, on the part of the men and women who remained at home, towards the draft.

Even before the United States entered the war hints came from Washington that an army of the size needed to cope with Prussianism could never be raised through the volunteer method, and that it would be necessary to put into effect a system of Selective Service.

Visions of the draft riots in the civil war, which took place in New York City when the war department found it impossible to secure sufficient volunteers to master the Confederacy, entered the minds of those old enough to remember the trouble in the sixties. Those who were younger visioned even more serious difficulties.

Within a year, however, these same people had seen more than five hundred young men leave Wayne County under the draft law, had failed to discover even a sign of interference, and had come to recognize "Selective Service" as synonomous with "Democracy"; the only system big enough and broad enough and fair enough to make this great nation a real participant in the war.

The Selective Service system brought the war home to ninety per cent of the households in Wayne County; for, two months after war was

declared, every man between the ages of 21 and 31 was called upon to register; while later the age limit was broadened to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, so that by the fall of 1918, the whole manpower between these ages had "signed up" for Uncle Sam.

The first action taken in Wayne County under the Selective Service Law, or the draft law, as it was usually called, was the recommendation, on May 18, 1917, by Hon. L. R. Critchfield, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Capt. James B. Taylor, and Capt. Wiley K. Miller, as members of the Local Board for Wayne County. Capt. Taylor was a veteran of the civil war, and for many years a practicing attorney in the city of Wooster. Capt. Miller was a Spanish-American war veteran, and at the time of his recommendation, was postmaster at Shreve. Governor James M. Cox appointed both of these men to the positions, as per Judge Critchfield's recommendation, and not many days later the name of Dr. R. C. Paul, a practicing physician in Wooster, was recommended as the third member and surgeon of the Board. Dr. Paul's appointment followed immediately. On May 16th the Board organized by electing Capt. Taylor as Chairman and Capt. Miller as Secretary.

On May 19th, the day following the recommendation of Capt. Taylor and Capt. Miller as members of the Local Board, President Wilson officially designated June 5, 1917 as Registration Day. From this day until June 5th, through the columns of the county's newspapers, and by word of mouth, the attention of every man between the ages of 21 and 31 years, was called to the fact that his government expected him to go to his regular voting place on June 5th to register for military service.

Nothing was known at this time concerning any definite plans for classification or exemption from service, and great interest was displayed in every new announcement concerning the working of the draft law.

On May 23rd, Sheriff Milton C. Miller turned over the county deputy supervisors of elections, blank registration cards which had been sent to him from Washington.

On June 1, Mayor Forbes Alcock, in conformance with a request from Washington, issued a proclamation declaring June 5th a special holiday. Mayors of all villages in the county issued similar proclamations, and business was practically at a standstill while the county's young manhood placed itself at the government's disposal.

The belief was quite general before registration day, that any man attempting to evade the draft law would, if apprehended, be given a ticket direct to the front line trenches. Developments later showed that while it was not the purpose of the draft law machinery to trifle with slackers (the appellation by which would-be evaders were known),

still there was no disposition not to give every man, even though he failed to reigster, a chance to square himself.

It was found, during the weeks that followed registration day that besides some men who wilfully attempted to evade the law, there were others who actually did not know their ages, and learned later on that they should have registered. These were given the opportunity, and added to the list. For many months after the 1917 registration authorities continued to pick up slackers. Unless there were mitigating circumstances, these men were sent to army training camps at the earliest opportunity.

The slacker, however, in Wayne County, was the exception. Practically every man responded to his government's call. The story of the registration which was conducted at the regular precinct voting places over the county, is well told in the following taken from the Wooster Daily Republican of Wednesday, June 6th:

No city in the entire United States had a more orderly registration day than did Wooster.

From the time the voting booths of the city were opened at 7 a. m. until the last man "stood up" for his country just before 9 p. m. there was not a sign of a disturbance. The men of the city between 21 and 30 years of age fulfilled their patriotic duty.

Authorities Wednesday had not received a single complaint from any part of the city in which any man was suspected of having made an effort to avoid the draft.

Precinct clerks reported than in some few instances rather unusual reasons were given in exemption claims, but these were recorded as requested, and will be passed upon by the draft board later.

After a day that was an unusually quiet holiday—a sober holiday—the city gave vent to its patriotism on Tuesday evening through the medium of a fine parade which had been planned by a committee composed of Guy Richard, Carrol P. Miller and L. T. Snavely.

The parade was in honor of the men who registered and the division of registered men received more applause than any other organization in the line of march. It was easily the biggest division in the parade, too, and gave the populace some idea of the number of fighting men the city can throw to the defense of the nation.

A total of 156 men marched in this division.

The parade was under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank C. Gerlach, Wooster's highest military officer. His aides were Lieut. Thos. P. Brown and Sergeant-Major Warren Keister.

The organizations in the line of march were the Board of Trade Band, Company D, commanded by Capt. M. R. Limb, Canton Wright, I. O. O. F., Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, The Forresters, Modern Woodmen of America, The Italian Band, the registered men, the Boy Scouts, the decorated Laurens Vitaro truck, and citizens.

A large throng of people witnessed the procession, especially as it passed through the public square, and along East Liberty Street to the City Opera House, where the Liberty Bond meeting was held.

The weather, which had been threatening all the afternoon cleared up nicely for the parade, and while it stormed terrifically during the opera house meeting, the parade took place under favorable conditions.

Registration was a holiday in this city, for practically all of the business places had been closed for the whole day.

Enlisted men in Company D, Eighth Ohio Infantry, were on duty during the day, still taking recruits.

At each voting booth a committee of ladies was on duty, pinning bands of khaki decorated with a miniature flag to the sleeve of each man who registered.

A total of 628 men registered in Wooster. This number was larger than had been generally expected would go to the polls. Of these 369 made requests for exemption.

Wayne County, including Wooster, registered 3173 men, about 600 more than had been expected.

It had been contended that Wooster was a city many of whose young men went elsewhere to seek employment and that this would cut down the number who would register. It was figured that 500 would probably be the maximum number. The result, therefore, was a surprise.

The second ward registered more men than any other single precinct, a total of 160 appearing there. In this total were two colored men and 34 ailens.

The only alien enemies who registered in Wooster were two Austrians employed at the brick works, who registered at the high school precinct.

Seven aliens registered in third ward B, and three in third ward A.

Two colored men registered in fourth A, one in third A and three in third B.

Returns from the various precincts were delayed Tuesday night because of the terrific storm which swept over the county, putting telephone service practically out of commission. Clerk Lucien Lautzenheiser Wednesday was receiving the official returns and during the afternoon got the figures from the last precinct.

Checking up he found that 1952 persons in the county who registered asked for exemption from service. A total of 2950 white men who are voters registered. There were 27 colored men who registered, and a total of 221 aliens, of whom 12 are alien enemies.

The following figures do not include colored people or aliens. The first column is the number who seek exemption, and the latter the total registered, excluding those above mentioned:

Wooster, First A	70	97	Green 3	57	66
Wooster, First B	46	58	Green 3	17	28
Wooster, Second	76	124	Green 4	31	36
Wooster, Third A	44	71	Green 5	123	153
Wooster, Third B	50	98	Clinton 1	29	49
Wooster, Fourth A	52	82	Clinton 2	33	62
Wooster, Fourth B	31	46	Congress 1	39	65
Baughman 3	22	43	Congress 3	38	44
Baughman 4	3	6	Congress 4	14	18
Canaan 1	5	39	East Union 1	24	27
Canaan 2	47	71	East Union 3	9	17
Canaan 3	3	17	Paint 1	3	10
Canaan 4	28	35	Plain	110	166
Canaan 5	8	30	Sugarcreek 1	47	60
Chippewa 1	26	38	Sugarcreek 2	38	45
Chippewa 2	53	56	Sugarcreek 3	23	33
Chippewa 3	39	60	Saltcreek 1	5	26
Franklin 1	32	48	Milton 1	27	47
Franklin 2	22	24	Milton 2	60	70
Chester	86	114	Milton 3	109	152
Green 1	50	120	Wayne 1	45	97
Green 2	42	66	Wooster Twp.	48	64

The historian was unable to secure the names of the first men who registered for service in each of the fifty voting precincts of the county, except in Wooster city, where they were as follows:

First Ward, Precinct A—Francis O. Gilbert; First Ward, Precinct B—L. E. Morgan; Second Ward—Walter J. Mougey; Third Ward, Precinct A—A. T. Yahres; Third Ward, Precinct B—Abner J. Evans; Fourth Ward, Precinct A—Allen A. English; Fourth Ward, Precinct B—Earl J. Houser.

It rained steadily during the whole of this first registration day. Each man, as he appeared at a voting booth in Wooster, was given a khaki arm band, with a crown, a token that he was not a slacker. These badges were made by ladies of the Federated Women's Clubs, The

Women's Relief Corps, The Daughters of Veterans, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

GUESS ON WHO GOES TO WAR

Since the registration took place less than two months after the United States had declared war upon Germany, the military forces of this country were not, of course, engaged in the fighting, so that the interest in the events surrounding the registration of the nation's young men overshadowed everything else. In the days immediately following June 5th there was much speculation in the number that would be drafted from Wayne County, and which ones would be chosen.

While this matter hung in the balance, Company D, Eighth Regiment, O N G., was mobilized at the armory, and was recruiting up to full strength of 150 men. Many a young man hesitated long, debating whether he should volunteer, or wait and take his chances in the draft. At this time the people of Wayne County did not have the war fever as they had later on. There was a great deal of doubt as to whether any American soldiers would or should be sent overseas. There was even a pretty strong conviction that all the United States needed to do to win the war was to get into it. There were many people in Wooster and Wayne County, who were not "in favor of meddling into European affairs," and who were opposed to the action of Congress in having declared war upon Germany.

The argument was often advanced during the 1918 period of the war, when American soldiers were going overseas at the rate of more than a quarter of a million every month, that the conflict would have ended many months sooner had this country become a belligerent a year, or even two years, earlier.

But that, in the minds of many thinking people, would have been close to impossible. If there was opposition to the war in April, 1917, when Uncle Sam threw his hat in the ring—and there was opposition then—how much more so would this have been true a year previously? The fact is that for a two-year period before war was declared a carefully planned policy of bringing the nation to the realization that it must fight to prevent Prussianism from gaining its goal of world domination, was carried out, and that just as soon as this sentiment gained the ascendency, and it appeared certain that German propaganda intended to cause revolution, would not be aided by millions who were ignorant of the real menace of Hohenzollernism, the big step was taken, and America's weight was thrown unreservedly on the side of France, and Belgium, and England, and Italy.

No county in this peace-loving nation was more anxious to avoid war than Wayne County, and no county in the nation showed itself more patriotic when it was finally awakened to the fact that it was really in the war and that "the quickest way out was straight through."

There were many reasons why volunteering did not progress as some few mistaken military leaders had anticipated. One was a natural abhorrence for war; another was doubt as to the wisdom of this country in getting into the war; a third was that parents of boys who were ready and anxious to go, held them back; a fourth was that some who were desirous of going, believed promotions would be more quickly earned in the draft army than in the national guard where men of experience in military matters were believed to have places on the "ground floor."

An absolute proof that the sentiment of the nation was essentially altered within the course of a year is an order of the provost marshal general, issued some weeks before the registration of September 12, 1918, in which enlistment in any branch of the service was permanently barred. This order was made to give the Selective Service system full sway, and to keep men engaged in essential industries in their places, rather than let them go to the front.

It is safe to say that during the summer 1918, several companies of men could have been raised by the volunteer method in Wayne County, even though more than a thousand had gone forth from the county up to this time.

For years the United States had gone forward, her millions of inhabitants unmindful and ignorant of secret treaties and alliances formed among the old-world powers. Three thousand miles of ocean were pointed out as an impossible barrier to invasion; while among the hundred million citizens of this great republic, there was no desire for conquest, no thought of seizing any other nation's colonies, no plans for anything but to go on as the nation had gone on ever since civil strife had been quelled in the sixties (except for the brief ripple of the Spanish-American War in 1898) happily pursuing a life of contentment.

In 1916 the average reasonable and clear-thinking inhabitant of Wayne County would have scoffed—and did—scoff at the suggestion of invasion by any European power. "1917—What" was the title of a story appearing in Sunday newspapers of wide circulation during 1915. It pictured the war in Europe, as having ended and the conquering Prince invading America with an army of half a million men, striking at a defenseless nation, occupying all of the eastern seacoast, and half the territory east of the Mississippi before a force large enough to crush it could be mobilized, trained and equipped. It was a gripping, red-blooded story of war; a tale of American spirit refusing to be subdued,

and finally victorious; but everywhere the author was given credit for having nothing more than a vivid imagination.

By the middle of the summer of 1918 those who, in the excitement of those momentous days, had forgotten all about "1917—What," had seen the United States transport four times 500,000 men to the battlefields of France, through a submarine-infested sea. Two years after they had declared impossible, through the use of the combined navies of Europe, the task of landing an army upon American soil, they had lived to experience the most amazing achievement in the world's history; The United States, the wonder-nation, wholly unprepared for war, had raised an army of four million men, trained it for service, equipped it, and transported half of it to Europe. These two million Americans, never expected by Germany, and, in truth, not counted on by England or France, turned the tide of war, struck the blow at Chateau Thierry and in Champagne that wrecked German hopes, and directly caused the complete surrender of the Kaiser's armies.

Those two years were years of wonderful changes in Wayne County; years of anxiety, it is true; years of suffering, mental and physical; but, withal, years of confident hope that right would prevail against might, that democracy would triumph over autocracy; that in the end all would be well; and a final joyous realization of all the hopes and prayers of months of war.

This rather lengthy exposition of the trend of public sentiment is inserted here in order that the reader may the more readily comprehend the attitude of the public towards the Local Draft Board at the time the members thereof began their work; and to call attention particularly to the dilema of Captain Taylor, the Chairman of the Board. The reader must ever keep in mind the fact that everything in connection with the early workings of the draft law came with extreme suddenness. When Boards were appointed there was no provision for offices, no equipment of any kind, and no explanatory rules to be followed in carrying out the work ahead.

Capt. Taylor, as chairman of the Local Board, volunteered his law offices as headquarters for the members of the organization. Capt. Miller, however, found it impossible to be in Wooster continuously because of his obligations as postmaster at Shreve although he came nearly every day during the important first days of the draft and put his shoulder to the wheel in true Miller style; and the duties of Dr. Paul, the Board's surgeon, were principally in connection with the physical examinations of men. All of this meant that Capt. Taylor shouldered much of the responsibility at the one time in the operation of the law when the task was decidedly unpopular.

Later on well formulated rulings of the provost marshal general, based upon individual cases that came up from time to time, simplified the task. Towards the end the "rubber stamp" work predominated, but at the inception of the draft, each case was an individual affair, handled separately from all others and with nothing, save the bare text of the law, to guide Boards in their decisions.

Fifty years of the practice of law, during which he won standing as one of the leaders in his profession in the northern part of Ohio, together with his experience as a soldier in the Civil War, made Capt. Taylor not only the logical man for the position as Chairman of the Local Board, but his work from the first attracted attention in higher circles of the draft machinery, so that rulings he made here, reported by him to the adjutant general of the state, and to the provost marshal general himself, were instrumental in shaping the workings of the law over all the nation, during later months.

Capt. Miller, after some months of service, realized that the Board should have a man who could devote all of his time to the work, and for this reason resigned. His firmness and unquestioned honesty made him a most valuable man in his position. After several weeks or, to be exact, on March 18th, 1918, Fred E. Faber, former City Auditor of the city of Wooster, was appointed, but performed but little work before he, too, tendered his resignation.

Then, on June 1st, 1918, Walter J. Mougey, City Solicitor of the City of Wooster, was recommended by Judge Critchfield, on the solicitation of Capt. Taylor, and appointed to the place by Governor Cox. Mr. Mougey immediately was elected Secretary of the Board, and served from the date of his appointment until the draft boards were "mustered" out of service early in 1919. Bringing to the Board a knowledge of legal procedure, Mr. Mougey made a most valuable member, relieving the Chairman of a great deal of work and responsibility.

Dr. Paul served throughout the war as the surgeon of the Board. During the early days of the draft law he gave assistance in determining the classification of men, and at all times was a ready and willing helper, his business-like view of the situation often materially aiding the board in arriving at its decisions. Dr. Paul was also fully in charge of the physical examinations of men throughout the exercise of the draft.

Of the clerks in the office, the most important service was performed by Miss Mary Bitner, the Board's stenographer. Miss Bitner was stenographer in the office of the Chairman when the work began, and "grew into it". She had an almost uncanny memory of names and was able, with few exceptions, to say definitely whether or not a man was registered under the Local Board immediately his name was mentioned. This is quite remarkable when it is considered that there were

3,137 men in the first registration; 329 in the second, and 4,970 in the third. Miss Bitner's services were at the disposal of the Board throughout its existence, and during the closing days she was chief clerk.

The Board had two other Chief Clerks. When the offices were removed permanently to the Court House in December, 1917, James G. Hamilton was selected for this position and served until a short time before Mr. Mougey was appointed as a member of the board. Mr. Hamilton made a fine record in hunting down men who made an effort to evade the draft. Mr. Mougey, as Secretary of the Board, took over the duties of Chief Clerk, and performed these tasks until the volume of work resulting from the September (1918) registration compelled him to devote all of his time to the Secretaryship. Geo. W. Quinby, junior partner of Myers & Co., Wooster insurance firm, was appointed Chief Clerk, and served until the close of the year 1918.

During the more than a year and a half in which the Local Board continued its labors it was frequently aided by volunteers. A number of Wooster and Wayne County men and women gave their time when it was needed to help in the completion of various tasks. This was true both at the court house office, and at the postoffice, where physical examinations were conducted.

The Local Draft Board, during the whole period of the conflict, was the real war center of Wayne County. During the early months of the war it was frequently severely criticized. Later in its work, when it had been fully demonstrated that all its acts were performed in absolute fairness, and with full appreciation of the predicament many families were left in through the taking away of young men, the attitude of the public changed. When the struggle had ended, it was generally agreed that of all the tasks the war gave to civilians, none was so difficult as that of the members of the Local Draft Boards, and that no Local Board in the state performed its work better than the Local Board for Wayne County.

The spirit of fairness was also manifested by the great majority of young men whose cases came up for consideration. Before the questionnaire system was adopted, there was considerable confusion which was automatically eliminated by the introduction of the questionnaire. The decisions of the board, for the most part were accepted without argument. Some, believing their claims for deferred classification had not been properly interpreted by the Local Board, appealed to the District Draft Board, with headquarters at Canton. The records of the Board show, however, that in very few cases were decisions made in Wayne County altered through these appeals.

ENTER THE "C. O."

The Board's chief troubles were with the fathers and church leaders of young men of the Amish Church, and particularly those from the southeastern part of the county. These were commonly known as "C. O.'s" (Conscientious Objectors). They claimed immunity from the draft because of their religious beliefs. They also refused to buy Liberty Bonds, and would contribute to war charities only under the most severe pressure, but not a single instance was noted during the war where a member of this faith refused to accept the highest market price for wheat which he knew would be used to feed the armies of the nation. The Board, on the whole, showed remarkable patience in dealing with these persons; but, acting upon orders from the Provost Marshal General, sent a considerable number of these men to camp as non-combatants. In cantonments many of them gave much further trouble, although some of them donned the uniform, and performed non-combatant work as ordered by officers. Several from Wayne County were placed in the county jail for deliberately refusing to comply with the draft rulings. A night behind the bars, in most cases, brought about a change of heart. The cases of a few from Wayne County were investigated by the federal grand jury at Cleveland, and indictments returned.

The leaders of C. O. churches in Green and Chester Townships showed a different attitude towards the draft than did some of the others. None of them refused to obey orders from the Local Draft Board, and while they adhered to their faith and requested recognition as non-combatants, they accepted work in this branch of the service without protest.

It was on June 29th, 1917 that the first orders came officially instructing the Local Draft Board to take up its work. Capt. Taylor withdrew from a case he was trying in court to respond to the summons, and from that time till the muster out of the Board gave his entire time in the service of the Government. Prior to this time members of the board had been asked thousands of questions about which they had no further information than had the questioners. Everybody, though, expected this Board to have full information, and scores were quite peeved at being unable to learn what they desired to know. Just a few days before the Board started its work—the first task was to compile lists of names of all the men who registered in the county—the first announcement came from Washington that the order of service would be made through a process of drawing by lot, and that this drawing would take place at the national capital.

With the aid of several volunteers, good progress was made with the initial task, and by July 9th the list had been completed, and every name had been assigned a number.

On July 10th, upon information from Washington, the Board announced that claims for exemption from service would be heard after the drawing took place at Washington. Fathers, mothers, wives or guardians were invited to appear in behalf of men in the draft.

The drawing at Washington took place on Friday, July 20th. Ten thousand numbers, in capsules, were placed in a huge covered bowl, and were drawn out, one at a time. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker drew the first number. It was 258. Carlo Cappola, a resident of Wooster, had been assigned No. 258 when the names here had been numbered by the Local Board. Hence Cappola was the first man actually liable for service in this county. It developed later, however, that he was an alien enemy, and therfore exempt at that time, although he went into the army later on.

The number "258" drawn at Washington, was telegraphed to every city in the country with a newspaper up-to-date enough to have a telegraph service. It was 10 a. m. when it became known in Wooster that this was the first number drawn. Others followed in quick succession. Senator Chamberlain drew 2522, which called Edward Weber, of Wooster. Weber went to camp in September with the second group which left Wayne County. General Tasker H. Bliss drew No. 458, which called John Hauenstein, of Dalton. After high officials drew several more numbers, the task was taken over by clerks in the office of the Provost Marshal General and the drawing was continued, taking two days to complete it.

By evening of the first day the names of the first 400 men drawn in Wayne County were known, except for a few errors resulting from telegraphic transmission.

About a week later the Local Draft Board received the official list of numbers, photographed from the original list set down at Washington, and then the assignment was made, and a complete list published in the exact order in which men were liable for service.

FRED I. HEIM ON DISTRICT BOARD

On July 23rd F. I. Heim, of Wayne Township, was appointed a member of the District Draft Board, to represent Wayne County. This Board held its sessions at Canton, passed on all agricultural and industrial claims for exemption, totalling a great many thousands, and also on cases appealed from the Local Boards. Mr. Heim was chosen secretary of the District Board, and served until the close of the war in this very important capacity.

FIRST PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

On the first day of August the first 100 men drawn in the draft were summoned to Wooster for their physical examinations. This was held on the third floor of the court house and was in charge of Dr. Paul. Dr. A. C. Smith, Dr. J. D. Beer, Dr. J. W. Lehr and Dr. H. N. Yoder (Smithville) assisted Dr. Paul.

Edward Van Zile, of Blachleyville, was the first man in the county physically examined. He was exempted, however, having a wife and four children.

The second group of men was called in on the day following. Of those examined on both days 128 were accepted and 34 rejected.

In these early days of the draft the physical examination was the first step. Later only those men selected for service were examined for physical defects.

The question of hearing claims for exemptions began immediately. Only about ten per cent of the men failed to put in some claim for evading service, and the work of hearing claims developed into a tremendous task.

Many of those drafted presented two, three, and even four separate reasons why they should be left at home.

On September 4th it was learned that the men sent from Wayne County to Camp Sherman would be assigned to the 329th regiment. Major General Edwin F. Glenn was at this time in command at Camp Sherman.

The Local Board was instructed that the net quota for Wayne County in the first draft (credit was given for men from here who had enlisted) was 165 men. The first five per cent of this quota left Wooster on Friday, September 7th at noon. Five per cent of the whole quota were sent to Camp Sherman from all over the state ahead of the main body to prepare quarters. Barracks at this time were not completed and there remained a great amount of work to be done.

The first men to leave Wayne County under the draft were:

Harley A. Coffey, Creston, Captain; David A. Heron, Wooster; Glenn Brenneman, Orrville; Ellis G. Seigley, Apple Creek; Elmer E. McAdams, Orrville; John B. Schmid, Wooster; Ralph O. Stelzer, West Salem; Edwin Schumacher, Rittman.

These eight men left ahead of the main contingent of Company D and Company H, and were the second group to go out of the county. The fifteen national guardsmen from Co. D and fifteen from Co. H, transferred to the Rainbow Division, had gone about three weeks before.

Capt. Taylor requested Col. F. C. Gerlach to furnish an escort to the depot for the men who were leaving, and the officer responded by reporting with the Eighth Regiment Band, and every uniformed guards-

men in Wooster. The eight were escorted by Company D, commanded by Capt. M. R. Limb, and the Headquarters Co. commanded by Capt. G. G. McCoy. Members of the draft board were in the procession, and a large crowd witnessed the farewell.

Predictions were made at the depot that the war should end before any of the men in the contingent would get farther than Camp Sherman. This, like many other forecasts, did not prove true, for drafted men from this county crossed the seas and bled and died in the battles in France that crushed German military might.

The second contingent of drafted men, numbering sixty, left Wooster for Camp Sherman Sept. 21, getting away, as did the initial contingent of eight men, before the national guardsmen left the county. Since this was the first large contingent of men sent out of the county, their names are given here, as follows:

Edward G. Weber, Joseph C. Seifert, Joseph Ryan, Ira Younker, Charles Asa Miller, William Barden, Clarence P. Johnson, William M. Kain, George H. Adams, John D. McKee, Harold W. Norton, Forest F. Kendig, James Massoni, Orville I. Parsons, Bert Budd, Walter Hile, Alexander Campbell, Floyd W. Derhammer, Leet J. P. Deibel, Walter C. Forrer, Glen G. Shreve, John Sherman Russell, Harvey L. Koontz, Paul Fry, Spencer A. Stoller, Lorain M. Wilent, Clayton Burt Sanders, Leroy Jacob Fry, Charles E. Bruny, Earl B. McClelland, Joseph R. Flickinger, Vernon Newell, Ellis Davenport, Asa R. Krabill, Milo Crumley, George J. Proeger, Platt Sigler, Glen L. Converse, Fred Smith, Emanuel M. Wenger, Carl L. Ammon, Harold P. Chapman, Jesse McGlennen, William Olson, J. Vance McDowell, Earl Pratt, Nelson Wear, Franklin P. Reider, William L. Fuchs, Russell S. Patterson, Harry E. Yates, Ray N. Frazier, John Bonner, Galen J. Purdy, Dayton Lee Blosser, Henry C. Martin, Karl Adam Steiner, Lee Charles Stutz, Wayne F. Kamp, James A. Reardon.

They, like the first eight, were given a military escort to the depot. Some were later transferred, but a goodly number remained in the 329 regiment, and went overseas with the 83rd Division.

The third contingent, composed of forty-two men, left Wooster and Orrville on the morning of October 5th for Camp Sherman.

In all contingents sent out from this time on, the entrainment took place both at Wooster and Orrville, the draft board calling all of the men to meet in Wooster before the departure, usually one day prior to going, when they were inducted into service. After the induction, the men were permitted to go home, to report at the train, choosing between Wooster and Orrville.

The third contingent left the city more quietly than any delegation up to this time. The national guardsmen were gone, having left for

Camp Sheridan a few days before, so there was no military escort. Only friends and relatives were at the depot on this misty October morning as the nearly half a hundred stalwart boys went off to war. After remaining at Camp Sherman a little over a month, the following from this contingent were transferred to Camp Pike, and the majority later went to France with the 87th Division; Henry Huff, Menas Nussbaum, Clayton Marthey, Jerome Dannemiller, David Baumgardner, Elmer C. Crider, John R. McKee, Harry L. Thompson, Harlen Hauenstein, Robert P. Boyes, Emery Dale Stahl, Charles R. Hunt, Clare W. Willaman, Roy H. Johnson, Carey Franks, Ralph O. Stelzer, Harvey Bechtel, Joseph Shire, Dominic Tiger, Lyman Johnson, Park Hershberger, James Massoni, Russel Welty, Charles E. Speiche, Nicolo Tarquina, John C. Simonton, Arthur E. Ogden, Zola R. Blosser, William H. Graef, Walter I. Schultzman, John Harshman, Albert Berkey.

These three contingents of men had gone forth as a part of Wayne County's quota in the first draft. The county's gross quota was 377 men, but credit was given for 218 enlistments, so that the net quota was reduced to 158 men. The final contingent for this draft was never sent to camp. This third contingent proved to be the last group of men (except for some very small calls) that went out from Wayne County until in April, 1918.

On October 31st Robert Bruce, as chairman of the Wayne County Board of Elections, visited Camp Sherman in an official capacity and secured the ballots of nearly all the Wayne County men quartered there. The first week-end furloughs to men at Camp Sherman were granted on November 3rd.

The reason that the sending of men to camp was stopped was the failure of building contractors to provide the necessary barracks at the specified time, although Camp Sherman developed like a magic city. Later on, when the camp was ready, Local Boards were engaged in the huge task of classification.

THE WORK OF CLASSIFICATION

The original plans of the war department had called for a classification of all registrants, so that those who could be spared at home with the smallest economic loss should be selected for service. This plan was delayed because of the imperative necessity for getting the first men into the training camps at the earliest possible moment. While Local Boards made their selections for the first draft army, the printing of the questionnaire blanks was rushed through at Washington, and other supplies were furnished Local Boards.

The actual work of classification was begun December 15th. A. D. Metz, W. F. Kean and Judge John C. McClaran, Wooster attorneys,

were appointed as the members constituting the Legal Advisory Board. This board took up with other members of the Bar the question of aiding registrants in filling out their questionnaires. During the latter part of December all attorneys in Wayne County gave their services to the men of draft age, with the result that the Draft Board received the questionnaires, for the most part, properly made out.

From the answers made, under oath, by registrants, the Local and District Draft Boards classified each man in one of the several subdivisions of the five classes provided for in the questionnaire. It was not necessary, at any time, to take any men from other than Class One for service in the army. The classes and subdivisions thereof, provided for in the questionnaire, were as follows:

CLASS I.

A—Single man without dependent relatives.

B—Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

C—Married man dependent on wife for support.

D—Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.

E—Unskilled or not a necessary farm laborer.

F—Unskilled or not a necessary industrial laborer.

G—Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed.

H—Registrant who fails to submit Questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed.

I—Registrant not deferred and not included in any of above divisions.

DEFERRED CLASSES

CLASS II.

A—Married man with children, or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from labor of wife) available, and that the removal of registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

B—Married man, without children, whose wife, although registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is

employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

C—Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

D—Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS III.

A—Man with dependent children (not his own), but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.

B—Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.

C—Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.

D—County or municipal officer.

E—Highly trained fireman or policeman in service of municipality.

F—Necessary customhouse clerk.

G—Necessary employee of United States in transmission of the mails.

H—Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

I—Necessary employee in service of United States.

J—Necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

K—Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

L—Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS IV.

A—Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

B—Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

C—Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

D—Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS V.

A—Officer—legislative, executive, or judicial of the United States or of State, Territory, or District of Columbia.

B—Regularly or duly ordained minister of religion.

C—Student who on May 18, 1917, or on May 20, 1918, or since May 20, 1918, was preparing for ministry in recognized theological or divinity school, or who on May 20th, 1918, or since May 20th, 1918, was preparing for practice of medicine and surgery in recognized medical school.

D—Person in military or naval service of United States.

E—Alien enemy.

F—Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.

G—Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

H—Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

I—Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

J—Person discharged from the Army on the ground of alienage or upon diplomatic request.

K—Subject or citizen of cobelligerent country who has enlisted or enrolled in the forces of such country under the terms of a treaty between such country and the United States providing for reciprocal military service of their respective citizens and subjects.

L—Subject or citizen of neutral country who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and has withdrawn such intention under the provisions of act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, and Selective Service Regulations.

Member of well-recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

The months of January and February were taken up in the work of classification, the majority of which was done by Captain Taylor, as chairman of the Board, and by Dr. R. C. Paul.

On February 15th, 1918, eighty-seven young men in class one appeared for the first physical examination held under the classification system. Only men placed in class one were called for physical examinations. Regular examinations were conducted semi-weekly in the basement at the postoffice until all the class one men had been examined.

During February and March a considerable number of men were inducted into various branches of the service, but no large contingent was sent out until April 2nd. On this date 41 men were sent to Camp Sherman. On April 30th 58 men were sent to Camp Sherman. On May 14th, ten men left for Ft. Thomas, Ky.; on May 27th 160 men left for Camp Taylor, Ky.; On May 31st, sixteen men went to Columbus Barracks; On June 26th, 25 men went to Camp Sherman; On July 26th the largest contingent sent out of the county at any one time—254—departed for Camp Jackson, South Carolina. On August 28th, 48 men

left for Camp Taylor; On September 3rd, 26 men went to Camp Sherman; On September 6th, 75 men left for Camp Sherman.

This was the last large contingent of men to go. Plans had been completed to send other very large contingents during October and November, but the outbreak of Spanish Influenza all over the country caused the heavy calls to be postponed, and the armistice, ending the war, was signed before these calls were renewed.

More men than are listed in the above paragraphs went into service through the Local Board from Wayne County. Almost every week from late February until October there were calls for one, two, three, four, five or six men for special branches of the service. All of these calls were filled.

A report made out by Secretary Walter J. Mougey, Sept. 1, 1918, showed that the total number of men inducted in March was 25; in April, 108; in May, 197; in June, 42; in July, 283; and in August, 94.

All told, 1006 men were inducted through the Local Board.

No escort to the depot was provided for the third contingent which left in 1917, nor for the first few to leave in 1918. The Spanish War Veterans, however, took the initiative in May, and decided that their organization would turn out every time a delegation left. Later the Guard of Honor, to which more space is given elsewhere, was formed, and acted as an escort for every group of men leaving Wooster. On several occasions there were short addresses made by various persons at Wooster or Orrville as the young men entrained.

When the 254 men left July 26th, 1918, Dr. George N. Luccock, pastor of Westminster Church, declared in a public address:

"We have come here this morning to do just one thing, beyond which further words would be impertinent; and that one thing is to recognize these men as soldiers of humanity, fit followers of the boys in blue who set them so splendid an example; to bid them Godspeed and make them feel they have our goodwill."

Rev. R. S. Bowers, of Wooster, and Rev. Blosser, of Orrville, addressed the 160 men who went to Camp Taylor May 27th.

In a special sermon at the First Presbyterian Church on July 7th, the Rev. D. A. Heron declared: "We want white-hearted men, not white-livered men. Our sons' names are drafted, but their hearts are not. Many questions have arisen in the minds of the sons of America these last few months. Some had initiation which others had not. They did not have any particular choice of service, and did not know where they could serve best. The government should be their judge. When the call came, their hearts bounded. The nation has found it an easy task to train the feet that move beneath these hearts. It is no wonder that the program of the war department has been distanced."

THE BOARD OF INSTRUCTION

Upon request of the Adjutant General of Ohio, the Local Draft Board on July 22nd, 1918, recommended the names of eleven men to constitute the Wayne county board of Instruction. This board's functions consisted of imparting to drafted men information prior to going into training camps that would be valuable to them in army life. The instruction was chiefly along the lines of morality and the necessity for keeping in good physical condition. The end of the war cut short the work of this Board, which was not appointed for some weeks after the the memebrs had been recommended. However, during the week following the signing of the armistice, a meeting of men who had been physically examined, was held at the city opera house. About 300 were in attendance. Dr. Robert A. Biechele, chairman of the Board, addressed the young men. The members of this Board were: Dr. Biechele, Chairman; George W. Ryall, M. D.; A. C. Knestrick, M. D.; Rev. R. S. Bowers; Rev. D. A. Heron, D. D.; Emil Paumier; Capt. Mahlon Rouch; Hon. Lyman R. Critchfield; Herman Freedlander; Ad. G. Smith; Hon. Chas. A. Weiser.

THE THREE REGISTRATIONS OF 1918

All of the men sent into service up to the end of June, 1918 were those who had registered on June 5, 1917. Three registrations of men took place during the summer of 1918, the registrations of June 5th, August 24th, and September 12th.

On June 5th, 271 men in Wayne county who had attained their 21st birthday during the fiscal year then ending, came to Wooster, where they registered, in the Post Office basement, under the direct supervision of members of the Local Board. The August 24th reigstration was also conducted at the Post Office, instead of at the voting precincts in the county. The advisability of the central registration is shown in a statement made by Chairman Taylor on June 6th, in which he stated that the central registration enabled the Local Board to make a full report of the day's proceedings to the Adjutant General at 9 p. m. on Registration Day. Order numbers were assigned the men who registered June 5th in the same manner as they were assigned a year previously. There were fifty-eight who registered August 24th. These were men who had reached their 21st birthday since June 5th, 1918, the registration being ordered because Class I. was completely exhausted in many registration districts.

The largest registration of the war was that of Sept. 12th, 1918. On this date all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, both inclusive, registered, except those between the ages of 21 and 31 who had registered previously. At the time of this registration the German armies in France were being steadily beaten back, but there were no clear indica-

tions pointing to a termination of the struggle before 1919. A great many of the Sept. 12th registrants expected almost immediate army service. Local Boards, in fact, were under instructions to mail questionnaires first to men aged 19, 20 and 21, and those from 31 to 36, and to leave the remainder of the names untouched until this group had been classified, and the men in class one physically examined and ready for service. It had been planned to send at least three hundred men from Wayne County into training camps before winter. The influenza epidemic postponed the calls long enough so that none were entrained before the signing of the armistice, which immediately stopped the war department's plans for training additional men for overseas service.

At this Registration, 4951 men registered, and others whose cards reached the Local Board later raised the number to 4970.

The county at this time was near the climax in war spirit. There was an anxiety on the part of registrants to do their full part—to go to the front or accept deferred classification as Local and District Boards might dictate. A paragraph from the Doylestown Journal portrays the demeanor of the registrants faithfully. The Journal says:

'Judging from the facial expressions and the general good nature that prevails at regular political elections, it would have been impossible to have told Registration Day here from a day of regular election. Young men, as well as the older men within the registration limits entered and left the booth, not with hearts burdened with grief, but with a glad how-do-you-do, topped off with smiles."

A few men were sent into special branches of the service after the September registration. The last ones to leave the country, having been inducted by the Local Board, were David M. Warner, who went to an aeronautical supply depot at Garden City, L. I.; and Walton John Kinney, sent to an auto repair unit at Camp Holabird, Maryland. These men left Wooster, October 30th

A comprehensive report, on file in the office of the Provost Marshal in Washington, forwarded there from the Local Board, gives statistics concerning the work performed by the Local Board. It includes the following:

First Registration, June 5, 1917—A total of 3137 men registered, of whom 3120 were whites and 17 colored. Up to December 15th, before the Questionnaire system was adopted, 117 men were inducted into service, and 115 of these were accepted at training camps. From December 15th to November 20th, 1918, 729 men were ordered to entrain, and not a single one failed to reach the camp designated; 695 of these were accepted for service, and 36 were rejected. Of the 3137 who registered, only 40 were classed as delinquents, having failed to return a Questionnaire, or failed to report for physical examination. Question-

naires of 1166 registrants were forwarded to the District Board. Two appeals were made from the decisions of the Local and District Boards to the President, and both claims were there rejected. A total of 948 men were put in class one by the Local Board. Of these 895 were physically examined and 760 passed for general military service, while 111 were held for special or limited service; the remaining 24 were classed as remedial defectives. (Quite a number of limited service men were sent to training camps to do non-combatant duty.) Of the men in class one, 49 were conscientious objectors (C. O's) and thirty were on the emergency fleet list. (The ship-building program was held to be of such great importance that men of draft age who became employed in the shipyards were not disturbed by the draft.) In Class two there were 228 men of which 4 were in Division A, 21 in B, 166 in C, and 37 in D. Eight were C. O's. In Class three there were 67 men, 25 in Division B, 6 in C, 2 in D, 2 in E, 1 in G, 27 in J, 3 in K, 1 in L. Two were C. O's. In Class four there were 1464 men, 1460 in Division A, 4 in C. In Class five there were 430 men, 6 in Division B, 5 in C, 229 in D, 28 in E, 68 in F, 86 in G and 8 in H. Of the men in Class one, 77 were married, and 894 were unmarried. In deferred classes, 1056 were married and 660 unmarried. The total number married was 1583 and the total number unmarried was 1554. There were, in all, 971 men in Class one, and 2166 in deferred classes. Of the 3137 men, 2886 were native born, 10 naturalized, 43 declarant aliens, and 198 non-declarant aliens.

Second Registration, June 5th, 1918 and August 24, 1918—A total of 329 men registered, 326 whites, 2 colored, 1 oriental. Of those in Class one, 98 were ordered to entrain, all reached camp, and 96 were accepted. There were no delinquents. 140 Questionnaires were sent to the District Board. No cases were appealed to the President. 188 men were placed in Class one, 173 were examined physically, 137 passed for general service, 31 for special or limited service, and 5 were classed as remediable defectives. Of the 82 men in Class 2, 5 were in Division B, 62 in C, and 15 in D. Of the 5 men in Class three, 4 were in Division B and 1 in C. Of the 22 men in Class four, 21 were in Division A and 1 in C. Of the 42 men in Class five, 14 were in Division B, 5 in E, 9 in F, and 14 in G. Of the Class one men, 14 were married and 161 unmarried. Of those in deferred classes, 39 were married and 112 unmarried. There were 306 native born citizens, 3 naturalized, 4 declarant aliens and 16 non-declarant aliens.

When the armistice was signed, the Local Board was sending questionnaires to men aged from 37 to 45. This was ordered discontinued. The classification of the men between the ages of 18 and 36 was well under way. This work was completed by the Local Board, as one of its last tasks.

The office of the Local Draft Board, for eighteen months, had jurisdiction over the flower of the county's manhood. Its task, that of selecting the men needed for army service, was a most difficult and delicate one, but nowhere in Ohio, or, for that matter, in the nation, was there a Board which handled the problem better. Over eight thousand men were within the Board's jurisdiction, each one's liability for service being dependent upon the decisions of this Board and the District Board at Canton. The Board gained a reputation for fairness and fearlessness, for granting no favors, and discharging its duties strictly in compliance with instructions from State and Federal army authorities. No persons in the county whooped louder on November 11th, 1918 or with more sincere appreciation of what the end of the war meant than the members of the Local Draft Board for Wayne County.

Because of the fact that the men who went from Wayne County were transferred to this unit and to that, to the infantry, the artillery, the signal corps, the aviation department, the engineers, and all other branches of the service, so that no considerable number remained together, the Historian makes no attempt to deal with any unit's work overseas. The 83rd division proper, in which there were more Wayne County boys than any other, did not get to the battle lines, but a great many men were transferred, even after going overseas, from the 83rd division, who did get into the thick of the fighting. The draftees who saw real action on the battlefields of France were not confined wholly to those who left in the first contingents, for a considerable number were in France within two months after they left their homes. Numerous Wayne County men trained together in U. S. cantonments for many months, were then split up, vacancies filled by men with absolutely no training, and the organizations sailed for France where they went into action within only a few weeks of additional training. The principle upon which the war department worked in thus distributing the men through various units was to equalize the casualties. Warfare in France, as it had been conducted, meant the possible annihilation of certain units, and military leaders, in order that no single community should bear disproportionate losses, scattered the men through many different organizations.

Wayne County's drafted soldiers went into the war determined to finish up the job. They were averse to fighting from the start, but were not afraid to fight. The war was not of their making, but they shouldered the task of doing their part to bring the victory. If fight it must be, they reasoned, the only thing to do is fight harder than the other fellow. There is no blemish on the record of Wayne County's drafted soldiers. They fought with valor when called upon, and conducted themselves as gentlemen, always.

CHAPTER IV

THE STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS

October 1st had a peculiar significance for more than 500 colleges and universities throughout the United States. It witnessed the organization of a new and powerful institution for winning the war—the S. A. T. C. This day will be remembered in American History. On that day all units of the S. A. T. C. throughout the nation, consisting of 150,000 men were assembled simultaneously and stood at attention in recognition of their new duties as soldiers of the United States.

The S. A. T. C. was administered by the committee on education and special training of the War Department, Washington D. C. The primary purpose of the S. A. T. C. was to utilize the executive and teaching personnel, and the physical equipment of the educational institutions to assist in the training of our new army, especially useful for the training of officer candidates and technical experts of all kinds to meet the needs of the service. The guiding principle was to place each man where he could render his maximum service, consistent with the needs of the army at the time of his transfer.

In addition to military training, the course of study consisted of the ordinary college or technical courses, grouped and modified in such ways as are necessary to meet the needs of the War Department.

Registrants who were graduates of standard four year secondary schools or had the equivalent educational qualifications were eligible for induction at institutions, provided, they had physical qualifications for general of limited service.

Members of the S. A. T. C. were soldiers in every sense of the word, and the commanding officer had all the authority of military law over them. The routine of the life in each institution was regulated by bugle calls. Each assembly was a military formation, a roll call, and an accounting for absentees. Eleven hours per week was alloted for military work. The training sought to develop:

A. Discipline
B. Physical hardihood
C. Confidence in power of the rifle
D. Offensive spirit

These were developed by practical instruction in close order during, bayonet exercise, musketry and physical exercise.

Charles P. Schwartz formerly an Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, enlisted in the service on August 27th,

1917 at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois. He received a commission as Second Lieutenant Infantry U. S. A. on November 27th, 1917, and was ordered to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. On June 10th, 1918 Lt. Schwartz was ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, with the Cincinnati Public Schools Training Detachment; on August 16th, 1918, Lt. Schwartz was ordered to Lincoln, Nebraska, with the University of Nebraska Training Detachment, and on September 25th, 1918, Lt. Schwartz was ordered to Wooster, Ohio, to be commanding officer, and to organize the S. A. T. C., College of Wooster. Upon arrival here he took charge of nearly three hundred men who had been doing preliminary military training under the direction of Prof. Martin Remp.

The following officers were ordered for duty at Wooster, Ohio, to assist Lt. Schwartz.

AARON J. HALLORAN, Springfield, Ohio
GEORGE G. MERIDITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. RAY WINEGAR, Burmingham, Mich.
FRANCIS X. MCCULLOCH, Cheswick, Pa.

The S. A. T. C. College of Wooster, was alloted 500 men, and finally consisted of 266 men. There were two companies, and the roster of the companies with acting non-commissioned officers were as follows:

S. A. T. C. COLLEGE OF WOOSTER

CHARLES P. SCHWARTZ,
2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Commanding Officer.
W. RAY WINEGAR,
2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Adjutant.
FRANCIS X. MCCULLOCH,
2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Supply Officer.

COMPANY "A"

AARON J. HALLORAN, 2nd Lt. Infantry Commanding Officer

SERGEANTS

Baird, Richard H., 2036 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Penna.
Dickson, Robert A., Martins Ferry, Ohio
Enders, Robert K., 920 College Avenue, Wooster, Ohio
Fulmer, Raymond S., 1817 Allandale Suite No. 3, East Cleveland, Ohio
Green, Stephen N., Wooster, Ohio
Logee, Robert D., Nappanee, Indiana
Logan, Ralph K., 1008 East Cherry St., Massillon, Ohio
Potts, George, 563 N. Market St., Wooster, Ohio
Taylor, Francis P., R. D. No. 1, Dell Roy, Ohio
Watkins, Samuel J., R. D. No. 4, New Philadelphia, Ohio

CORPORALS

Buchanan, Walter F., 904 Bealle Ave., Wooster, Ohio
Campbell, Harold F., 237 Highland Ave., Wellsville, Ohio
Campbell, Howard N., 335 N. Broadway St., New Philadelphia, Ohio
Chamberlin, Robert S., 91 W. Taggart St., East Palestine, Ohio
Dickason, Donald E., R. D. No. 1, Wooster, Ohio
Duncan, Randall E., 78 N. Fifth St., Newark, Ohio
Frey, Frederick E., 172 Vennum Ave., Mansfield, Ohio
Garver, Harland D., 149 Rhodes Ave., Akron, Ohio
Harter, Allan P., 674 S. Elizabeth St., Lima, Ohio
Hartman, Charles H., 239 West Ray St., New Philadelphia, Ohio
Hays, Ralph L., 437 N. Buckeye St., Wooster, Ohio
Heinisch, Harry H., 2558 Lawrence Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Kirk, James W., Winchester, Ohio
Leavitt, Robert M., 646 College Ave., Wooster, Ohio
McClelland, William N., R. D. No. 1, Wooster, Ohio

PRIVATES

Adams, Benjamin N., R. D., Wooster, Ohio
Alspach, Daniel J., Bluffton, Ohio
Andrews, Lloyd F., Sugar Creek, Ohio
Arnold, Howard M., 109 W. Clark St., East Palestine, Ohio
Atkinson, John H., 542 E. Main St., East Palestine, Ohio
Atwood, Harold R., 616 Anderson St., Sandusky, Ohio
Axe, Fredrick A., Perrysville, Ohio
Ayliffe, Kenneth J., 164 N. Front St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Bachman, Joseph R., 222 Fair St., New Philadelphia, Ohio
Badger, Wayne W., 7 N. Washington St., Millersburg, Ohio
Baisler, George J., R. D. No. 1, Petersburg, Ohio
Ball, Chester G., 155 Garfield St., East Palestine, Ohio
Bammerlin, Paul T., 208 N. Mill St., Massillon, Ohio
Bartholmew, Louis W., 221 E. North St., Medina, Ohio
Barto, Raymond H., 133 Morrison St., Fremont, Ohio
Baughman, Paul O., 404 W. Boulevard, Kenmore, Ohio
Beale, Ernest E., Midvale, Ohio
Becker, Daniel D., 904 W. Market St., Orrville, Ohio
Binder, Charles R., 502 Linwood Ave., Fostoria, Ohio
Blackburn, Chauncey M., Bloomingdale, Ohio
Bower, Fred A., Bowerston, Ohio
Bowman, Harold J., 318 S. Main St., Orrville, Ohio
Bowman, Whyndham E., 408 Front St., Brownsville, Penna.
Brown, Joseph D., 464 W. Liberty St., Wooster, Ohio

Brown, Nathaniel R., R. D. No. 1, St. Paris, Ohio
Brown, Ritchie T., 120 N. 7th St., Zanesville, Ohio
Brown, Walter H., Smithville, Ohio
Brumbaugh, John D., E. Main St., Louisville, Ohio
Caine, Kenneth F., 553 Sandusky St., Conneaut, Ohio
Carson, Boyd R., Smithville, Ohio
Carson, Harold A., R. D. No. 2, Orrville, Ohio
Case, Samuel B., 811 W. Wooster St., Bowling Green, Ohio
Caskey, Kenneth B., 1032 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio
Cassidy, John H., 210 E. Main St., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
Charleson, Ray B., 1214 7th St., NW., Canton, Ohio
Christman, Nellis G., 428 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio
Clapper, Benjamin F., 1021 Herbert Pl., NW., Canton, Ohio
Clark, Henry P., 1030 Spink St., Wooster, Ohio
Clark, Milton W., 1221 Beall Ave., Wooster, Ohio
Clay, Wallace L., R. D. No. 3, Massillon, Ohio
Cochenour, Ray H., 343 Broad Ave., NW., Canton, Ohio
Cocklin, Charles W., 608 6th St., NW., Canton, Ohio
Colville, Hugh M., R. D. No. 1, St. Louisville, Ohio
Compton, Charles W., 846 W. Bowman St., Wooster, Ohio
Corwin, Glenn C., 113 West St., Bellefontaine, Ohio
Crum, Frank C., 242 Jefferson St., Tiffin, Ohio
Curren, Cloyd, C., Fredericksburg, Ohio
Curtiss, Howard R., R. D., Naples, New York
DeFord, John A., Sherrodsville, Ohio
Dennis, Ralph L., R. D. No. 1, Martins Ferry, Ohio
Dixon, George L., R. D. No. 1, Petersburg, Ohio
Donaldson, Lester W., R. D. No. 2, Mechanicstown, Ohio
Douglass, Lee H., R. D. No. 2, Dalton, Ohio
Douglass, William C., 136 N. Szechuen Rd., Shanghai, China
Dunbar, Earl M., Ruskin, Tenn.
Eckard, Russell H., R. D. No. 2, Dalton, Ohio
Edwards, Ragan E., 1308 Front St., Massillon, Ohio
Evans, Edward F., 2039 Crown Ave., Norwood, Ohio
Evans, John E., R. D. No. 2, Massillon, Ohio
Evans, John L., R. D. No. 1, Scott, Ohio
Evans, Llewellyn D., 2039 Crown Ave., Norwood, Ohio
Fellers, William R., 137 N. Buchanan St., Fremont, Ohio
Felton, Rex, 1130 Norwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Fetzer, Calvin H., Lodi, Ohio
Fickes, Chester C., 2306 6th St., NW., Canton, Ohio
Fluhart, Foster M., Fredericksburg, Ohio
Fridie, Earl E., 609 E. 2nd St., Elmira, New York

Fritz, Ward A., 901 W. Liberty St., Wooster, Ohio
Gardner, John D., R. D. No. 2, Orrville, Ohio
Garver, Earl F., 149 Rhodes Ave., Akron, Ohio
Ghormley, John W., Partridge, Kansas
Giesy, Robert M., 504 N. High St., Lancaster, Ohio
Giffin, Plumer D., 7111 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Gould, John J., New Palestine, Indiana
Greenhoe, Dewey, R., R. D. No. 2, Canal Fulton, Ohio
Haines, Stanley P., R. D. No. 3, Zanesville, Ohio
Haney, Leslie L., Dalton, Ohio
Hanna, Forest R., Freeport, Ohio.
Harris, Marion R., R. D. No. 2, Massillon, Ohio
Haymaker, Edward S., Winona Lake, Indiana
Henderson, Howard V., R. D. No. 6, Cadiz, Ohio
Herring, Elder R., Main St., DeGraff, Ohio
Hess, Homer I., 353 E. Exchange St., Akron, Ohio
Hilty, Kenneth C., 323 Tiffin St., Fremont, Ohio
Hines, Burr R., 529 N. Main St., Bellefontaine, Ohio
Hiser, Noble M., R. D. No. 1, Bradner, Ohio
Hopkins, Edmond M., 947 N. Main St., Fostoria, Ohio
Horn, Glenn A., Lakeville, Ohio
House, Walter C., 808 E. State St., Fremont, Ohio
Howenstine, Arthur L., R. D. No. 2, East Sparta, Ohio
Howey, Hugh M., R. D. No. 2, West Salem, Ohio
Indoe, Albert E., R. D. No. 1, Sharon Center, Ohio
Isenman, Glenn G., R. D. No. 2, Lakeville, Ohio
Johnson, Elmer D., R. D. No. 2, Apple Creek, Ohio
Jolliff, Leslie H., 234 N. Grant St., Wooster, Ohio
Jones, John H., 517 9th St., NW., Canton, Ohio
Kaufman, Carroll D., In care of Supt. Office, Federal St., Sta. NS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kessler, Norman M., 208 W. Thornton St., Akron, Ohio
Keyser, Howard E., 159 Palmer St., Wooster, Ohio
Kirk, Edwin L., R. D. No. 1, Elyria, Ohio
Kohr, Harold B., Columbus Grove, Ohio
Layport, Edward T., R. D. No. 2, Columbus Grove, Ohio
Lewis, David T., 1737 3rd St., NE., Canton, Ohio
Lewis, Thomas J., Hopedale, Ohio
Lutz, Ralph C., Lexington, Ohio
McCombs, Ralph E., 623 Hanover St., Martins Ferry, Ohio
McGinty, Francis M., Cor. Line & Main Sts., Minerva, Ohio
McKee, Paul H., 608 W. Main St., Monongahela City, Penna.

Madison, Orrville E., Salineville, Ohio

GEORGE F. MEREDITH, 2nd Lt. Infantry Commanding Officer

Company B Alphabetical Roster

Chamberlin, Reginald, Mess Sergt., 1200 W. Exchange St., Akron, Ohio
Dicken, Robert J., Sergt., 121 Perry St., Fostoria, Ohio
Dunbar, Earl M., Sergt., Ruskin, Tenn.
Endly, Charles C., 1st. Sergt., 223 W. First St., Mansfield, Ohio
Kniscly, George M., Sergt., 116 S. Second St., New Philadelphia, Ohio
Marti, Carl J., R. F. D. No. 1, West Salem, Ohio
Martin, Miles J., Somerton, Ohio
Mase, Archie, Corp., R. F. D. No. 3, Navarre, Ohio
Masi, Samuel J., Corp., Seville, Ohio
Mayer, Kenneth F., Brunswick, Ohio
Maynard, Charles V., 214 W. Liberty St., Wooster, Ohio
Maynard, Clarence B., 214 W. Liberty St., Wooster, Ohio
Mays, Walter C., Strassburg, Ohio
Means, Bernard K., 39 S. Eight St., Box 755, Kenmore, Ohio
Meeker, Clyde L., Sunbury, Ohio
Melcher, Clarence E., South Euclid, Ohio
Millburn, Donald G., 725 N. Main St., Fostoria, Ohio
Miller, Albert R., 502 Park St., Massillon, Ohio
Miller, Jay T., Sterling, Ohio
Miller, Merveille Q., Bellville, Ohio
Mitchell, Fred W., Corp., R. F. D. No. 4, Franklin, Ohio
Mohr, Myron F., 400 E. Patterson Ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio
Monhollend, Paul N., 334 W. Lincoln Highway, Coatesville, Pa.
Montgomery, John R., 325 W. Ash St., Piqua, Ohio
Morris, Watson, 113 E. Main St., Girard, Ohio
Mowls, Virgil L., R. F. D. No. 1, Minerva, Ohio
Murray, Harold L., 722 McGill St., Orrville, Ohio
Musson, John W., 831 Lock St., Kent, Ohio
Neal, George S., Van Buren, Ohio
Neff, Elmer E., 1240 High Ave., SW., Canton, Ohio
Neufang, Gordon A., 425 Pearl St., Wooster, Ohio
Nice, Karl W., 1103 Boulevard, Kenmore, Ohio
Nonnamaker, Ray A., R. F. D. No. 1, Bluffton, Ohio
Nussbaum, Grafton M., R. F. D. No. 2, Apple Creek, Ohio
Parks, David R., In care of F. F. Lewis, Rushville, Ohio
Patton, Don F., R. D., Columbus Grove, Ohio
Poe, George F., Van Buren, Ohio
Petica, Nicholas, Corp., 90 10th St., East Youngstown, Ohio

Pollock, Calvin M., St. Clairsville, Ohio
Potter, George A., R. F. D. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio
Price, George F., 810 Seventh St., Lawrenceville, Ill.
Radon, Erwin J., 6144 Morton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Rainsberger, John H., Sergt., McKinley Hotel, Canton, Ohio
Ream, Frank H., 809 Harvard St., Massillon, Ohio
Reiman, Charles S., 342 N. Buckeye St., Wooster, Ohio
Reinhold, Paul F., 343 W. Front St., New Philadelphia, Ohio
Remy, Robert C., Sergt., 183 W. Second St., Mansfield, Ohio
Rhoads, Carl E., 1551 Third Ave., Freedom, Pa.
Rice, Raymond C., 2714 Tenth St., SW., Canton, Ohio
Rininger, Noah S., 1901 Wooster St., Massillon, Ohio
Ritzman, Paul E., R. F. D. No. 10, Mogadore, Ohio
Roderick, Benjamin A., Navarre, Ohio
Rodgers, Andrew D., 632 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
Root, Arthur A., Le Moyne, Ohio
Ruckman, Paul T., Rayland, Ohio
Rudy, Jay B., Dalton, Ohio
Rutherford, George H., R. F. D. No. 3, Lancaster, Ohio
Sanborn, Charles H., 231 Main St., Ashtabula, Ohio
Sandison, James C., Corp., Mobery, Mo.
Saurer, Robert D., 540 High St., Wooster, Ohio
Saviers, Carl G., R. D. No. 1, E. Palestine, Ohio
Scott, Virgil O., R. D. No. 1, Fredericksburg, Ohio
Seele, Kieth C., 223 N. Michigan St., Elkhart, Indiana
Senff, Ralph E., 336 S. Walnut St., Wooster, Ohio
Shaw, Paul C., Corp., 1301 Beall Ave., Wooster, Ohio
Shearer, Walter W., Lakeville, Ohio
Sherer, Ralph R., 535 W. Fair St., New Philadelphia, Ohio
Shields, James H., 106 N. Gay St., Mount Vernon, Ohio
Shisler, John W., R. D. No. 1, Dalton, Ohio
Shultz, Edwin T., 720 N. Ave., Youngstown, Ohio
Shuster, Clarence P., R. D. No. 1, Jeannette, Pa.
Sigler, Ward W., Rittman, Ohio
Skinner, Paul M., Box 190, Salineville, Ohio
Slaymaker, Paul E., 400 Tiffin St., Fremont, Ohio
Smedley, Harry L., R. F. D. No. 2, Apple Creek, Ohio
Smith, Floyd F., R. F. D. No. 3, Brunswick, Ohio
Smith, Jacob G., 143 W. Clark St., East Palestine, Ohio
Smith, Jay H., Minerva, Ohio
Smith, Robert D., 107 Wroe Ave., Dayton, Ohio
Snyder, Allen W., Corp., 152 Washington Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.
Snyder, Frederick A., Box 682, Struthers, Ohio

South, Dudley, Creston, Ohio
Spencer, James H., Corp., 651 College Ave., Wooster, Ohio
Spencer, Warren P., Corp., 651 College Ave., Wooster, Ohio
Starbuck, Leo L., R. D. No. 3, London, Ohio
Stauffer, Elton L., R. D. No. 3, Apple Creek, Ohio
Stauffer, Roy E., R. D. No. 3, Apple Creek, Ohio
Steel, Harry D., East Sparta, Ohio
Steele, Winfield A., R. D. No. 1, Martins Ferry, Ohio
Stevens, Chas. F., Castle Blvd. Castle Park, R. F. D. No. 25, Akron, O.
Stevenson, Robert A.
Stiffler, Homer A., Box 142, New Philadelphia, Ohio
Stone, George K., R. F. D. No. 3, Ashland, Ohio
Strahl, Willard W., R. F. D. No. 1, Wooster, Ohio
Stringer, Francis M., R. F. D. No. 2, Cadiz, Ohio
Swier, John C., R. F. D. No. 1, Massillon, Ohio
Taggart, Holley D., Hopedale, Ohio
Taylor, Francis P., R. D. No. 1, DelRoy, Ohio
Teeple, William D., 412 Daily News Bldg., Canton, Ohio
Thomas, Homer E., 720 Chestnut St., Coraopolis, Pa.
Thomas, Russell T., 1545 Oxford Ave., NW., Canton, Ohio
Toon, Laurence M., 23 Spruce St., Akron, Ohio
Torbet, Paul H., Dillonvale, Ohio
Townsend, Willis B., Corp., R. F. D., Wooster, Ohio
Turek, Edwin O., 318 Meadow St., Youngstown, Ohio
Turner, Richard J., 413 E. Washington Ave., Elmira, N. Y.
Uhl, Harry G., Corp., 140 John St., Marion, Ohio
Uline, Bernard, Sergt., 605 W. Market St., Nappanee, Ind.
Van Nest, Joseph P., 991 Spink St., Wooster, Ohio
Walborn, Earl E., R. F. D. No. 1, St. Paris, Ohio
Walker, Wallace, Corp., R. F. D. No. 2, Dillonvale, Ohio
Ward, William E., 44 E. Martin St., East Palestine, Ohio
Weary, Park A., Lake, Ohio
Weaver, Herbert E., 321 S. Main St., Orrville, Ohio
Weber, George F., Corp., Gen. Delivery, Wooster, Ohio
Weiss, Lister O., Dundee, Ohio
Weyrick, Russel J., R. F. D. No. 1, Steubenville, Ohio
White, Delbert B., Box 43, Midvale, Ohio
Whitehouse, John E., 317 W. Clark St., East Palestine, Ohio
Wiley, Bonner N., R. F. D. No. 7, Median, Ohio
Wilkins, Frederic S., 212 W. Clark St., East Palestine, Ohio
Willer, Ralph L., R. F. D. No. 9, Fremont, Ohio
Willier, Andrew J., 218 Pearl St., Wooster, Ohio
Willson, Charles R., Piney Fork, Ohio

Winbigler, Wayne M., E. Main St., Jeromesville, Ohio
Wolf, John A., 1901 Wooster St., Massillon, Ohio
Workman, William T., Beallsville, Ohio
Yant, James R., East Sparta, Ohio
Yarion, Harold P., 853 Market St., Nappanee, Ind.
Young, James L., 221 E. Market St., Mercer, Pa.
Young, Theodore C., Savanah, Ohio
Young, William W., Savanah, Ohio

The spirit of the men of the S. A. T .C. College of Wooster was of the highest degree, and all had the Esprit d' Corps of a common purpose—"Serve our County to Win the War."

During the existence of the S. A. T. C. College of Wooster, recognition must be expressed of the fidelity with which the soldiers discharged their duties, under difficult conditions which so generally prevailed. In spite of the serious effects of the influenza epidemic, and the many new adjustments incident to the working out of the plan, the S. A. T. C. served a useful purpose in supplying officer material, and had reached the point of development at which its success as a military project was assured.

Incidents of the S. A. T. C. College of Wooster during its existence:

One-third of the soldiers had influenza but no fatalities occurred.

During the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, the soldiers at the College of Wooster purchased Liberty Bonds, totaling $16,500.00, which was more than the quota set by them.

About two o'clock in the morning of October 24, 1918, 150 soldiers who were housed in Taylor Hall, College of Wooster escaped down improvised ladders of sheets and blankets when a fire in the fanroom in the basement filled the whole structure with smoke. Although exit was impossible through the doors, there were no fatalities.

On Nov. 26, 1918, order for demobilization was received by Lt. Schwartz, and on December 21st, 1918, all of the soldiers were paid off and all received honorable discharges.

THE COLLEGE IN THE WAR

While the Students Army Training School provided Wooster and vicinity with the only outward show of military effort for several months, except the brief furloughs home of some of the more than a thousand Wayne County men in service, it should be remembered that the great contribution made to the army in the war by the College was not the S. A. T. C. here, but that larger army of graduates and former students who became a part of the country's military forces. There were, approximately, four hundred men who had attended Wooster

College who joined the army or the navy. Many of them saw service overseas, and the names of sixteen are included in those who gave their lives in the service.

The list of men who made the supreme sacrifice follows:

Ross Russell Boor, Ex-'18, Connoton, O. (See Photo).

Blake Cave, Ex-'19, Conesville, O. Died of Pneumonia, Camp Sheridan, April 19, 1918. Served with Engineers.

Edwin G. Cuthbertson, Ex-'16, Bedford, O. (See "The Men Who Died").

Lieut. William H. Eyler, '12, Akron. (See Photo).

Joseph E. Fixler, Ex-'19, Seville, O. Private Co. M., 101st Infantry, 26th Division. He fought in the St. Mihiel smash and was killed in the battle of the Argonne October 23, 1918.

Charles I. Forman, Ex-'13, Kasur, India. (See Main Section, "The Men Who Died.")

Hugh Clayton Fraser, '08, East Palestine, O. Private Co. C., 326th Machine Gun Battalion. He died of influenza September 28th, 1918, enroute to France, and was buried at sea.

John Paul Henry, Ex-'14, Fremont, O. Private of 107th Infantry, 27th Division. Fought in the battle that broke the Hindenburg line and came out unscathed, but later was wounded, shell-shocked and gassed in the battle of San Souplet. He died in a base hospital, October 18, 1918.

Julius Glenn Keister, '21, Wooster, O. (See "The Men Who Died").

Joseph McHatton, Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa. Killed in Action in France shortly before hostilities ceased.

Walter Rue Murray, '09, Philadelphia, Pa. The Rev. Murray was in Y. M. C. A. service, and died in the trenches in France July 16, 1918.

Guy E. Musser, '17, Lodi, O. He was killed in action in the Argonne Forest on October 5, 1918.

Fred Phelps, Ex-'13, Chicago, Ill. He died of pneumonia in Oregon.

Richard B. Reed, '13, Van Wert, O. Aviator of the Royal Flying Corps. Died in U. S. service from wounds June 5, 1918.

Lieut. David Neeper Richards, '11, Montreal, Canada. First Lieutenant Medical Corps. Died of pneumonia at Camp Merritt, a few days before he would have sailed for France.

Lieut. Wilbert Wallace White, '12. (See Photo).

Members of the Faculty of the College, during the winter of 1917-1918 delivered a series of very instructive specially prepared lectures concerning the various phases of the war, clearing up many disputed points in the minds of Wooster people. Lectures by Dr. John B. Kelso

and Dr. William Estabrook Chancellor were especially interesting.

Besides the large number of students who went into service, several men on the Faculty, the majority of them not liable to service through the draft, gave up their positions here and became a part of the forces of democracy. Outstanding because of its individuality was the service of Prof. J. Milton Vance and Mrs. Vance. Dr. Vance, holding a commission as Captain, and accompanied by Mrs. Vance, went to the Holy Land with a party of Red Cross workers, and performed valuable service there in reconstruction work in the wake of the conquering British army. They did not return to Wooster until June, 1919. Mrs. Vance sang for refugees in Jerusalem. Capt. Vance, while carrying on his work at Aleppo, witnessed a massacre of Armenians.

Dr. Clarence P. Gould, teacher of History, entered the U. S. Navy and received the rank of Ensign.

Prof. Moffett entered the ranks of Y. M. C. A. workers.

Lieut. James Husst Hall, of the Conservatory of Music, was in the service during the greater period of the war.

Prof. R. H. Hunter, instructor of physics, entered the aviation department, and had a part in the reorganization of airplane manufacture.

Of the many former students and alumni who served in the military forces, the greater number were officers, and a great many of them were in high places of special departments. The College of Wooster in truth did much to win the war.

The establishment of the Students Army Training Corps here came as a result of action by the Board of Trustees of the institution early in the war in offering to the government the college laboratories, and plant in general, for any use the government might designate. In the months that followed the S. A. T. C. plans were developed, and when the announcement of their establishment was made, Wooster was ready.

Dr. J. Campbell White was President of the College during the period of the war.

CHAPTER V

THE STORY OF THE COMFORT BAGS

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wayne County, because of the fact that its President, Mrs. R. J. Smith, of Wooster, had schooled herself carefully in all of the work of the national organization, and was familiar with all of the departments, whether or not these departments were in operation in Wayne County, was ready, at the outbreak of hostilities, to supply Comfort Bags to each soldier who went

into service. Mrs. Smith was President of the Wooster Local Union for sixteen years, and had been County President for ten years.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Department of the national organization of the W. C. T. U. had, more than thirty years before, adopted the policy of supplying these Comfort Bags to each man in the military service. In sections where there were regular army barracks, or at seaports where the sailors came ashore, W. C. T. U. organizations had, through all these years, made and furnished these handy bags to men who wanted them. When war was declared Mrs. Smith, knowing this, as President of the Wayne County organization began the task of making the Soldiers' and Sailors' department effective in Wayne County. For a time she was in active charge herself, but later Mrs. Isabelle Yocum, of Wooster, was made the Superintendent of this department, and devoted to it a great deal of her time and attention, as well contributing a considerable sum of money to the work. Mrs. Yocum was one of the pioneers in W. C. T. U. work in the county, and was the first president of the county organization.

The first Comfort Bags were made of cretonne, and was rather bright in color. Later the majority were made from brown cloth nearly matching the army khaki. The bags were small, and were equipped with a draw-string, and each one of them contained the following articles:

One soldiers' testament; one book on health and methods of preventing illness in the trenches; one pledge card; some leaflets; one package antiseptic cotton; one tube medicated vasoline; one cake soap; one wash cloth; one khaki handkerchief; one trench candle; one roll adhesive plaster; box khaki buttons; box white buttons; khaki and white thread; pin ball filled with pins; one package needles; safety pins.

Careful judgment, and experiences of men who had seen service brought about this selection of articles. All were things that the army itself did not furnish, and many of the articles in each Comfort Bag were selected because the men would need them soon after entering camp, before they acquired the soldier's knack of getting what he wanted, even under difficulties. In the main, they were articles that the soldier, in civilian life, had never thought much about, but had depended upon wife or mother to provide as a matter of course.

Many letters written home by the men who went to camp, where they bumped up against many unforeseen conditions, attested to the value they placed upon the contents of the Comfort Bags so thoughtfully provided them. The majority of the unsolicited donations that came to Mrs. Smith, who was in charge of the financing of the Comfort Bag project, were from the fathers and mothers of the young men who

were called to the military service, and were sent to the organization because of the kind words said of them by the men in camp.

In all, one thousand three hundred and fifty Comfort Bags were were made by the Wayne County W. C. T. U. organization, and distributed among the men who went into service from here. Some others were made by individual members of the Local Unions, and given as personal gifts to particular soldiers.

Practically every man who went into service from Wayne County received a Comfort Bag. In a few instances conscientious objectors declined to accept them.

None of the funds of the Wayne County W. C. T. U. were used to provide these Comfort Bags. A considerable part of the money expended for the material and the contents was contributed by the Local Unions of the county, of which there are fifteen. The remainder was in contributions from business organizations and individuals, part of it solicited, and part unsolicited.

The total amount of money expended was $1325, so that the Comfort Bags cost, on the average, a trifle less than $1 each. The first ones were made at a cost of about eighty cents each, while the last ones made cost $1.50. This was wholly due to the increase in the cost of materials, both for the making of the bags, and the articles contained in them. The first material purchased for them cost from fifteen to twenty-five cents per yard, while the last cloth bought cost from fifty to sixty cents per yard.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Yocum personally presented the Comfort Bags to the men who went into the various branches of the service. Some were given out as men boarded the train for their cantonments, but the majority were presented when the men were inducted into service, officers of the Draft Board giving notice to Mrs. Yocum when induction dates were fixed. Some Comfort Bags were sent through the mails to men who went to camp without them, and later sent back requests for them. The services of numerous volunteer workers were required to make the large number of Comfort Bags sometimes required on short notice.

The average soldier made good use of his Comfort Bag, and the great majority of the men who went overseas clung to them discarding much other important paraphernalia when army orders compelled a lightening of the men's equipment in preference to giving up the substantial and cherished gift of the W. C. T. U.

CHAPTER VI

MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER

The matter of maintaining law and order during the period of the war placed far more than the peace-time responsibilities upon those officers, elected and appointed, who were obligated, by the oaths of their offices, to bring to justice all wrong-doers who could be apprehended through the exercise of diligent effort.

The peace-time officer of the law is charged with the performance of specific duties, outside of which his authority is, to say the least, limited. His duties are defined clearly by statutes based upon many years of experience in government.

During the war these duties were only a part of the officers' obligations; for, as the country was plunged into the conflict, numerous bills were rushed through Congress, resulting in laws whose purpose was to throttle enemy propaganda; stamp out the spy menace; deal with the enemy alien who in the true sense was an enemy of the United States; nab the deserter and place him back in the army; arrest the slacker and turn him over to the military authorities; and for many other war-time offenses. Each one of these laws was untried and untested, and sometimes subject to more than one interpretation, all of which made more difficult the work of the constable, the sheriff and the prosecuting officials, county or federal. It was a situation that demanded honest patriotic effort, clear thinking and quick, fearless action.

The highest ranking prosecuting official Wayne County had in the service of the government was the Hon. Ed. S. Wertz, who on March 1, 1915, more than a year before the United States entered the war, was made United States' Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, a territory embracing forty-one of the counties in the northern part of the state, of which Wayne is one. Mr. Wertz, who was born and reared at Dalton, and who was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, resided in Wooster at the time of his appointment, and continued his voting residence in Wayne County, his family residing in Wooster throughout the period of the war. As United States' Attorney he, was the highest-ranking prosecuting official of the Department of Justice in this District, which had two main headquarters; that at Cleveland, where Judge D. C. Westenhaver presided on the Federal bench; and that at Toledo, where Judge John M. Killetts sat on the bench. Mr. Wertz divided his time between the two cities. Aiding him in his work were five assistant United States Attorneys, who co-operated with the machinery of the

law in each of the various counties, and also worked through the special organization of The American Protective League, additional information concerning which is given a few pages farther on.

Mr. Wertz was in direct charge of the task of the work of the Department of Justice in the Northern District of Ohio. The Bureau of Investigation, over which he had supervision, was in charge of Special Agent Charles DeWoody, who directed the work of the American Protective League. All of the laws enacted for the purpose of aiding in the winning of the war were enforced through the Department of Justice. While the chief of these laws were the Selective Service Act and the Espionage Act, there were numerous others of lesser importance, including the Trading with the Enemy Act, the Act calculated for the protection of the President, and the Sabotage Act. Mr. Wertz and his department were also responsible for the protection of grain elevators, shipbuilding plants and manufacturing plants engaged in government war work—special marks for the incendiary spy. He was also the attorney and advisor for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, having charge of acquired vessels on the Great Lakes, and transferring their title to the Government. After the Government assumed control of the railroad systems of the country, Mr. Wertz, in this district, was responsible for the protection of all railroad property under government administration.

During the year and a half of the war the Department of Justice investigated thousands of complaints upon information furnished by patriotic citizens of the country. More than three thousand slackers and deserters were turned over to the military authorities in this northern Ohio district, although a comparatively few of them came from Wayne County, which was peculiarly free from anti-war agitators.

The Northern District of Ohio had been recognized for years as one of the most important subdivisions of the Department of Justice, and its war record kept it at the top. Mr. Wertz secured the indictment and conviction of the first Socialist of national prominence arrested during the war for violating laws enacted for the successful prosecution of the war. This man was C. E. Ruthenberg, of Cleveland, who had been the Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator from Ohio. At the same time Charles Wagenecht, who had been a Socialist candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Charles Baker, a state organizer for the Socialist party, were indicted and convicted. All of them were charged with hindering and interfering with the Selective Service Act. These cases were appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they affirmed, and thus, upon prosecutions inaugurated by Mr. Wertz, the highest court in the land held constitutional the Selective Service Act.

While these cases, tried during the early part of the war, attracted nation-wide attention, there was one other case, during the year of 1918, that eclipsed them in importance. It was the arrest and conviction of Eugene V. Debs, who on four occasions had been the Socialist candidate for President, and was a man with an international reputation. Mr. Debs was arrested on a charge of making seditious utterances in a speech at Canton, Ohio, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, convicted in court, and sentenced to serve ten years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia. The supreme court affirmed the conviction and Debs went to prison in April, 1919.

A great part of the work of the Department of Justice never reached the general public. It was carried on secretly. One instance will show that the Department was ready for any contingency that could have arisen, and that ample protection had been taken to forestall any "monkey-business" on the part of enemy aliens. In every city in the district where the population exceeded 20,000, a place of confinement "accommodating" from 200 to 500 persons had been selected and would have been available upon an hour's notice. At the same time, in each of these centers of population, a large number of patriotic citizens were pledged to aid in the suppression of any anti-American demonstration. The activity of German spies was a threat that could not be disregarded, and these preparations were made because of this menace. Had the enemies of this country attempted, in any one of these cities, to start anti-draft riots, or other anti-war agitation, they would have been clapped into jail by scores.

In its work of executing the Draft Act, the Espionage Act, the Sabotage Act, and other special laws, besides the regular statutes under its jurisdiction, the Department of Justice, in this district handled more cases in the January 1918 term of court than had been disposed of during the two previous years. The increase was largely because of the special war work, although, taking advantage of abnormal times and abnormal conditions, the confirmed crook in all of the different lines of activity showed a tendency to become bolder,

This propensity to crime was not so apparent in Wayne county as it was in some of the larger population centers, not only of northern Ohio, but in all the nation. It was probably because Wayne county is largely a rural community where everybody knows everybody else, where we are one big family, and where, even under conditions that are far from normal, no man, except a stranger, can long follow a career of wrong-doing undetected. The true patriotism of the people of Wayne county is reflected clearly in this proclivity to unanimously obey laws. This same condition also is testimony demonstrating the efficiency of

the officers of the county charged with law enforcement, headed by the County Sheriff.

Milton C. Miller was Wayne county's war Sheriff. Having three sons who were officers in the army, Sheriff Miller naturally was not disposed to overlook an effort on the part of anyone to evade military duty. No Sheriff in the nation did better work in aiding to give the slacker and the deserter his just punishment, although it must be admitted he had poor territory in which to work.

The chief trouble-makers in Wayne county were a part of those of the Amish-Mennonite faith, who, pointing to their church doctrines, declared they were not in favor of war, and, as residents of a land that guaranteed free exercise of religious beliefs, could not be forced to fight. Many of them were openly defiant. Some refused to respond to orders to report for duty issued by the Local Draft Board, and had to be brought in by officers. Those who carried the "conscientious objector" theory to the farthest limits, balked at everything, in fact, except taking the highest price offered for everything they could produce on their farms.

The increase of crimes that had nothing to do with war regulations was not noticeable in Wayne county, as it may have been in the larger cities. In fact the number of ordinary crimes committed here was less than usual. The county jail for the most part, had but one, two or three prisoners. Officers attributed this principally to the fact that wages were so high that it was easier to make an honest living than to rely upon dishonesty as a means of subsistence. There were no crimes of "necessity" during the war, and especially during the closing months of the war.

Besides the work of turning slackers and deserters over to the proper authorities, Sheriff Miller, and the local workers of the American Protective League did some very effective work in dealing with men who refused to invest their cash in war securities. The "conscientious objector" as a rule, was a hopeless proposition, but scattered over the county there were men who for various reasons decided that they could slip through without assisting to bear the burdens of the war. Persons whose tasks made it necessary for them to visit the court house regularly recall the many occasions when Sheriff Miller would be engaged in a heart-to-heart talk with some man who seemed to be uneasy. The Sheriff's absolutely honest patriotism made it impossible for him to recognize any justification for any man to refuse to buy Liberty Bonds, and while there was nothing abusive in his makeup, his earnestness carried a conviction that threats could not have done. There were few cases, indeed, where men with money, who had turned down solicitors, left the Sheriff's office without agreeing to subscribe for their full share.

And, rubbing up against the Sheriff's sincerity, the majority of these men departed with a changed view of circumstances, having absorbed some of the Miller 100-per-cent.-plus brand of patriotism. No officer, anywhere, did his duty better than did Sheriff Milton Miller.

Judge L. R. Critchfield, as the highest officer in the county's machinery of government, also had a part in this matter of law enforcement. While the majority of cases were handled through the federal courts, yet there was a certain part of the work that was conducted wholly in the county.

Soon after the "Work or Fight" ruling was announced, for instance, Judge Critchfield called a meeting of all of the justices of the peace and constables of the county, and in response to this call, they gathered in the Common Pleas Court room on Saturday, June 15, 1918. Judge Critchfield assured these officers that the court would stand back of them in every way in the work of stamping out pro-Germanism in all its forms.

"The sheriff has three sons in the army," Judge Critchfield said. He is patriotic, brave, courageous, and ready to do his duty. Don't be afraid to report to him the name of any person whom you suspect may be conspiring against our government. When you find a suspicious character, you don't have to be too particular, nor too polite. Be absolutely sure in your own mind that the fellow is straight before you dismiss him."

Judge Critchfield and Sheriff Miller both discussed the tramp nuisance at this meeting. Under the "Work or Fight" order any man who was caught idling could be taken into custody, and, unless he could explain the situation, he could be sent into the army, if he was of draft age, or to prison if he was older. Judge Critchfield, in this address praised the loyalty of the people of Wayne county, pointing out that the county had always gone over the top in Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other campaigns. "You men represent the peace of the community," he stated. "The exercise of proper care on your part, and on the part of all others in your capacities will give us an effective organization in this county. You don't need to worry about the other fellow's township. Just take care of your own. Some of us who may feel that men higher up are doing greater patriotic service than we are, should remember that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and that it is only when the details are carefully attended to that the big project can be successful."

The problem of the idler was solved in Wayne county through this action. The tramps disappeared as if by magic, and there was, in truth, no loafing. It was more than three weeks before the combined vigilance of the constanbes of the county brought about an arrest. The

first victim was George Shank, a man aged about fifty years, who was brought to Wooster from the court of Justice A. U. Weygandt, of Baughman township. Shank had worked about a week in the onion fields at Big Prairie, and then started out to travel and beg. He was fined $10 and costs by the Justice, and went to the Canton workhouse to work out the fine. During the summer several other arrests were made, although a country-wide campaign against the loafer put the idler on his guard.

Sheriff Miller, in his official work, made frequent trips to the various parts of the county, and never failed, whenever opportunity offered, to prod up the constables and justices concerning the necessity of constant watchfulness.

Although it had nothing to do with the work of stamping out enemy propaganda, or any of the other police work, there was one other court action that can be set down here as appropriately as anywhere else. Judge Critchfield placed the seal of approval upon the sentiment of "Win the war first", when he adjourned court proceedings in order that farmers could give all of their time to raising food products. The winter term of court in 1917 was interfered with because attorneys spent a month in assisting registrants to fill out their questionnaires. This was during the latter part of December and in January. From January, 1918 until far into March, the court room was busy every day, but when the weather opened up, Judge Critchfield sent the jurors home, and informed lawyers that nothing, save court cases, would be heard until fall. In the fall of 1918 the influenza epidemic caused a further postponement, and it was not until the middle of January, 1919, that jury cases were resumed. It is doubtful if there was ever another period of ten consecutive months when no cases were heard to a jury in Wayne county.

No county in Ohio had better police protection during the war than did Wayne county. The police force of the city of Wooster, headed by Chief Henry Leiner, gave active support to Sheriff Miller, and officers at Creston and Orrville, where the number of railroads made these points important in the work of suppressing crime, were constantly on the alert.

Prosecutor Benton G. Hay was frequently consulted by Sheriff Miller, and by constables and justices over the county regarding the method of procedure in various matters not clearly defined in the war rulings. His competent advice kept officers safely within their rights.

And besides this regular peace-time organization, the agents of the American Protective League throughout the county, headed by Frank R. Fortune of Wooster, did a most valuable service.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

America has always been disposed to peace. We have not planned for war. Our army has never been a menace to ourselves or to any other nation; our navy, though strong and modern, never has been larger than a country of our extent in territory and industry admittedly ought to have. America, far off, new, rich, abounding, a land where a man might be free to grow to his natural stature, where he might be safe at his own fireside, where he might select his own rules and rest always secure under his own form of government, that was the theory of this country, and of its form of government. That was the reason why this country, naturally endowed above any other region of the world, has grown so marvelously fast. She was a land not of war, but of peace. Rich, she threw open her doors. Frank, free, honest, generous, she made a welcome for all. She suspected none, trusted all, and to prove this offered partnership to any man in the world, under a system of naturalization laws whose like does not exist elsewhere in broadness and generosity. Peace—the chance to grow and be happy. Peace—and a partnership in all she had. Peace—and a seat free at the richest table of the world. That was what America offered. In spite of the pinch and the unrest of growing numbers; in spite of the problems imported and not native to our long untroubled land, that was the theory of American life up to the date of four years ago. She never suspected, but now she knows. And America, traditionally resourceful, but suddenly agonized in the discovery of treachery at her own door, out of the very anguish of her indignant horror, out of the very need of the hour,, suddenly and adequately rose to her emergency. She has always done so. It was this spirit of anguished America which mobilized the American Protective League.

There never was a time when America could lose the war. The answer and the order was written at the same time in the stars. Sometime high up in the Heavens, blind Justice let fall her sword in a gesture of command, and the American Protective League became a factor in the great war.

At that time the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation numbered comparatively few. The number of cases to be investigated as German alien enemies multiplied by the thousands over night, and the Department of Justice was literally swamped with investigations. They were not able to even hope to make the number of investigations that they were called on day by day. There was only one solution, and that was the voluntary operation of an organization working as an auxiliary with full authority under the Department of Justice. The American Protective League spread itself throughout the nation with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and branches in each county and

representatives in each village and hamlet. The individuals were not generally known as they were really the ears and eyes of the Department of Justice—secret service men. They compiled the data relative to alien enemies, slackers from the Selective Service Act, deserters from the army, and submitted such facts to the Department itself. The individual member had no authority to make an official arrest, but many of them were appointed by the various courts in the counties in which they lived, as deputy sheriffs, in order that they might relieve to a very great extent the civil authorities of the large amount of work that they had undertaken.

In our own Wayne county the court appointed such deputy sheriffs and through the unceasing devotion of the local police and Sheriff Milton Miller, it was possible to carry on this work in Wayne county without a single error or slip.

The Wayne county branch of the American Protective League was made up of men in all walks of life—bankers, merchants, manufacturers, et cetera. It reported cases such as alien enemy activities, citizens disloyalties and sedition (Espionage Act), anti-military activities, interference with the draft and propaganda, distributing printed matter, slacker raids, work or fight order, camp desertions, hoarding and profiteering in food, and many other various classifications.

One particular case that probably was of greater interest and benefit to the Federal Government than any other that came under the direction of the American Protective League was the character and loyalty reports of those who desired overseas service such as commissions in the army, entering the Red Cross service, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., etc. In each individual case a questionnaire was forwarded to the American Protective League to make a thorough and unbiased report on the character, loyalty, and integrity of the individual.

One can not view the work of this organization without fully realizing the co-operation necessary among its members giving full credit to each individual member of the organization in the work, what they have accomplished in the time they have spent in this service.

The Wayne County Branch has been complimented by the National Headquarters at Washington as under date of October 8, 1918, a letter was received, of which the following is a portion:

> "Permit me to take this occasion on the part of the National Directors to comment on the magnificent work your organization is performing, and to assure you of the hearty co-operation of this office in all of your undertakings for the good of our Country, and the fullest measure of protection we can give it."

Then again under date of January 8th, 1919, the organization received a letter from the Department of Justice at Cleveland, Ohio, which is quoted in full:

"Without detracting one iota from the glory due our own brave soldiers and the soldiers of the Allies for the victory over the Central Powers, it is proper to affirm that the victory would hardly have been possible had it not been for the splendid co-operation and patient persistent work of the people back in civil life.

"The fight in the United States to prevent pacificists, anarchists, I. W. W.'s, disloyal Americans and German sympathizers from harming our country to the extent of crippling our fighting forces, has been waged unremittingly by every loyal, patriotic citizen of the United States, and, chief among the forces assisting the Department of Justice against the internal enemies of the country, has been the American Protective League.

"With all candor the statement can be made that no branch of the American Protective League has done more effective work in the district covered than the Wooster branch under your own splendid leadership. I have had occasion to meet many of the operatives of the Wooster Branch, and know them to be a body of zealously patriotic men.

"It was understood at the time the American Protective League was organized that the purpose of the League was to assist the Department of Justice during the war. The Wooster Branch has accomplished that purpose in a remarkable degree.

"The dissolution of the League by the National Directors, to become effective February 1, 1919, is therefore well understood by this office. Nevertheless, I personally would be very happy indeed to have the Wooster Branch of the League assist the Department of Justice in this district indefinitely if that were possible.

"Will you please express to each officer and operative in the Wooster Branch of the League my hearty appreciation for the intelligent assistance given during the "Great War", and accept for yourself my thanks and highest regards?"

During the operation of the League in Wayne County there were referred to the Department of Justice many cases classified as follows:

2 cases alien enemy activities.
3 cases citizen loyalties and sedition.
3 cases anti-military activities.
185 cases printed matter (propaganda).
53 cases of slacker raids.
10 cases of work or fight order.
65 cases of character and loyalty investigations for overseas service.
7 cases camp desertion.
5 cases under Food Administration regulations.

Among these various cases as noted above were many investigations of the Mennonite and Amish of the District on the account of their apparent disloyalty to the army of the country. Circulars were distributed among the Mennonites with the names of about one hundred and eighty ministers and bishops of the Church instructing the man within the draft age to take no part in the service of the country under the military arm of the Government. It was found with these pamphlets in the hands of the draftees that it caused a world of trouble, not only to the local draft board, but to the officers at camps where these various so-called conscientious objectors were sent.

Many of these conscientious objectors within the draft age were convicted and sentenced to the maximum penalty under the federal court for not complying with the Selective Service Act, such as not entraining or going to camp when ordered to.

A case handled by the Wayne County organization that attracted a great deal of comment was that of Rev. Wirth of Winesburg who preached a sermon of sedition over the body of a soldier who had died at Camp Pike, Arkansas. This minister was finally convicted and sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Further activities of the American Protective League of Wayne County were gathering evidence against people who were financially able but refused to buy Liberty Bond, subscribe to the various war charities, and determining whether a man who was not doing so was financially able to do his part in the world war. Much information was gathered and submitted to the proper authorities, and as a result large sums of money were subscribed.

Under date of January 9, 1919, District Attorney Wertz, in a letter mailed from his Cleveland office to the Historian, paid the following tribute to the A. P. L. operators of Wayne County, and made public their names. The letter follows:

Dear Sir:—

Permit me to acknowledge letter of January 6th, 1919 in which you ask for an opinion as to the work and success of the members of the Wooster Branch of The American Protective League, eliminating entirely any personalities.

The work of the American Protective League in Wayne County and adjoining counties, was of the highest order. It is not generally understood by the public, the wide field in which this organization employed its activities. It is a fact that the work in Wayne County, under the direction of Captain F. R. Fortune was of much value to the government.

It is also a fact that the work in no other county was surpassed by the patient and loyal work of the Wayne County organization.

You will readily understand why I make this statement when I submit to you a list of the names of the members of the American Protective League of Wooster, Ohio, as shown on the records.

These men are among the best citizens of Wayne county and have rendered good service to the Government. The men in Wayne county who belong to the organization are as follows:

F. R. Fortune, Wooster
J. E. Schmucker, Orrville
J. W. Townsend, Wooster
Thomas C. Hunsicker, Dalton
C. W. Kisling, Wooster
Wm. B. Swartz, Wooster
Frank E. Boigegrain, Wooster
George Quinby, Wooster
Frank Porter, Wooster
Lee R. King, Orrville
W. H. Thompson, Burbank
W. S. Zelner, West Salem
Burton G. Cope, Orrville
B. D. Robinson, Shreve
A. N. Brenneman, Orrville
Lewis K. Schmidt, Wooster
R. T. Bechtel, Wooster
C. H. Tracy, Orrville

W. R. Curry, Wooster
J. Frick Tyler, Wooster
Wm. H. Boyd, Wooster
Andrew J. Garret, Wooster
Walter G. Kerr, Wooster
Walter G. Whitaker, Wooster
George Gerstenslager, Wooster
G. A. Hudson, Wooster
H. A. Flinn, Orrville
O. C. Williams, Wooster
John Schaad, Wooster
W. N. Garver, Rittman
R. A. Rickett, Wooster
Walter H. Horn, Wooster
C. L. Allis, Wooster
George W. Long, Rittman
W. H. Scott, Dalton
W. H. Rohrer, Wooster
Jesse C. Young, Rittman
Walter Laib, Rittman
W. B. Wedge, Wooster
C. W. Williman, Orrville
H. B. Hatton, Wooster
J. W. Jackson, West Salem
I. B. West, Apple Creek

Very respectfully,

E. S. WERTZ,
United States Attorney.

CHAPTER VII

THE RED CROSS

When war was declared upon Germany by the United States, the people of Wooster and Wayne County had only a vague and hazy idea of The American Red Cross, the greatest of all the War charity organizations. It was known, in a general way, that the Red Cross had done wonders on the battlefields of Europe in the care of wounded soldiers, in the hospitals where the maimed men were given medical and surgical treatment, and in war-devastated areas, where civilian relief work was carried on.

America's entrance into the war meant, ultimately, the sending of thousands of men into battle, and the Red Cross, true to its principles, sought expansion in every state in the union on a scale sufficiently large to do for Uncle Sam's soldiers at least as much as overseas Red Cross workers had accomplished for the fighting men of all belligerent nations, and the distressed portion of the civilian population.

The development of the Red Cross work in Wayne County was taken up promptly, and on May 29th, 1917, less than two months after the declaration of war, authority was granted to a temporary organization effected in Wooster to form a Chapter of the American National Red Cross, to be known as the Wayne County Chapter, and to embrace in its jurisdiction all territory in the county except such parts as were designated for organization in a different Chapter. Upon its final assignment of territory, the Wayne County Chapter included all of the territory in the county, save Chippewa Township and Milton Township, which were included in the Wadsworth district. The authoriza-

tion to form a chapter here was granted on the express condition, as stated on the official form "that the proposed Chapter shall conform to the regulations and policies of the American National Red Cross; that the central committee reserves the right to cancel it for any reason regarded by that committee as sufficient; that the right to change the territorial jurisdiction of a Chapter by enlargement or division is at all times vested in the central committee; and that the proposed chapter shall be organized within two months after receipt of this authorization." State Director F. E. Abbott signed the authorization. The persons authorized as a temporary committee on organization were: Mrs. G. W. Orcutt, Edith G. Yocum, Mrs. W. B. Slutz, Dr. L. A. Yocum, Mrs. Harry Newman, Prof. Chas. E. Thorne, Arletta Warren, Dr. Geo. N. Luccock, Dr. Jean Douglass, Jane Warner, Dr. G. W. Orcutt and Mrs. C. G. Williams. All were residents of Wooster.

The preliminary work, which brought about this authorization to form a Chapter here, was begun on the very day that war was declared. The Daughters of the American Revolution, at a meeting held on April 6th, decided in response to President Wilson's request that Red Cross work be begun in every community, to send letters of inquiry to Washington and to Cleveland, the latter city being the nearest point at which Red Cross organization had been attempted. On April 12th a reply from Washington stated that this county was included in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Central Division, with headquarters at Chicago, where J. J. O'Connor was Director. On April 21st a letter came from Mr. O'Connor, giving methods of procedure and a blank petition. This petition was properly filled out and forwarded to Chicago, together with the required fee of $10. Meanwhile a Red Cross conference was held in Chicago, the territory was subdivided and Ohio was placed under the direction of Mr. Abbott, of Cleveland, who, on May 29th, delegated to the committee named above the authority to elect local officers and a Board of Directors.

This committee held its first meeting June 2nd at the home of Mrs. Orcutt, where the following officers were elected:

Chairman—Dr. Geo. W. Ryall.
Vice Chairman—Mrs. G. W. Orcutt.
Treasurer—William H. Harris.
Secretary—Edith G. Yocum.

Board of Directors—Mahlon Rouch, Dr. Geo. N. Luccock, Prof. C. G. Williams, Mrs. O. A. Hills, Mrs. Walter G. Whitaker, Mrs. Andrew Reiman, Mrs. John Wright, Mrs. William Jolliff, Mrs. W. D. Tyler, Mrs. Lucien Lautzenheiser, Mrs. H. N. Mateer, Mrs. G. C. Maurer, Miss Mildred Clark, Mrs. L. A. Woodard, Mrs. F. E. Boigegrain, Mrs. Joseph

Reinicke, Mrs. James B. Taylor, Dr. Jean Douglass, Dr. L. A. Yocum, Dr. Elias Compton, Joseph G. Sanborn, Mrs. Samuel Bell, Mrs. D. J. Foss, Mrs. John Myers, Mrs. Herman Freedlander, Mrs. John D. Overholt, Mrs. Albert Shupe, Mrs. E. C. Dix, Dr. David A. Heron, J. W. Hooke, W. A. Weygandt, Miss Myrtle Weber, Mrs. Geo. W. Ryall, Mrs. W. B. Slutz.

Members Ex-Officio—Dr. J. Campbell White, Prof. G. C. Maurer, Mayor Forbes Alcock, Judge C. A. Weiser, Prof. Chas. E. Thorne.

The newly organized Chapter held its first large meeting on the afternoon of June 5th at the Methodist Church. It was attended by several hundred women, and about fifteen men, and was presided over by Mrs. Orcutt. Mrs. W. D. Tyler urged the ladies to purchase Liberty Bonds. Miss Elizabeth Mateer gave a brief history of the American Red Cross, and Miss Edith Yocum told what had been done locally. About eighty new members were added to the organization, making the total considerably over one hundred. Mrs. David Metzler sang "America", fininshing with the new war-time verse, this being the first time it was sung in Wooster publicly. The words were:

God Bless our splendid men
Bring them safe home again,
God save our men.
Make them victorious
Patient and Chivalrous,
They are so dear to us—
God bless our men.

A county-wide interest in Red Cross was almost immediately manifested and within a few weeks Auxiliaries to the County Chapter were being formed in the different communities. The Red Cross activities soon attained such proportions that it was found necessary to divide the work into different sections in order that it could be adequately and properly superintendent and directed.

The task of carrying on the knitting, the sewing and the making of surgical dressings was assigned exclusively to the ladies and became known as the Women's Work Department.

The mission of securing subscriptions of cash and pledges for the county's share of the National Red Cross War Fund was delegated to the War Fund Department.

The Women's Work Department was still further divided. Mrs. G. W. Orcutt was made the general Chairman, and Supervisor of Sewing; Mrs. Johnson Sweeney was made Supervisor of the production of Surgical Dressings; and Mrs. H. B. Swartz was made Supervisor of

Knitting. These ladies had jurisdiction over the Branches and Auxiliaries of the county, as well as the work in Wooster city.

Miss Yocum felt unable to continue her work as Secretary and Mrs. Don J. Foss was elected to the position December 4, 1917. She served until July when it was decided to have the Secretary of the Home Service act also as Chapter Secretary.

Early in 1918 the County Chapter decided to have a paid secretary for the Home Service and Miss Elizabeth Maize was selected for this place. Offices were opened on the second floor of the city hall and maintained there throughout the period of the war, and afterwards. All of the records of the organization were placed in charge of the Secretary, and the general work of the organization was done through this office after the Home Service and Chapter Secretaryships were combined.

The men of the county were enrolled principally in two departments, The Home Service Section, of which Mr. L. A. Woodard was Chairman, and the War Fund Department, presided over by County Chairman Ryall, who selected men to conduct each of several drives for funds.

HOW THE MONEY WAS RAISED

The task of raising the money needed to carry on the work of the Red Cross was a gigantic one, but effective organization, a host of willing workers, and a patriotic community which responded nobly to every call enabled Wayne County to exceed each quota assigned.

On June 25th, 1917, the first drive was launched. The goal was $15,000, this being Wayne County's quota. The nation-wide drive had been started some two weeks previously, and an educational campaign had been in progress in Wayne County. Dr. M. J. Lichleiter, of Cleveland, addressed a meeting at the city opera house on June 18th, which stirred up patriotism. On the following evening Lieut. Eugene C. Roberts, who had served in the armies of England in northern France, gave a war talk before the men of the Country Club. He was the first soldier who had seen actual front-line service, to give an address in Wooster. Lieut. Roberts' description of battlefield scenes, and his plea for funds for the Red Cross brought forth subscriptions amounting to $4,300, deemed, at that time, remarkable.

There was some confusion in the conduct of this first campaign in the matter of Red Cross donations, and Red Cross membership. The sum of $1 per year made one a member of the organization. Donations to the war fund were outright gifts, carrying no membership privileges with them. In the campaign in Wooster Herman Freedlander was at the helm, having been appointed by Chairman Ryall to conduct the

drive. Campaign headquarters was The Wooster Business Men's Association. Mr. Freedlander's sister, Mrs. H. E. Newman, was in charge of the office.

The teams which worked in Wooster were as follows:

No. 1—Dr. W. Nold Hoelzel and Henry Boigegrain.
No. 2—S. H. Dawson and Judge R. L. Adair.
No. 3—Alvin Rich and C. L. Allis.
No. 4—George Lautzenheiser and C. L. Pippitt.
No. 5—E. C. Kauffman and Fred Shibley.
No. 6—George C. Palmer and W. G. Whitaker.
No. 7—George Quinby and Jacob Fredrick.
No. 8—W. R. Curry (chairman) and Factory committee.
No. 9—Prof. C. G. Williams and Prof. Edmund Secrest.
No. 10—R. A. Brooks (chairman) and oil field committee.
No. 11—J. H. Millar and Prof. L. C. Knight.

The largest donors during this drive were The Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., with $1,500, and The Medina Gas & Fuel Co., with $1,000. These organizations, it will be noted, were both controlled outside of Wooster. Their main offices were in New York City. The nation's metropolis and cities in the east had absorbed the war spirit much more thoroughly than had Wayne County at this time. Later on the generosity of our home people and our home concerns easily equalled the best efforts of the East, but it must be admitted that in this initial Red Cross campaign the East was in the lead.

Mr. Freedlander pressed the campaign here with his customary energy and brought it to a successful conclusion. Wooster and vicinity contributed $10,000. In other parts of the county the campaign was much slower than in Wooster in getting under way, and in some townships, the work was not completed until midsummer. Final reports showed that the total contribution from Wayne County reached $16,200, or $1,200 more than the quota.

The office of the War Fund Department after the intensive campaign, was moved to the office of County School Superintendent G. U. Baumgardner, and later on to an upstairs room in the Court House, Mrs. Newman remaining in charge, with Miss Edith Yocum the Secretary, on duty a portion of the time. In October the War Fund office was moved to the northeast corner of the public square and merged with that of other Red Cross Departments.

The first Christmas drive for members was conducted in December, 1917, with Postmaster Wesley H. Zaugg at the helm. In Wooster city Mrs. W. B. Slutz was chairman of a committee of 100 ladies, who made a house to house canvass, enrolling a very large number of new mem-

bers. This campaign was a county-wide affair, and was a distinct success.

FIRST DRIVE FOR CLOTHING

The first of what later proved to be a series of campaigns for second-hand clothing was conducted in Wayne County during the early part of March, 1918. Refugees in devastated Belgium and Northern France were desperately in need of clothing, and many garments donated by Wayen County persons went overseas following this and subsequent efforts to secure used garments.

THE SECOND WAR FUND DRIVE

On April 12th, 1918, Rev. R. S. Bowers, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Wooster, was named Chairman of the Second War Fund drive, which was conducted during the week of May 20th, throughout the county. Mr. Bowers put in some busy days in forming his preliminary organization, and a simultaneous campaign was launched in each village and township in the county. The county was divided into districts, with district chairman, as follows:

Apple Creek—Dr. J. R. Jameson
Big Prairie—C. S. Starner
Burbank—William Culler
Chester—Rev. Chas. Sheriff
Creston—W. K. Bechtel
Dalton—T. C. Hunsicker
Mt. Eaton—John Villard
Franklin—Rev. William Williams
Plain—Rev. D. S. Miller
Orrville—Rev. W. H. Oswalt
Shreve—W. J. Bertolette
Smithville—Rev. W. C. B. Harris
West Salem—R. S. Bowen
Marshallville—Rev. William Krafts

The county's quota this time was raised to $22,600, and Rev. Bowers, during the time of organization, was skeptical. This was especially true when he learned that the county would not get credit for funds raised in Milton and Chippewa townships, which were assigned to the Wadsworth Chapter.

A huge parade took place in Wooster on Friday evening, May 17th, with Max Bloomberg as parade manager. Former Mayor Forbes Alcock officiated as Chief Marshal. Red Cross ladies were well represented in the parade, and one Auxiliary, that from Reedsburg, had a

delegation in line. Rev. O. J. Moore, Methodist pastor, delivered an address from the band stand following the parade.

Mrs. Ida McGlone Gibson, a newspaper woman who had been in Russia, spoke at the city opera house May 14th in the interests of the Red Cross campaign.

Fears that the county might not reach its quota were dispelled when the first report came in. It was from Fredericksburg. Given a quota of $1,013, this district, at a union church service on Sunday, May 19th, secured subscriptions for $2,117, and later on added others in sufficient amounts to treble its quota. From every district in the county the funds rolled in, the final figures showing the total to be $52,804.10. The figures for each district were:

District	Quota	Subscribed
Wooster	$13,000	$22,562.89
Apple Creek	975	2,393.50
Big Prairie	375	1,606.15
Burbank	375	572.00
Chester	825	1,601.60
Creston	1,013	2,041.21
Dalton	1,313	1,807.36
Mt. Eaton	750	874.85
Morrland	263	619.85
Fredericksburg	1,013	3,100.00
Marshallville	250	460.50
Plain	1,000	2,263.15
Orrville	3,000	6,386.00
Shreve	1,200	3,212.00
Smithville	563	1,305.53
West Salem	1,200	1,997.51
Grand Total		$52,804.10

The committee on speakers for this campaign was composed of Dr. Ryall, chairman; Prof. G. C. Maurer, Rev. J. H. Spencer and Prof. Delbert G. Lean.

John D. Overholt, Wooster, was the campaign Treasurer.

The War Fund Executive Committee was composed of Wesley H. Zaugg, L. A. Woodard, Johnson Sweeney, Nick Amster and Geo. J. Krieger.

Publicity Committee—H. F. Crowl, chairman; Rev. John Neilson, Grant Myers, J. J. Keister, W. H. Zaugg, Fenwick Ewing, George Starn, Clyde Miller, Justin Townsend, Fred Shibley.

Automobiles—Geo. Palmer, S. H. Dawson, Nick Amster.

Team Captains (in Wooster)—E. Paumier, F. E. Boigegrain, Julius Kaltwasser, W. H. Zaugg, W. C. Foster, W. H. Mills, J. R McLaughlin, C. L. Landes, Guy Richard, W. J. Giffen, Walter Smith.

Chairman Bowers, on June 3rd, 1918, issued the following statement:

"In behalf of the American Red Cross I desire to express appreciation for the splendid response in Wayne County. We are more than a 200 per cent. county, and all rejoice in this fact. The organization in Wooster district merits our warmest praise. The canvassers and team captains were most faithful and efficient. Too much commendation can not be given to them. The various committees were of great value, and to them is due in large degree the condition of a fully prepared public, when the canvass was made. These duties in some cases were very arduous and were performed in the spirit of sacrifice. We desire to thank the speakers, those who assisted in the parade, and those who in other ways assisted in the publicity work of the campaign. The Wooster Board of Trade returned a signal public service in the special meeting at the opera house under their management. The Red Cross deeply appreciates the co-operation of this splendid body during the whole campaign. The business men and firms who so splendidly subscribed to the advertising fund, providing the publicity of the bill boards and the page and half page advs. in the newspapers, deserve not only the commendation of the Red Cross, but of the general public for such patriotic service. Special contributions of labor and material by business houses are also most gratefully acknowledged.

"The city officials on the part of the city provided a room for headquarters free of cost, and rendered other numerous courtesies, all of which we deeply appreciated.

"We acknowledge the special services of lodges and churches in giving publicity and valuable impetus to the campaign. We are not unmindful of the auto owners who gave us transportation during the campaign and desire to publicly thank them.

"Local Red Cross workers assisted materially in making the splendid goal which we have attained in Wooster District and in the whole county. Dr. G. W. Ryall exercised a wise and valuable oversight over the organization, besides acting as chairman of the speakers' committee. And to him is due in large degree the success of the whole work.

"John D. Overholt as Cashier of Wayne County is rendering a faithful account of his stewardage.

"It would be impossible to mention the services of all who helped to make the drive a success, but fellow citizens, let us find our richest compensation in the realization that we have helped in a mighty and

blessed cause and that the mercies bestowed during this next year, far away are in some degree our works.

REV. R. S. BOWERS,
Chairman Com. R. C. Campaign

SECOND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The second Christmas membership drive was conducted in December, 1918, with Mrs. Harry Palmer of Wooster in charge. Practically all the old memberships were renewed, and many new ones were added, giving the organization a total enrollment of 6,861. The entire adult population of West Salem to number of 500 became members.

SENT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The Red Cross organization was in charge of the task of sending Christmas parcels from relatives at home to men in service overseas. Upon application to the Secretary, Miss Maize, containers were furnished to relatives who received special coupons from overseas men, each soldier being given one coupon and permitted to select the person from whom he desired the parcel to come. The containers were 3 x 3 x 9 inches in size, and the weight was limited to three pounds. Several hundred packages were sent out of Wayne County in this way, and were delivered to men overseas in good condition.

THE HOME SERVICE SECTION

In September, 1917, before Company D left Wooster for Camp Sheridan, Ala., a committee was appointed by the Mayor to be known as the Soldiers' Aid Committee. Its duties were to look after the business and financial interests of the soldiers, and to see that their families did not suffer during their absence.

The committee which was composed of L. A. Woodard, chairman, Mr. R. R. Woods, Rev. E. E. Young, Mr. C. E. Kistling, and Prof. G. C. Maurer met promptly and issued a letter to every soldier that left the city stating its willingness to be of any possible assistance to them. Later when requests for information regarding any man in service or his family began to reach Miss Yocum, the Secretary, she promptly referred them to the Soldiers' Business Aid for investigation. Desiring to secure the benefits of co-ordination with a national organization, and to prevent duplicating of effort, the committee offered to serve the Wayne County Chapter of the Red Cross as a Home Service Section—an offer which was cordially accepted the latter part of November, 1917.

The Home Service Section of the Red Cross was established under

the conviction that American soldiers might be the best in the world, but they would lose efficiency through worry, and the morale of the army would fail if things were not well with their families at home. So it was regarded as the patriotic duty as well as the humanitarian opportunity of the Red Cross to care for the lonely families of the fighting men lest they might bear personal privation, and thus double their willing sacrifice.

The opportunities for service as outlined by the Red Cross are as follows:

"(1) Conservation of human resources wherever deteroration is threatened in the soldier's or sailor's home.

(2) Temporary relief where there has been a delay in the receipt of allowance or allotment or where there is an emergency.

(3) Personal service to the returned soldiers and sailors, especially when disabled.

(4) Information service to the families to save time, trouble and anxiety.

Home Service applies to the families of men in all branches of the service—to those in the regular army, national army, sailors, marines, men in the aviation corps, engineers, and to the families of men and women attached to hospital units as nurses, doctors, orderlies or ambulance drivers. It applies to families living in this country of soldiers and sailors of any of the allied forces and also to the families of civilians who have been wounded or killed as the direct result of war activities.

As the scope and importance of the work became apparent, the committee decided to employ someone to devote his entire time to the development of the program in Wayne County. Miss Elizabeth Maize, who had had some experience in such work in Cleveland was accordingly appointed to the position of Home Service Secretary, and assumed the duties of that office April first, 1918.

Representatives were appointed in various parts of the county as follows:

Mrs. H. R. Mowery, Creston; Mrs. J. A. Aldrich and later Mrs. Lena Aylesworth, Fredericksburg; Mrs. L. A. Winbigler, Reedsburg, Mrs. Faye Castor, Sterling; Mrs. Hannah Weiss, Rittman; Miss Dorothy Merkel, Shreve; and in Orrville a committee headed by Mr. A. H. Etling.

In other communities it was felt that the work could be done by the auxiliary officers.

When the various companies of men were summoned to camp, the Home Service Section communicated with them, offering its assistance to them and their families. All requests for aid of any kind were con-

sidered confidential as was all information secured on request of the military officials. For this reason little can be said of the work accomplished except that about 375 families received aid of one kind or another from April 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919.

After the signing of the armistice the work grew heavier rather than lighter, inquiries from camp regarding the advisability of discharge increased, and the U. S. Employment Service under the Federal Labor Bureau asked its assistance in readjusting the soldier to civilian life by securing him employment.

During the Influenza Epidemic the Home Service Section under the direction of Mr. L. A. Woodard became an Influenza Committee. Nurses for Hospital and public health nursing were secured through the Red Cross Influenza Bureau, and local women were enlisted to care for the sick in their homes. Through the same Bureau, Mt. Eaton secured a physician to attend the sick there in the absence of their regular practicioner, Dr. W. H. Merriam. In Wooster from October until March 1, 519 patients in 324 families received attention.

A recent policy determined on by the American Red Cross in response to a nation-wide demand is the extension of Home Service to any family to which it may be of value regardless to its relationship to a soldier. This policy has been adopted by the Home Service Section in Wayne County.

THE MAKING OF RED CROSS ARTICLES

The three departments of women's work, Knitting, Sewing and Surgical Dressings, carried on their first operations at the High School Building. During the summer of 1917 the ladies used this building daily, but upon the opening of school in September, new quarters were sought, and the departments were housed, first, for a few days, at the Church of God, and then at the Soldiers and Sailors Hall, South Buckeye Street. In October the growing number of workers made it advisable to procure additional room, so the Surgical Dressings and Knitting departments were removed to the room at the northeast corner of the public square, first floor. This site had been purchased by The People's Savings & Loan Co. for the construction of their new banking home and had just been vacated by The Commercial Bank, which used it temporarily while its own banking rooms were being remodeled. In this room the two departments continued their work during the winter months. The Loan Company exacted no rental. Electricity was also furnished without cost. Willing workers gathered daily for the fulfillment of a patriotic duty which was performed nowhere in the world with greater zeal and earnestness than in this city. It was here that the representatives of the Auxiliary Chapters of the county called for

their supplies, and information. It was a Red Cross clearing house. In May, 1918 this building was razed to make way for the first five-story structure in Wooster's business district and the Red Cross departments moved once more, this time to rooms on the second floor of the Downing block. Here the two departments remained until after the signing of the Armistice. Then orders came to discontinue the Surgical Dressings Department, and the Sewing Department, which had held forth all of this time in Memorial Hall, again joined the Knitting Department, centering the two departments which remained in service.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

The Surgical Dressings Department was supervised from its inception until the end of the war by Mrs. Johnson Sweeney, of Wooster, her authority extending over all of the territory within the jurisdiction of the Wayne County Red Cross Chapter. In June, 1917, after Red Cross workers had established headquarters at the high school, Mrs. Sweeney volunteered to go to Cleveland to take the course of study necessary to secure an appointment as an instructor in the manufacture of Surgical Supplies. She completed the course in three weeks, and was designated an instructor, and empowered to establish a department of Surgical Supplies in Wayne County. She was given a grade of one hundred per cent upon the sample work she sent to Washington. Her certificate of appointment was signed by Florence M. Marshall, Director of The Women's Bureau, Washington, D. C. She also received a certificate from the Cleveland division, signed by Adelaide B. McKee, Division Superintendent. The department began work in July.

Mrs. Sweeney received most valuable assistance in the successful conduct of her Department from a considerable number of workers. Early in the life of the Department she selected Assistant Supervisors, one of whom was in charge of the work-room each day of the week. These were as follows:

Monday—Mrs. Huston Rhodes
Tuesday—Miss Alpha Barrett
Wednesday—Mrs. John C. McClure
Thursday—Miss Clara Seybold and Mrs. Charles Barrett
Friday—Mrs. W. W. Yoder
Monday evenings—Mrs. H. B. Hatton
Alternates—Miss Helen Smith, Mrs. Faye Griffin

The Surgical Dressings Department sent in a total of 63,735 articles designed for Red Cross hospital use from July, 1917 until December, 1918.

In addition to the establishment of this Department, Mrs. Sweeney also inaugurated a special school of instruction, and within a few months a class of twenty-two pupils was graduated, each one receiving a certificate as a Red Cross Surgical Dressings Instructor. The school was precisely like the one from which Mrs. Sweeney was graduated at Cleveland. The class met twice each week in the evenings for a period of three months following January 1, 1918. The $3 fee from each pupil was turned into the coffers of the Red Cross. Those who became graduate instructors were as follows:

Miss Alpha Barrett
Mrs. W. W. Yoder
Mrs. S. F. Fay
Mrs. Jennie Metsker
Mrs. J. W. Irvin
Mrs. W. H. Kramer
Mrs. Roy D. Burdick
Miss Sarah Firestone
Mrs. H. A. Reiman
Mrs. John C. McClure
Mrs. Faye Griffin
Miss Frances Merkle
Mrs. W. F. Farrell
Miss Mary Geiselman
Mrs. A. H. Brown
Mrs. Fred Figert
Miss Clara Seybold
Mrs. Huston Rhodes
Miss Helen Smith
Mrs. W. D. Bryce
Mrs. Edward M. Quinby
Mrs. H. B. Hatton

RED CROSS AUXILIARY ON THE HILL TOP

The Red Cross Auxiliary on the Hill Top was organized in October, 1917. All work was done in Kauke Hall, the administration building of the College of Wooster.

Chairman of the Auxiliary—Mrs. Wm. E. Bryce
Assistants—Miss Martha Wasson
Mrs. A. P. Campbell
Mrs. Williams
Miss Emily Hard
Miss Martha McClellan, Secretary

Two days each week, Tuesday and Thursday, from nine until four o'clock, classes in surgical dressings were held. Three thousand dressings were made. Fifty-two members were enrolled. Work continued with patriotic zeal until the armistice was signed. Soon after word came from headquarters that the supply was sufficient for the demand and the class disbanded to take up work along other lines in reconstruction.

The Red Cross on one occasion conducted a Linen Shower when 906 separate articles were donated. They consisted of table cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, tray cloths, pillow cases and sheets.

While the majority of the Surgical Dressings were made by Wooster Ladies, the Auxiliaries at Orrville and West Salem had members who participated in this work. The majority of the Auxiliary members confined their efforts to knitting and sewing.

The operators at the exchange of The M. W. & O. Telephone Co. performed some valuable work for this department. The Company fitted up a room especially for the use of the young ladies, and here they worked regularly. They completed, in all, two comforters, 145 triangle bandages and 65 many-tailed bandages.

This Department's work was among the most interesting of all of the Red Cross work. The organization formed by the Supervisor was especially effective and quotas assigned were invariably met and frequently exceeded.

Following the signing of the armistice, war work in this department ceased immediately, and by December 1st fininshed surgical dressings on hand were returned to Division Headquarters at Cleveland. During the winter the ladies enrolled in the Department made many pneumonia jackets and did other work for local needs.

DEPARTMENT OF SEWING

It was in June, 1917 that the women of Wooster organized for Red Cross Sewing, Mrs. G. W. Orcutt being the Supervisor. Eight divisions were formed, which were superintended by the following ladies:

Mrs. A. H. Brown	Mrs. R. A. McKinley
Mrs. H. F. Crowl	Mrs. Joseph Reinicke
Mrs. T. L. Flattery	Mrs. James B. Taylor
Mrs. E. C. Kaufman	Mrs. Chas. A. Yinkey

The story of that summer's activity at the high school building is really the story of the Red Cross sewing of the County, for no weeks passed in which ladies from one or more towns did not come to the sewing room to learn how to sew in the Red Cross way. It was there they obtained their patterns, sample garments and written instructions, and also brought the completed garments to be packed and shipped to headquarters.

Before the summer was over nearly the whole county was organized and busy at work. Soon after the department was removed to Memorial Hall it seemed best to unite some of the divisions, making four instead of eight, thus giving the ladies of each division the opportunity to sew every week. The superintendents of these divisions were:

Mrs. Willard Hiler	Mrs. Joseph Reinicke
Mrs. R. A. McKinley	Mrs. Chas. A. Yinkey

For the convenience of ladies residing in the north part of Wooster a sewing-room was opened in Kauke Hall, superintended by Mrs. James B. Taylor. This was a place of much activity during the latter months of the war. The department continued its work after the signing of the armistice, making many garments for refugees.

Mrs. Yinkey resigned as superintendent of division four and Mrs. Ad G. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy.

For the whole period of the war the days were busy ones for the women of the county who devoted time to Red Cross sewing, but all were thankful for the opportunity to work, and the privilege of being of service in winning the great war.

This remark, heard one day, in the Sewing Room, illustrates the spirit in which the tasks were carried out: "I am going to do my Red Cross sewing just as nicely as though I knew my own brother would wear the garments."

Two of the superintendents who were appointed at the beginning of the Red Cross work were still at the head of their divisions May 1 when this was written, namely, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Reinicke. Many other women worked just as faithfully, only with less responsibility. The garments shipped from the county numbered into the tens of thousands and varied in size from a convalescent gown to a baby's shoe.

DEPARTMENT OF KNITTING

The Knitting Department was organized during the summer of 1917. It was not an uncommon sight, during those pioneer days, to see the front porch at the home of Mrs. August Shibley, at 115 East Bowman Street, near the High School Headquarters, filled with women, learning to knit. Knitting was almost a "lost art", and it was due to the willingness of Mrs. Shibley and others like her to give instruction that so many recruits signed the muster roll of the department during the first excitement of war, and passed the "entrance examinations." The art, so nearly forgotten was quickly revived, not as a pastime, but as a necessity in order that the large quotas of knit goods assigned to Wayne County might be filled.

Probably more hours of work were given to this department than to any other, for although many became expert, knitting, as it was in the days or yore, proved to be a tedious task, in which only the steady and tenacious worker made substantial progress.

Mrs. H. B. Swartz was the first Supervisor of the Knitting Department. She was assisted by Mrs. W. B. Slutz, Mrs. Chas. A. Yinkey, Mrs. A. H. Brown and Mrs. Albert Shupe, who, with the Supervisor,

organized the department and recruited workers in Wooster and out through the county.

Some of the largest shipments of completed articles sent out during the war went forth during the winter of 1917-18. In March, 1918, Mrs. Swartz found it impossible to continue the responsibilities longer and Mrs. J. W. Irvin was appointed as her successor. She served during the remainder of the war, and was still in charge of the department May 1, 1919.

Mrs. Irvin was assisted by Mrs. E. C. Kaufman, Miss Cora Jolly, Mrs. W. E. Schmuck, Miss Sadie Kauffman, Mrs. Chas. A. Yinkey, and Mrs. A. H. Brown. Mrs. E. C. Kaufman superintended knitting for the refugees after the close of the war. Each of these ladies gave a day a week to superintending the work, and each was faithful to her trust. A report of the knitting done shows the following shipped from Wayne county:

3148 sweaters, 5424 socks, 311 scarfs, 245 helmets, 764 writslets, 11 trench caps, 2 baby blankets, 2 comforters. Total, 9907 articles.

This splendid accomplishment was made possible through the loyal support given by the Auxiliaries and workers throughout the county.

BRANCHES IN WAYNE COUNTY

The records in the office of the chapter show there were twelve Auxiliary Chapters organized in the county during the summer of 1917. Workers in these Auxiliaries participated generally in the activities of the organization, the ladies performing faithful and valuable service in the Knitting and Sewing work. The persons who organized these Auxiliaries, and the dates when each of the twelve were formed, are as follows:

ORRVILLE BRANCH CHAPTER, JUNE 15, 1917

Mayor E. P. Willaman, chairman; Dr. H. B. Blankenhorn, Rev. W. W. Johnston, Rev. W. H. Oswalt, Mrs. Henry Blankenhorn, Dr. George H. Irvin, Mrs. G. W. Cunningham, Mrs. George Deitrick, Mrs. Frank Strauss, D. I. Geiffirt, Wm. G. Heebsh, S. P. Eshleman, Prof. M. C. Avery, F. L. Strauss. Ladies at Smithville and Marshallville worked under direction of the Orrville Branch.

FREDERICKSBURG AUXILIARY, JULY 12, 1917

John Smith, chairman; Mrs. G. B. Maxwell, treasurer; Mrs. Wm. J. Williams, secretary; Mrs. E. Z. Aylesworth, Lucy Armstrong, Maude Leeper, Helen Redett, C. R. Kilgore, Dr. G. B. Maxwell, E. Z. Aylesworth.

SHREVE AUXILIARY, JULY 16, 1917

Otto Troutman, chairman; J. B. Small, treasurer; Marcella Bertolette, secretary; Mrs. Lucy Keys, Fred Maurer, Mrs. May Geesaman, Mrs. Edith Merkel, Mrs. Frances L. Merkel, Robert I. Platter, Michael Booth.

BIG PRAIRIE BRANCH CHAPTER, JULY 18, 1917

Rev. C. M. McConnell, chairman; C. S. Starner, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Sterling, secretary; Dr. J. C. Hanna, R. R. Sterling, R. F. Kerr, S. S. Taylor, C. P. Kindig, H. E. Van Over, J. P. Grassbaugh, G. K. Esselburn.

REEDSBURG AUXILIARY, JULY 26, 1917

Lloyd M. Wallick, chairman; W. E. Hand, Mrs. W. E. Hand, Robert B. Hand, Bertha Oberholtzer, Ruby Plasterer, I. O. Smyser, Mrs. B. F. Oberholtzer, Mrs. D. J. Webster.

BURBANK AUXILIARY, JULY 24, 1917

Prof. R. C. Yost, chairman; Mrs. Harry Burd, treasurer; Grace L. Frary, secretary; Rev. M. T. Ayres, J. E. Addleman, Dr. S. C. Boor, Mrs. Ella Baker, Mrs. Eugene Frary, Mrs. D. E. Gearhart, J. B. Holloway.

JEFFERSON AUXILIARY, JULY 28, 1917

G. T. Silver, chairman; Mrs. Silver Mykrantz, treasurer; Mary Rittenhouse, secretary; L. H. Becker, A. F. Coup, Mrs. S. G. Spangler, Mrs. Clyde Kimber, B. S. Mykrantz.

CRESTON AUXILIARY, AUGUST 9, 1917

Dr. E. H. Perkins, chairman, Harry Stebbins, treasurer, Hallie O. Heckman, secretary; C. A. Stebbins, S. A. Anderson, W. K. Bechtel, Mrs. E. H. Perkins, H. R. Rippeth, J. W. Harman, Smith Jameson.

MORRLAND AUXILIARY, AUGUST 9, 1917

H. V. Snure, chairman; Mrs. Lovetta Morr, secretary and treasurer; E. L. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Lowe, Mrs. Maggie Bucher, Mrs. C. C. Franks, Mrs. G. D. Moore, Mrs. Lizzie Watson, Mrs. D. L. McCoy, Wm. F. Greegor.

WEST SALEM AUXILIARY, AUGUST 22, 1917

S. L. Naftzger, chairman, Lillian Wood, treasurer; Rose Mae Harbaugh, secretary; A. H. Perry, Mrs. F. H. Lemmon, J. N. Steffani, J. W. Ferguson, Mrs. Harriet Gerhart, Mrs. Martha Eichelberger, Charles

Stroup, Mrs. Charles Stroup, Bessie M. Bahl, Allen Greely, Mrs. J. H. Stottler.

MT. EATON AUXILIARY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

J. J. Schlaffly, chairman; John Villard, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Merriam, secretary; Mrs. Chas. Thompson, Mrs. T. B. Thompson, Mrs. Walter Harrold, Mrs. Robert Kenwell, Miss Hulda Fankhauser, Dr. W. H. Merriam, Mrs. John Weisgarber.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP AUXILIARY

George Hartzell, chairman; John Myers, treasurer; Mrs. R. O. Denney, secretary; Mrs. Irvin Starr, H. B. McFadden, Fred Marti, W. M. Myers, Milton Holmes, R. O. Denney, Mrs. J. Ross Elliott, J. Ross Elliott, Irvin M. Starr.

THE WORKERS OVERSEAS

Among the Wayne County people who went overseas to do Red Cross work were Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Vance, of Wooster College, who spent a year in aiding refugees in the Holy Land, having headquarters for a time at Jerusalem and later at Aleppo; Miss Maude Weimer, former nurse at Wooster Hospital, who was a Red Cross nurse in France; and Miss Caroline Smith, of Wooster, who was in France two years with the Lakeside Hospital Unit.

CHAPTER VIII

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Co-ordinating all of the war activities in the county, the Wayne County branch of The Council of National Defense, organized in late September, 1918, immediately became the most important of all of the war charity organizations in the county. The fact that the war was ended by the signing of the armistice within six weeks after the time this organization was effected lessened the volume of its work. The Council of National Defense, as a national organization, passed out of existence with the closing of the year 1918 but the Wayne County organization was kept intact for some time thereafter, and its workers, spread out all over the county, had an important part in the work of reconstruction immediately following the war.

The individual work of the various war charity organizations in Wayne County had been done so well that no pressure was brought to bear here to co-ordinate them until mid-summer of 1918. It then became apparent that no matter how efficient the various organizations had been, or could be, each one would be benefitted by being brought into closer relationship with all of the others. The scope of the war work was being extended each month, and some general supervising body was becoming more of a necessity each day. Besides this there were certain matters which were being handled exclusively through county branches of The Council of National Defense, and state representatives during the summer selected Probate Judge Chas. A. Weiser, President of The Wooster Board of Trade, to take charge in this county temporarily until an organization could be brought about. Judge Weiser, from the beginning, saw the need of an organization of this kind, and worked tirelessly to bring it into being. At a meeting in August, held at the council chamber of the city hall in Wooster a committee of three, Judge Weiser and Wayne Hart, of Wooster, and D. D. Gensemer, of Creston, had been selected to draw up a general plan for the organization of this body. These men did their work faithfully, and after consulting with the leaders of all of the war activities in the county, called a meeting at the city opera house on the evening of Sept. 27, 1918 when their report was made. This report recommended the organization of a Wayne County branch of The Council of National Defense, the board of control to consist of the county chairman of each war activity in the county together with one man from each township in the county, this man to serve also as chairman of his township organization. The report was adopted at this meeting, and a decision was also reached to raise a War Chest to meet all calls for war funds during the ensuing year.

At a later meeting a permanent organization of the executive committee was effected, with the following officers:

Chairman—Judge C. A. Weiser
Vice Chairman—Dr. Geo. W. Ryall
Secretary—Mrs. John M. Russell
Treasurer—Albert Dix

Under late of October 21st, 1918, S. J. Brandenburg, of the Ohio Branch of The National Council of Defense, in a letter to Judge Weiser outlined the work which a county council should undertake. His letter was as follows:

Dear Judge Weiser:—

In response to the request contained in your letter of October 19th, I send you the following information relative

to The Council of National Defense. The Council was created pursuant to act of congress very shortly after we entered the war. It consists of six cabinet members as follows: Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. Secretary of War Baker is the active chairman. Following the urgent recommendation of the president and The Council of National Defense, each of the forty-eight states organized state branches. Some of these were provided for by legislative enactment; others, of which Ohio is one, exist only in response to the recommendation of the national government and the action of the governor. The officers of the Ohio branch are Governor James M. Cox, chairman, Fred C. Croxton, vice-chairman and J. L. Morrill, executive secretary.

In each state it was the desire to extend the organization downward, in most cases using the county as a unit. Ohio was somewhat slow in taking up this county organization. It is only since last spring that any considerable amount of attention has been given to it. At the present time we have reasonably efficient county councils or equivalent organizations, in all but eighteen or twenty of our counties.

The purposes of the county conucil may be summarized as follows:

1. To co-ordinate and centralize as far as may be, all war work, thereby increasing the efficiency and reducing the labor and expense, and at the same time preventing possible conflict and duplication. It is not the intention that a county council should take over or supervise any of the federally directed activities such as the sale of Liberty Bonds; the control of the Red Cross, etc. The Council, however, should get back of such activities and lend them all possible support, and if those in charge of these activities request that the functions be taken over by the Council, this latter should be sufficiently well organized to do it.

2. The second object of the council is to provide a direct channel of communication from the national and state councils down to the last citizens in remote communities. The power of direct appeal from the government to the citizen is recognized as a valuable means of promoting right understanding. In order that this may be best accomplished it is strongly urged by the National Council that all communities organize local councils so as to make it possible for every citizen to become a member. These local councils become centers for the discussion of war problems and the dissemination of war information. The underlying idea here is that if the mass of people have the right understanding they will support the government with a greater degree of enthusiasm. In other words discussion, patriotic speaking, community singing, etc., become the main objects of these community

councils, which our national government has called "Terminal Organization."

3. A third valuable feature is the ability to command the whole human resources of the community for any particular purpose, and to get the right man or woman for each specific job. In the third Liberty Bond campaign, certain well-organized communities had their quotas subscribed in less than three hours.

4. Another point that we emphasize to all our county and local councils is what we call the general welfare of the community. This includes besides carrying out the war program, the definite recognition of the fact that each community will face a peace program not less difficult than that which the war entails. It is our desire to get our communities thoroughly organized on a permanent basis so that when the problems of reconstruction confront them, they amy have an organization competent to deal with any emergency. Aside from this a community which gets together and discusses these problems will, if it has any leadership of even mediocre quality, discover many things which should be done in the general interest. The county council in other words is not confined to war problems, or problems of peace which grow out of the war, but should look upon itself as a "county booster" recognized in the widest sense. We have recently in this state recognized the county as a unit for school activities. In some counties it is a unit for library organizations, and in various other respects we are beginning to recognize the county as a most convenient unit for promoting several phases of the general welfare. I have read somewhere the statement that we frequently hear a man boast of his native state or native city, but rarely or never of his county. If we can create a county consciousness and a county pride in the rural districts, we will have accomplished something distinctly worth while.

A good type of county organization will have a board of control of about fifty men and women, representatives of all classes, interests and districts within the county. It will create a small executive committee which can meet frequently—once a week or oftener. The chairman of the large committee should be chairman of the executive committee, and this latter should have an executive secretary, a capable man or woman who will give full time if necessary to the work of the county council, and who will frequently be a paid agent. The council will establish central headquarters with the executive secretary in charge. These headquarters will become the center of all war work and the bureau of information on all war matters. The people will soon learn to rely upon this organization for everything that is not specifically provided for in some specialized organization. Further, the experience of many counties is that the specialized

organizations gradually come to rely more and more upon the county council for assistance in carrying out their programs.

In some of our counties the county council is taking over full responsibility for the United War Campaign. It is only by giving them concrete tasks to perform that we can get them to appreciate the full possibilities which I have suggested above.

Trusting the above may be of assistance to you in interesting the townships in this work, I remain

Very truly yours,

S. J. BRANDENBURG

Under Judge Weiser's competent direction, the Wayne county organization undertook the task of carrying out nearly all of the suggestions made by the state branch. The matter of creating an organization in each township in the county was interfered with by the influenza epidemic in October which prevented public gatherings. When the ban against meetings was lifted, the task of forming these township councils was immediately begun, and a working organization was quickly whipped into shape. There was a reason for effecting an organization quickly. Mid-November had been set apart as the time for a great drive for funds, known as the United War Fund drive. Wayne county's quota was $64,500, a larger sum than had previously been raised in any war charity fund campaign. The executive committee of The Council of National Defense decided that the county could do better than $65,000. The committee members felt sure that the time was opportune to create a War Chest of $100,000, from which could be paid the quota of $65,000, and leave a balance sufficiently large to take care of a number of additional war charity calls. It was estimated that $100,000 would approximately take care of all demands during the course of a year.

The county executive committee decided, however, not to assume a dictatorial attitude, but to permit each township organization of The Council of National Defense decide for itself whether to create a War Chest, or merely strive for the quota needed for the United War Work fund, in which the following war charity organizations were to share: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare League, War Camp Community Service, American Library Board and the Salvation Army. It is a tribute to the good judgment of the county committee to state that without exception the township organizations adopted the War Chest idea, and worked hard to make the campaign in their own communities thorough and successful.

The men selected for places in the ranks of the Wayne county branch of The Council of National Defense were not chosen at random. Nearly a year and a half of endeavor, all over the county, to raise funds for war charity purposes, had pointed out the real workers. Each war activity had maintained its own organization, although in numerous instances township workers "doubled up" and gave their services to two or three of these activities. It was men of this kind, patriotic, willing, intelligent and forceful characters in their communities, that won places in the council of defense organization. There were some good workers, of course, who were not included. Some communities were favored, it seemed, by an overabundance of willing hands to hold the Home Front solid, and there were instances where all of these were not included. Each man selected, however, had proven by his work in the past that he was ready to shoulder any responsibility the county committee might give him, and that he would be able to fulfill the mission assigned to him.

The creation of the War Chest will stand as a lasting testimonial to the efficacy of the organization. The quotas were assigned to each township, and the organization in that township was left alone to carry on the campaign. In a great many cases the seriousness of the influenza epidemic, of which there were several severe recurrences during the whole winter, handicapped the work. It was impossible, for this reason to complete the raising of the War Chest in the time that had been set. Judge Weiser, however, was able to assure the state committee that the full United War Work quota of $65,000 was raised in the time designated, and the work was continued throughout the county during the next few weeks, so that before the first of January the War Chest total had reached $100,000.

The Wayne county branch of The Council of National Defense was not organized for the purpose of superceding any of the individual war charity organizations. Its purpose was to assist each one of these, to lend a helping hand wherever it was needed, to prevent the duplication of effort, and bring about a thorough understanding and better organization of the war charity work.

The members of the governing board, who were the chairmen of war work organizations were:

DR. GEO. W. RYALL, Red Cross.
ALBERT DIX, Y. M. C. A.
EMIL PAUMIER, National Catholic War Council.
MRS. L. A. WOODARD, Y. W. C. A.
WILLIAM HARRIS, Liberty Loan.
WAYNE HART, War Savings Stamps.
J. R. MCLAUGHLIN, Students Army Training Corps.

MRS. J. M. RUSSELL, Mothers' Club.
MRS. JOHN D. OVERHOLT, Woman's Council of National Defense.
MAYOR GEO. A. FISHER, Food Administrator.
ELMER S. LANDES, Fuel Administrator.
DR. R. A. BIECHELE, Four Minute Men.
HERMAN FREEDLANDER, Jewish Welfare Board.
JUDGE FRANK TAGGART, War Camp Community Service.
JUDGE C. A. WEISER, Wooster Board of Trade.
PROF. G. U. BAUMGARDNER, Wayne County Schools.
PROF. G. C. MAURER, American Library Association.
A. D. METZ, Legal Advisory Board.

The following are the township organizations, each township having been a unit in itself, with its chairman a member of the governing board, and having a voice in directing the general policy of the council:

Paint Township—Pres., Charles Schaffter; Sec., Harris Desvoignes; Treas., Ed Ruch.

Sugar Creek Township—Pres., C. F. Buchwalter; Vice Pres., L. L. DeArment.

Baughman Township—Pres., E. C. Weygandt; Vice Pres., A. R. McFarland; Sec., Henry Graber; Treas., G. W. Rehm.

Chippewa Township—Pres., Geo. Landis; Sec., Al Barnett; Treas., W. J. Deibel.

Milton Township—Pres., T. E. Boone; Vice Pres., J. H. Amstutz; Sec., Mrs. Fay Castor; Treas., Addison Slemmons.

Green Township—Pres., Prof. W. S. Fagley; Vice Pres., Christ Eby; Sec., Miss Margaret Mishler; Treas., D. D. Hartzler.

East Union—Pres., Dr. J. R. Jameson; Sec., Miss Nora Reinhart; Treas., F. R. Beazel.

Salt Creek Township—Pres., Prof. C. H. Hempstead; Vice Pres., F. E. Boling; Sec., Miss Alfa Armstrong; Treas., E. Z. Aylesworth.

Franklin Township—Pres., Cyrus Rumbaugh; Vice Pres., Carl James; Sec., Mrs. Elton Franks; Treas., Elton Franks.

Wooster Township—Pres., Joseph Herpel; Vice Pres., Perry Maize; Sec., J. W. Hammond; Treas., W. E. Winkler.

Wayne Township—Pres., Robert Hatfield; Vice Pres., John Camp; Sec., W. W. Groop; Treas., J. S. McCoy.

Canaan Township—Pres., D. E. Bowers; Vice Pres., Rev. M. F. Ayres; Sec., Jesse Whonsettler; Treas., H. A. Stebbins.

Congress Township—Pres., S. R. Bowen; Vice Pres., George Barnhart; Sec., Chas. Stroup; Treas., Bessie Bahl.

Chester Township—Pres., C. M. Bowman; Vice Pres., C. G. Zimmerman; Sec., W. L. Allison; Treas., Russell E. Rice.

Plain Township—Pres., George Plasterer; Vice Pres., Chas. Kannakamp; Sec., Ruby Plasterer; Treas., Orlo Stouffer.

Clinton Township—Pres., E. D. Merkel; Vice Pres., Wiley K. Miller; Sec., Otto Troutman; Treas., C. M. Trunkey.

Wooster City—Pres., Walter G. Whitaker; Vice Pres., Frank Boigegrain; Sec., Mrs. D. E. Phelps; Treas., J. W. Hooke.

Orrville—Pres., D. J. Leickheim; Vice Pres., Jos. Perlstein; Treas., Rev. Blosser; Sec., Miss Willaman.

Rittman—Pres., K. E. Hoover; Sec., Chas. Serex; Treas., C. W. Hoover.

It was through the efforts of Judge Weiser that the practice of sounding Taps daily in Wooster was adopted. John Schemmel, post-office janitor, was the first man to blow the bugle, for some days from the public square, and later from the top of the Federal Building. Later Charles Conrad succeeded Mr. Schemmel. A letter from state headquarters outlined the method of procedure, and defined the meaning of Taps. As suggested in this letter, the first observance came on LaFayette's birthday, Sept. 6th. The letter follows:

"Your attention is directed to the recent proclamation of Governor Cox: "Taps, which marks the end of the soldier's day, is one of the most thrilling of our military calls. Over there, where the poppies and the dead alike strew the fateful fields of Flanders, it wafts to the weary warriors of our country, a reminder of the dear ones at home. To them their thoughts will turn as the descending shadows bring the close of the day's duties well done. As the bugles sing the truce of sleep there, the tuneful voice of the nation here, throbbing across the ocean's wide expanse, should carry to our champions a hearty good-night. In spirit, at least, like our parents in our childhood, we can be with them as they sink to their hard-earned slumbers. The daily call from the steps of the capitol, the very heart of the sympathetic and loving mother State, will turn our minds to the absent and beloved boys. In silent meditation we can offer prayer for their safety and their happiness and enter into a spiritual communion with them. If, amid danger and suffering there, they know that here they are being thus recalled in sacred remembrance, the sleep of martial fatigue in camp and in trench, in hospital and bivouac will be sweetened by that knowledge. To us here at home, what more beautiful sentiment can be imagined than consciousness that, as the cadences rise and fall, somewhere within the shadow of death and under the pall of battle, our loved ones are thinking of us?" I earnestly recommend the practice in every county seat, and in every community possible. LaFayette's birthday, Sept. 6, is recommended as a fitting time to inaugurate this practice. When taps are sounded on the battle front in France, it is about five o'clock in Ohio. This hour is suggested for our observance. The first sounding of taps in each community may well be the occasion for a patriotic meeting when this proclamation of the governor should be read and its significance explained to the people, our National Anthem should be sung, and such other patriotic emphasis given to the occasion

as can be arranged. Several communities have already conformed to this suggestion. In one city it is proposed to ask the mayor to issue a proclamation calling upon the people wherever they may be, to stand with heads uncovered for two minutes. May we hope that all the people in the great state of Ohio will thus renew their devotion to the men who are fighting their battles and reconsecrate themselves to the great cause for which the allies stand?

Very truly yours,

S. J. BRANDENBURG,

County Councils Section.

CHAPTER IX

EXPERIMENT STATION ACTIVITIES DURING WARTIME

BY CLARENCE M. BAKER

During the past 25 years the work of the Ohio Experiment Station had been so conducted that when the world crisis developed in April, 1917, the Ohio farmer through his Experiment Station had access to a fund of information enabling him to do his duty in food production with greater certainty as to the outcome than had ever before been possible to any farmer in the world.

Knowing that a situation of grave importance had presented itself to the farmers of Ohio and realizing that not only America's armies but that the armies of the other allied nations must be in part fed by food from America, Director Chas. E. Thorne prepared a poster at the outbreak of the war which was at once recognized as setting forth the conditions as they were and yet pointing out a safe, conservative method of procedure. Because wheat and the products derived from wheat flour were so essential in the soldier's ration, particular stress was laid on this cereal alone. Naturally, more than a half century of intimate acquaintance with the methods of wheat production in Ohio and more than a quarter of a century of experimental work in wheat growing and fertilizing, enabled the Director to speak with authority. The poster is as follows:

TO THE FARMERS OF OHIO

Our Country stands facing what may prove to be the most desperate struggle in its history. The full menace to us of the European War has not been realized here. England and France are sending to

the battle front every man who can be spared from the equally necessary work of providing munitions and food, and yet they are only able to hold back the invaders from further advance. Nor can they continue to do this much longer unless more food is furnished than can be produced on their own soil, and if England and France are ground into the dust OUR TURN WILL COME NEXT!

What is the duty of the Ohio farmer in this terrible catastrophe? He is remote from the scene of conflict; he has had no military training; but he has been trained in the production of food, and in this work he can perform a service not less important and necessary than that of the soldier in the trenches.

In 1880 Ohio grew 48,000,000 bushels of wheat, on 2,800,000 acres of land. For the last 10 years our average production of wheat has been less than 30,000,000 bushels, grown on an average of 1,800,000 acres. Under the discouragement of low prices we have transferred a million acres of wheat land to oats and cron.

We must not grow less corn, because no other crop that can be grown in Ohio equals corn in potential food production; but in the present emergency we may well reduce our area in oats and increase that in wheat, at least to the area grown in 1880.

THIS MEANS AN INCREASE OF ONE-HALF IN THE AREA GIVEN TO WHEAT ON THE AVERAGE OHIO FARM.

But more than mere increase in area is necessary. The average yield of wheat per acre in Ohio for the last 10 years has been about 16 bushels. But during this same 10-year period the Ohio Experiment Station has produced an average of 34 bushels of wheat to the acre, on land which under ordinary treatment has given less than the average yield of the State.

This yield has been obtained by measures within the reach of any farmer, and at a LOWER COST PER BUSHEL OF WHEAT, both in labor and in money than that of the ordinary yield.

In experiments which the Station has carried on for 23 years in Wayne County, 20 years in Cuyahoga County, and 12 years each in Montgomery and Meigs Counties, one ton of ordinary barnyard manure has produced more than a bushel of wheat, and 100 pounds of acid phosphate has increased the yield of wheat by more than 4 bushels, and a still larger increase has been secured when a complete fertilizer has been used, but this work has shown conclusively that the Ohio farmer should rely almost exclusively upon the clover field and the stable for his nitrogen and potassium, and should purchase only phosphorous, the most effective carriers of which are acid phosphate and steamed bonemeal.

Three million acres should be sown to wheat in Ohio during next September, and on three-fourths of this area acid phosphate or steamed bonemeal should be used at the rate of not less than 300 pounds of the former or 200 pounds of the latter per acre. But if such a supply of fertilizing materials is to be available when needed orders must be in the hands of the manufacturers BY THE FIRST OF JUNE, because the production and shipment of acid phosphate is a work of months.

The producers of these fertilizing materials will make every effort to supply the demand if assured of sales; the railroads will give such materials the preference in shipment, and the banks will gladly furnish all the money which farmers may need to finance the deal.

Ohio farmers grew nearly 19 bushels of wheat per acre on a little less than two million acres in 1915. With equally favorable seasonal conditions and a more liberal use of phosphorous and manure they can grow MORE THAN SIXTY MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN 1918, and in doing so they will have performed a no less patriotic service than if they had abandoned the plow and shouldered the rifle.

No farmer should hold back from this service for fear of over production and consequent low prices. So far as human foresight can go the only thing that can bring wheat below the cost of production in Ohio in 1918 would be the triumph of the German armies, and the ruin and desolation that would follow. Even if the war should end within a few weeks and the soldiers should return to the farms, the waste and destruction that has already occurred has reduced the world's stock of wheat far below the normal level, and with return of peace and prospect of future prosperity the price will remain high for some years to come.

THE OHIO EXPERIMENT STATION.

Approved:

THE OHIO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The poster was given wide distribution, being used by practically every grain elevator, milling concern, bank, Grange Hall, and Farmer's Club in Ohio. It was regarded by many of the agricultural authorities in the State as setting forth in a most concise manner the situation as it appeared to the farmer during the early part of the year 1917.

STATION ASSISTS IN COUNTY AGENTS WORK

An early activity, carried on in co-operation with the College of Agriculture, was the placing of county and district agents in various Ohio counties to assist in the arranging and distributing of labor to

farmers. In this work, eleven of the scientific assistants at the Station were detailed. The names of the men in this service and the districts supervised relatively are as follows:

W. L. Robison, Henry and Defiance Counties; J. W. Hammond, Richland and Morrow Counties; L. Andrew, Shelby and Auglaize; J. W. Calland, Wood and Ottawa; A. E. Taylor, Allen and Putnam; J. S. Houser, Seneca and Hancock; D. C. Babcock, Ashland and Medina; C. A. Gearhart, Wayne and Holmes; G. E. Boltz, Tuscarawas and Carroll Counties; R. R. Barker, Meigs and Vinton. These were recalled about July 1, 1917.

PUBLICATIONS

Immediately upon the declaration of war L. L. Rummell, then Editor of Publications at the Station, enlarged the press service to deal entirely with food crop production. The items used for publicity matter were based entirely upon the 25 years work in the growing of staple food products at the Station. This service was furnished to about 650 newspapers and farm papers representing almost a total of 4,000,000 readers. Many of the papers devoted a portion of their daily or weekly space to this matter. County agents, extension workers, and the food administration also used this material as a basis for their educational work. The Monthly Bulletin published by the Ohio Station, which is read by approximately 75,000 farmers of Ohio, was also devoted entirely to information matter, such as would aid farmers in producing more food. Much material secured in experimental work by the Ohio Station was also used by the College of Agriculture in the agricultural extension work conducted by that institution. The technical series of the bulletins were also increased, particularly those dealing mainly with the most urgent food crops.

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

Because it was necessary to use so much coal for war purposes and essential industries an effort was made early in the summer of 1917 to encourage the use of wood as a fuel. This matter was lodged almost entirely with Edmund Secrest, Forester at the Ohio Station. Through his efforts a partial survey was made to ascertain the amount of wood fuel available with recommendations for its use over the state. This was regarded as one of the most important activities carried on by the Station aside from the work dealing with food products. Mr. Secrest was also enlisting officer for Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky for the first two forester regiments sent overseas. Early in 1918, the need for timber, particularly for gun stock and aeroplane

production, became acute although Ohio originally possessed much virgin walnut and ash. Mr. Secrest was requested by the Forestry Division of the War Industry Board to assume the lead in getting out a large supply of these materials. He at once began to co-operate with the commercial lumber buyers of the state and arrangements were made to convert ash, oak, walnut, and black locust into nothing but war products. The walnut was needed for making aeroplane propellers and gun-stock blanks, the ash for aeroplane parts and handles for shovels, etc., while the black locust from Ohio filled a peculiar need—that of making tree nails for ships.

STATION MEN IN SERVICE

The service flag at the Ohio Station at the end of the war contained 20 stars representing the number of men in service from the Station Staff. Early in January, Dr. E. B. Forbes, Chief of the Department of Nutrition, was requested by the War Department to accept a commission as major in the food commission of the Sanitary Corps of the Army. His work was to consist in the scientific improvement of army rations. Dr. Forbes sailed overseas early in July, 1918, and worked with a corps of fifteen other men under General Pershing.

Raymond D. Whitmarsh, Assistant in the Department of Entomology, was commissioned captain at the First Officers Training School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Prior to this Captain Whitmarsh had been assisting in military instruction taken voluntarily by the students in the College of Wooster. Captain Whitmarsh remained in the United States as an instructor in the school of small arms at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The others who entered the service were:—A. W. Bausmith, William Bentz, S. W. Bliss, N. E. Bronson, G. W. Burke, S. N. Green, Roy Harrington, E. J. Houser, Harry Johnson, Earl Misseldine, J. T. Parsons, Edward Ross, Charles Rowell, J. R. Stear, Roy Stimmell, Harry Snyder, Russell Snyder, Paul Thayer, Roy C. Thomas. Two of the score made the supreme sacrifice for our country and are entitled two stars of gold: N. E. Bronson had been at Camp Sherman only a few weeks when he died from influenza and Russell Snyder was lost at sea when the ill-fated transport Ticonderoga was torpedoed.

MISS CORBOULD'S WORK

Mabel Corbould, specialist in baking at the Ohio Station, was chosen secretary for the Wayne County Division of the Food Administration. While her work in part dealt with the duties of

arranging matters concerning food conservation in the county, practically her entire research work at the Station was turned into testing recipes for war breads. In November, 1918 she spent three weeks in the laboratories of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, working out war bread recipes which involved the use of 80 per cent. wheat flour and 20 per cent. substitute flour. When substitutes were introduced as a war measure for wheat flour, considerable trouble was experienced by Ohio housewives in making light and palatable loaves. Miss Corbould's work proved to be of great assistance in overcoming the objectionable features. Quite a number of her recipes were used by the food administration at Columbus in the publicity matter which they distributed about the state. Miss Corbould's work also included the working out as much as possible of sugarless recipes and others that made it possible to save wheat, fats and sugars. Miss Corbould's recipes were mailed out with the "Weekly Press Bulletins" by the Ohio Station, and a clipping service showed that 35 per cent. of the newspapers printed them, the recipes reaching at least 500,000 readers.

SEED CORN ACTIVITIES

Early in the fall of 1917, the Department of Agronomy, headed by C. G. Williams, found that a great portion of the seed corn in the state had been seriously injured or entirely destroyed by zero weather early in December. It was this department that first called the attention of Ohio farmers to the situation; the matter was at once taken up by County Agents and the Extension Service of the Ohio State University and a survey was made to determine the amount of good seed corn in the state. A number of inspectors were sent out in the corn-producing counties, but in no section was it possible to secure an unlimited supply of good seed. Accordingly, Prof. W. E. Hanger of the Corps Department of the State University and C. G. Williams went into Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey to secure seed corn in that section. The result was that over 85 carloads of seed corn was sent into Ohio by May 1, 1918.

CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT WORK

Because wheat was so important as a war food the Station officials, in co-operation with the College of Agriculture at the University, used every available opportunity and means of increasing the production. In July of 1917 and 1918 Station entomologists made a survey of the ripening of wheat, travelling across the state from south to north along a number of routes in order to determine the amount

of insect invasion present in the wheat fields and the prospect of insect injury to the coming crop. The survey of 1917 showed a rather heavy infestation of joint worm in western counties of the state. Farmers in these sections were advised to sow their wheat a week or 10 days earlier than usual. In 1918 the joint-worm infestation was passing to the south and east, showing that the early sowing of wheat had made it possible to combat this insect in the western counties. In the 1918 survey joint-worms were found to be abundant but heavily parasitized. From this entomologists could determine that the harvest of 1919 would not be so seriously menaced as former harvests. The surveys also showed that outbreaks of Hessian fly and chinch bugs would not appear. The surveys enabled farmers to sow their food crops more intelligently where the insect outbreaks might or might not be expected to appear.

CONTROLLING POTATO DISEASES

In connection with the campaign for more food D. C. Babcock, Assistant in the Department of Botany, was given control of state activities which were directed almost entirely to the control of potato diseases. He designed a chart graphically showing important potato diseases and the means of controlling them by applications of spray. These posters were put in the hands of county agents, county and district school superintendents, fertilizer agents and bankers in practically every county in Ohio. Because this poster was regarded as setting forth very plainly and clearly the potato diseases, twenty-two other states quickly asked permission to duplicate it and use it in similar work. The agricultural authorities in England also asked permission to use the chart throughout the summer of 1918.

WHEAT RUST CAMPAIGN

Mr. Babcock also acted as agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the work of eradicating barberry bushes throughout the wheat sections of Ohio. Through investigational work the U. S. Department had found that the black stem rust of wheat was causing a loss of many thousand dollars worth of wheat in Ohio. This rust exists for a part of its life cycle on the barbeery plant. Of course, if barberries are removed the rust spores cannot multiply. Mr. Babcock spent the greater part of the summer of 1918 in connection with other federal agents in locating barberry plantations and arranging for their removal. The co-operation of nurserymen was also enlisted, so that none of the common barberry plants were offered for sale in Ohio. No

effort was made to exterminate the Japanese barberry as this variety was found to be immune from the black stem rust.

WHEAT-FIELD MEETINGS

Throughout the summer of 1917 and 1918, when so much attention was being given to the production of wheat, a regular series of wheat-field meetings was held on the Station grounds for county delegations and other agricultural clubs visited the Station in bodies of twenty-five or more. The means of increasing the yield of wheat per acre, as found by Station officials were presented clearly to more than 10,000 farmers in this manner. Miss Mabel Corbould, Station baker, also presented the means of saving flour, fats and sugar to the farmers' wives on these occasions. The Agricultural Extension Department of the Ohio State University, in seeking to carry out the results of the Station's work in wheat production, brought their entire force of agents, consisting of 70 or more men, to the Station in several different sections; these men were taken over the farm and fertility plots by the Director personally, who pointed out the most economical means of producing wheat in war-time as shown by experimental evidence. These agents in turn conducted township meetings in their own counties and presented the same evidence to the farmers through the use of lantern slides, charts and bulletins. Similarly, the force of farmers' institute speakers in Ohio was taken over the Station work to aid in the wheat-production campaigns during war time.

Since the Station also had under supervision fourteen district and county experiment farms on several of which work had been conducted over sufficient length of time to make it possible to present the farmers accurate data concerning crop production in different sections of the state, with the co-operation of the College of Agriculture wheat-field meetings were held on these farms so that there was practically no part of Ohio that did not receive some direct benefit from the activities of the Station and College during the war time. Practically every member of the Station Staff, the roster of which appears below, was called into consultation on various occasions to determine means and arrange for new plans, all with the idea of producing or saving more food.

STATION STAFF

CHARLES E. THORNE, M. S. A., Director

Administration—The Director, Chief; William H. Kramer, Bursar; W. K. Greenbank, Librarian; Clarence M. Baker, B. S., Editor.

Agronomy—C. G. Williams, Associate Director, Chief; F. A. Welton, M. S., Associate; J. B. Park, Ph. D., Associate; William Holmes,

Farm Manager; C. A. Patton, Assistant; L .E. Thatcher, Ph. G., Assistant.

Animal Husbandry—B. E. Carmichael, M. S., Chief; J. W. Hammond, M. S., Associate; W. J. Buss, Assistant; W. L. Robison, M. S., Assistant.

Botany—A. D. Selby, B. S., Chief; True Houser, B. S., Asst. (Germantown); Wayne Van Pelt, B. S., Assistant; R. C. Thomas, M. A., Assistant.

Chemistry—J. W. Ames, M. S., Chief; G. E. Boltz, B. S., Assistant; C. J. Schollenberger, Assistant; Mabel K. Corbould, Assistant; Raub H. Simon, A. M., Assistant.

Climatology—W. H. Alexander, Chief (Columbus); C. A. Patton, Observer.

Dairying—C. C. Hayden, M. S., Chief; A. E. Perkins, M. S., Assistant.

Entomology—H. A. Gossard, M. S., Chief; Herbert Osborn, D. Sc., Associate; J. S. Houser, M. S. A., Associate; R. D. Whitmarsh, M. S., Assistant; J. R. Stear, B. S., Assistant.

Forestry—Edmund Secrest, B. S., Chief; J. J. Crumley, Ph. D., Assistant; A. E. Taylor, B. S., Assistant; J. W. Calland, B. S., Assistant.

Horticulture—W. J. Green, Vice Director, Chief; F. H. Ballou, Assistant (Newark); Paul Thayer, M. S., Assistant; I. P. Lewis, B. S., Field Assistant; C. W. Ellenwood, Field Assistant.

Nutrition—E. B. Forbes, Ph. D., Chief; J. O. Halverson, Ph. D., Acting Chief; J. A. Schulz, B. S., Assistant; E. B. Wells, B. S., Assistant.

Soils—The Director, Chief; C. G. Williams, Associate in soil fertility; J. W. Ames, M. S., Asso. in soil chemistry; F. E. Bear, Ph. D., Associate; B. S. Davisson, M. A., Assistant; A. Bonazzi, B. Agr., Assistant; J. T. Parsons, B. A., Assistant; G. W. Conrey, A. M., Assistant.

Farm Management—C. W. Montgomery, Chief; G. P. Becker, Assistant.

CHAPTER X

THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND PRICES DURING THE WAR

More than two years of war had drained every belligerent power in Europe of its manpower before the United States entered the conflict. The fields were cultivated principally by women, by children, and by old men, and the production of foodstuffs had shown a great fall-

ing off. Germany's submarine warfare and the use of Britain's largest ships for transport purposes, and for supplying food and munitions to her armies in France, at Gallipoli and in Egypt had taken many bottoms from the usual routes of trade. Great granaries of food, such as those of Argentina and Australia, were kept from hungering civilian populations of Europe through distance, for ships could be used only in shorter hauls. Europe was drunk with war and countless homes suffered the inevitable penalty. To America, and to America alone the forces of Democracy looked for food—the food that was to sustain the lives of millions until the Hun should be crushed.

The wild scramble for American products brought this country face to face with a most serious condition of affairs. Competetive buying of foodstuffs on the open market sent prices skyward, and this was particularly true immediately after the United States entered the war, and the war department began to place large contracts for the purpose of feeding the men that were being mobilized. The whole tendency of food prices was upward, and on high speed. It was in order to cope with this situation, and to keep prices of certain staple foods within reach of the wage earner and the poorer class of people that restrictive orders were put into effect, enforced through the medium of the Food Administration.

Herbert Hoover, who before the United States was a belligerent power, had been in charge of the distribution of food in stricken Belgium, was called home and made National Food Administrator for the United States. In this capacity he was really dictator of the world's food supply, for America was the world's storehouse. The Federal Food Administrator named an Administrator in each state, and he, in turn, selected an Administrator in each county. The county Food Administrator was the chairman of a committee of five members, in which was vested great authority in the matter of enforcing the mandates of the State and Federal Administrators.

While the county Food Administrator and his committee were authorities in charge of the matter of fixing prices and enforcing price orders, the general food question had another side—production. Wayne County, long known as one of the richest agricultural counties in the nation, a county where mammoth crops of wheat and corn were produced regularly, was asked to do its share towards the production of a greater amount of food products. To carry out this phase of the work Fred I. Heim, of Wayne Township, who had long been a leader among the agriculturists of the county, was named by the Board of County Commissioners, upon request of the Governor, as County Food Production Chairman. Mr. Heim, however, did comparatively little work in this capacity. He was selected, a short time later, as a mem-

ber of the District Draft Board, where he served faithfully during the period of the war, while C. A. Gearhart, an assistant agronomist at the State Experiment Station, was appointed, by state authorities, as District Food Production Chairman, being given the territory of Wayne and Holmes Counties. Mr. Gearhart devoted the greater part of the summer to aiding farmers to secure much-needed help, and to urge them, through every means, to cultivate just as much produce as their acreage would grow. He was successful in creating a sentiment among Wooster business men and clerks to spend some days during the harvest season on farms in the county, and not a few men from Wooster, Orrville, Creston, Shreve, and other towns put in some of the hottest days of the year in harvest fields. Their aid was not, however, sufficient to make up for the shortage of men which farmers suffered, both through the enlistment of men in the various branches of the military service, and through their enticement into factories by the high wages being paid there.

The first Food Administration committee named in Wayne County was composed of Mayor Forbes Alcock, Judge C. A. Weiser, Miss Edna Endley, Prof. Chas. E. Thorne and County Auditor Charles Schopf. The mayor, by virtue of his office, became chairman of the committee, and the county Administrator. The Food Administrator during the early months of 1917 was engaged chiefly in making reports of prices charged for various food products. Regulations were being made in Washington, governing the prices of commodities in common use, and those which seemed destined to soar high in price unless there were mandatory restrictions. The chief of these were sugar and flour. On August 30th the government fixed the price of wheat at $2.20 per bushel. This was double the pre-war price, but it was considerably lower than prices that had prevailed during the preceding few months. Wheat first touched the $3 per bushel mark May 7, 1917 in Wayne County markets and during the few weeks following went as high as $3.50, although no large quantities were purchased at this price. Investigations made in later months brought out the fact that the producer, on a nation-wide scale, received only $1.35 per bushel for his crop, the great majority being held by speculators who reaped the reward of millions. The government price stopped this speculation. It accomplished what it set out to do, stabilize the market, and send the 1918 crop to the elevators in a steady stream.

The price of sugar never went higher than 11 cents per pound, because it was subject to government regulation almost from the start. On October 26th the price was ordered reduced to 10½ cents per pound, and it remained there during the period of the war. The county experienced a most severe sugar shortage during the closing months of 1917,

the panic being first threatened about November 12th, when the supply became very low. Some small shipments were received a few days later, but by November 20th the situation was acute again, and no carload reached Wooster until December 4th. This was the first sugar shortage in the county, although in later months the ordinary condition was to have less than a normal supply. Sugar in December, 1917, for the first time in the city's mercantile history since the civil war days, could not be purchased in more than one-pound lots.

The necessities of war brought about a great change in the principle of conducting business. For several years prior to the war business experts had taught the doctrine of service and men who had made retail business a life service insisted that the great general public would be satisfied only by the merchant who would devote all of his knowledge, his skill and his resourcefulness to working out new plans to give his customer better service. The retailer had been taught that cost was not the prime factor in business, but that for service a patron would gladly pay increased cost. The war changed this, temporarily, at least. Food Administrators all over the country were called upon to use their influence to have merchants, and particularly dealers in foodstuffs, restrict their delivery services, advocate the "carry home a package" doctrine, and to sacrifice in every manner possible to reduce cost. The double purpose in this movement was to make food products cheaper for the consumer, and to lessen the number of men engaged in the tasks of handling foodstuffs, for by the fall of 1917 the shortage of help in every branch of business was becoming a stern reality.

The Wayne County Food Administration found a spirit of co-operfor meeting the demands of the Federal Food Administrator were comation evident in the ranks of the county's food dealers. General plans nunicated regularly to all the dealers in the county, and on the evening of November 20th a conference with grocers and meat dealers was held in the Wooster Council Chamber. A second conference was held later. As a result of the advocacy of the principle of reducing cost some dealers in the county switched to a cash basis, while others installed a two-price system, one in which articles were charged and delivered, and a lower price where they were purchased for cash and carried from the store.

The retirement of Mayor Alcock from public office January 1, 1918 made his successor, George A. Fisher, the Food Administrator of Wayne County. Up to this time other members of the committee had taken a very active part in all of the food price work, and had given Mayor Alcock valuable assistance. The problems had all been new, and each one presented many difficulties. Dealers had learned to

know, however, that orders must be obeyed. Members of the committee were all actively engaged in war work of other kind, and Mayor Fisher's natural executive ability being demonstrated very early during his tenure of office, he was soon placed practically in full charge of the work, although the advice of other members of the committee was frequently sought and given. The great bulk of the work done in the matter of fixing and enforcing price regulations took place during the year of 1918 while Mayor Fisher was the Administrator, although the pioneer work, which was the most delicate, was done during the earlier months. Police Chief Henry Leiner proved a very valuable aid to the mayor in handling the situation in the city of Wooster.

The sugar shortage became chronic. Rules for the sale of sugar were frequently amended and materially changed. During the latter part of the year special shipments of sugar were made for canning purposes, and coupons for its purchase were distributed among dealers by the county Administrator. The matter of flour substitutes reached its greatest importance early in the year 1918, before the new wheat crop was available. There were numerous restrictions concerning the sale of mill feeds, and the feeding of various grains produced on farms to live stock and fowls. The Food Administration had jurisdiction over bakeries, which were compelled to use a certain percentage (varying for different months) of, rice flour, corn flour, or other substitutes with wheat flour in making bread. This bread came to be known as "Victory Bread," and while in some instances the familiar whiteness was gone, it was usually very palatable. Bakers, in fact, aided by government chemistry and cooking experts, were able to give their patrons bread fully as appetizing and nutritious as the kind that "Mother used to bake." There were meatless, wheatless and other "less" days which were generally observed. In restaurants and hotels, the serving of meat on meatless day or bread on wheatless day was punishable by fine and imprisonment. In private homes the observance of these restrictions was voluntary. The following official order from the Food Administrator, published in Wooster February 3, 1918 is typical of the many that were printed during these war days, although the restrictions two or three months later were far more severe:

> The sale of flour by retailers, millers and other dealers in Towns and Cities shall be in not to exceed one-eighth Barrel quantity and in rural communities, (not easily accessible to City Markets) in not to exceed one-fourth barrel quantities to individual consumers representing the family of ordinary size.
>
> Retailers and all wheat flour distributors selling at retail should sell in the proportion of at least one pound of the wheat flour substitutes to each three pounds of wheat flour. Graham flour, or whole wheat flour a higher proportion of the substitute should be sold if possible.

WHEAT FLOUR SUBSTITUTES

Hominy, corn grits, cornmeal, corn flour, corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, and soy bean flour.

Mills, Warehouses and Elevators selling flour at retail must observe the same rules as the retail grocer.

Rye flour is not a substitute but may be sold without substitutes.

Necessity demands that where retailers do not have the needed stock of substitutes to carry out the combination sale ruling they must suspend temporarily the sale of white flour until such substitutes are secured.

Flour ordered but not delivered prior to January 28th, 1918, is subject to the substitution rules, and substitutes must be furnished with delivery or order must be cancelled.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Public Eating Houses using three or more barrels of flour per month are not governed by the same combination sales rulings which apply to home consumers, but should secure a license, all those using less than three barrels per month are subject to the same rules of substitutes as private consumers.

All bread and pastries containing twenty per cent substitutes may be sold on wheatless days.

(Papers in Wayne County please publish).

Food Control Committee for Wayne County.

GEORGE FISHER, Chairman.

An official newspaper announcement of the beginning of the Victory Bread Period, which was inaugurated January 28, 1918, is as follows:

"Victory Bread" is now being eaten by the people of Wooster and the other citizens of the United States.

The war bread diet began today in compliance with a proclamation issued Saturday night by President Wilson.

The diet is to be a part of a war-rationing system. The reduced rations are asked for the purpose of creating a larger export surplus of food for European allies. The chief features of the new conservation order are:

A baker's bread of mixed flours, beginning Monday with a 5 per cent substitution of other cereals for wheat until 20 per cent substitution is reached by Feb. 24.

Sale by retailers to householders of an equal amount of subterfuge flours for every pound of wheat flour purchased at the time the wheat flour is bought.

Sale by Millers to wholesalers and wholesalers to retailers of only 70 per cent of the amount of wheat flour sold last year.

Two wheatless days a week, Monday and Wednesday—and one wheatless meal each day.

One meatless day a week—Tuesday—and one meatless meal a day.

Two porkless days a week—Tnesday and Saturday.

Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers and breakfast foods, pie, cake, and pastry will be permitted to buy only 70 per cent of their last year's purchases and are asked to perform a patriotic service by using substitute flours.

Flour will be sold through the regular channels and in such a manner that each community will receive its equivalent.

In March, 1918, when the food restrictions were at their height, Mayor Fisher was given the services of assistants in the principal towns of the county, who had immediate supervision of the work there, and were responsible to the county Administrator. These men were:

Shreve—WILLIAM CARL
Mt. Eaton—Dr. W. H. MERRIAM
Doylestown—GEORGE LANDIS
Rittman—J. H. FISHER
Orrville—D. ED SEAS

Miss Mabel Corbould, of the Experiment Station Staff, had, in the meantime, succeeded Miss Endly as Secretary of the Food Administration. She proved most faithful in performing her duties, and more than once when the tasks became irksome to the Chairman and others on the committee, it was her own unselfish patriotism that influenced them to "carry on."

These assistants were furnished with all of the information that was communicated to the county Administrator, and they disseminated it in their communities. Newspaper publicity was also used to good advantage in informing the general public of new rules and the modification or extension of restrictions.

During the year there were but few cases in which dealers were reported for violation of the Food Administrator's rulings. One of these was compelled to close his store for three days, and post on the door a sign stating that the place of business was closed because the proprietor had made misrepresentations to secure more than his proper apportionment of sugar. In another case a dealer closed his place of business for a week, bought $1,000 in Liberty Bonds and subscribed $100 to the Red Cross. The Food Administrator had some trouble with sugar hoarders, and until grocers adopted a really strict policy, all sorts of devices were resorted to by unscrupulous persons to obtain more than their share of sugar. The height of this trouble occurred during the early months of 1918. For a time the allowance of sugar was two pounds per month per person and after the ruling was put into effect there was no actual inconvenience. The principal protests because of a lack of sugar came from those who were not able to secure nearly as much as they needed for canning purposes. The County Administrator made diligent effort to get all the state would allow and was successful in diverting several tons for use here which would have gone elsewhere otherwise. Manufacturers of candy, soft drinks, etc. were materially discommoded through restrictions cutting down the amounts of sugar they received.

Wayne County farmers did most excellent work in the matter of increasing their production of food necessities. In spite of the shortage of labor a most substantial increase was shown. The wheat crop of 1917 was the largest on record in Wayne County. The 1918 crop was not quite so large, but an increased acreage made up to some extent for the decreased production per acre. The acreage planted in the fall of 1918 was still larger, partly because the government guaranteed a price of $2.26 for this crop, harvested in July, 1919. The larger part of the 1917 crop was sold at from $2.05 to $2.12. The 1918 crop brought from $2.10 to $2.25, the price going up during the winter through heavy demands from southern mills. Corn prices were also high. In January 1918 the price was $1.25, in July and August it jumped to $1.75 and even $1.85 while it slumped back to $1.50 when the new crop was placed on the market.

Food production was not limited to field crops. The war garden became an important factor in the war. This was developed more in the towns of the county than in the rural districts, where gardens are usually large and productive. Residents of Wooster and the villages of the county who never knew the feel of a hoe handle, and who couldn't tell an aspiring young lettuce leaf from a chickweed, tackled the war garden with a seriousness and a vim that were surprising. Innumerable pamphlets issued by state and federal agricultural departments helped solve the problem, so the war garden was done, to say the least, scientifically. In Wooster the Board of Trade aided the proposition, and with President C. A. Weiser as supervisor of war gardens, the board plowed more than a hundred vacant lots in the northeastern part of the city where residents of the city, rich and poor, took up the task of coaxing food from the ground. In the villages the residents practically grew sufficient food for their own use. This war garden effort was nation-wide, and it was a great factor in aiding the United States to produce such an oversupply that vast quantities of non-perishable foodstuffs were sent overseas.

The merchants of the city and county, in all of their advertisements, advocated food production wherever possible. Henry L. Boigegrain, of The William Annat Co. directed the campaign among the merchants resulting in the inclusion, in their display advertising, of this propaganda. The successful war garden effort of 1917 was repeated in 1918, although it was handicapped by a seed scarcity, which was due to failure of seed to mature the year previous, and also to the fact that reserve supplies were exhausted through the unusual demand in 1917.

An interesting episode in the matter of the production of food was the work of conservation carried on by the women of The Council of National Defense, and particularly the market established in Wooster

by these ladies during the fall of 1918. It was the first market ever conducted in this city, and was brought into being in an effort to save waste products. Windfall apples, tomatoes and many other perishable articles were not being utilized. Mrs. Johnson Sweeney, an active worker in the Council, suggested at a meeting of a group of ladies, that this source of waste could be materially curtailed if this food could be distributed to persons who would make use of it. Mayor Fisher granted a committee of ladies the use of the public square, where the market was established. Persons who had an excess quantity of any kind of perishable foodstuffs were asked to donate it, or permit the ladies to sell it on a commission. Farmers and truck growers were invited to dispose of their products through the market. The venture soon attained great popularity. More than 2,000 bushels of potatoes, several tons of cabbage, and hundreds of bushels of apples, tomatoes, onions and other products were sold in this way. Prices, as a rule were considerably lower than the articles could be purchased through the regular channels of trade.

The price of potatoes during the war saw many ups and downs. In July, 1917 potatoes were scarce, and they brought 75 cents per peck in the Wooster retail market. This was about the top price. The 1917 crop was not large, so that during all of the fall the price remained quite high. In January, 1918 it had dropped to $1.40. The 1918 crop in Wayne County was not a success, due to dry weather and the price during the late summer was from $2.00 to $2.60 per bushel. Many potatoes were contracted at $2.00 for shipment out of Wayne County, but a car shortage developed and the average grower was fortunate to sell his tubers at $1.50 per bushel.

The price of the average article whether it was food, hardware, furniture, clothing, drygoods, or of a miscellaneous character showed a steady increase from the time war was declared until some weeks after the armistice was signed. The greatly increased wages, and the great shortage of labor were the two chief causes of increased prices. The retailer, as rule, sold on a smaller percentage of margin than in peace times, but it was apparent that even considering labor shortage and higher wages, together with other factors entering into the situation, exorbitant profits were exacted somewhere between the producer and the consumer for many articles that were in everyday use. Below are some of the prices on ordinary articles sold through dealers of Wooster and Wayne County stores, and in common general use. These prices were furnished, upon request of the author, by Wooster merchants, and can be taken as a fair average of prices, not only in the county, but in this section of the state. Comparisons are made in prices of different years of the war period and credit is given the firm furnishing the

figures, the choice in each instance being a reliable representative of his line of business:

EARLY DAY MARKET PRICES

From the diary and memory of John Larwill, a pioneer merchant of Wooster, Historian Ben Douglas set down the following prices which prevailed in Wooster in 1818.

Coffee, per pound, 62 ½ cents; tea per pound, $3.00; common keg tobacco, per pound, 50 cents; coarse muslin, per yard, 50 cents; nails (forged) 18 to 20 cents per pound; iron, per pound, 16 cents; salt, per bushel, $4.00; indigo, per ounce, $1.00; powder, per pound, $1.00.

Other commodities were in proportion. Transportation was $10.00 per hundred-weight from Philadelphia, and $3.50 from Pittsburgh, Pa., brought in freighting wagons. It took thirty-five days to make a trip from Wooster to Philadelphia. A teamster received one-half of his pay before he left here, and the remainder when he reached his destination. To Philadelphia he carried furs and skins of beaver, bears, otters, coons, deer, together with dried venison-hams and such other commodities as were staples of exchange, and then brought back with him goods and wares for the Wooster merchants. At that time a saddle of mutton could be purchased from the Indians for a quarter of a pound of gunpowder.

MARKET QUOTATIONS IN 1909

Prevailing prices in 1909 in Wayne County were: Coffee, 25 cents; tea, 50 to 75 cents; tobacco, 60 cents; muslin, 10 cents per yard; nails, per pound, 4 cents; iron, per pound, 4 cents; salt, per bushel, 80 cents; indigo, per ounce, 15 cents; gunpowder, per pound, 50 cents; hogs (live weight) $6.00 to $7.00 per hundred; cattle (beef) $6.00 to $8.00 per hundred.

PRICES DURING THE WORLD WAR

DRY GOODS

(FURNISHED BY J. FREDRICK & CO.)

Article	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1919
Calico	6 cts	25 cts
Apron Gingham	8 cts	30 cts
Toile du Nord Gingham	12½ cts	35 cts
Percale	12½ cts	40 cts
Hills Bleached Muslin	12½ cts	35 cts
Bates Turkey Red Damask	50 cts	90 cts
Linen Crash	10-20 cts	30-40 cts

Outing Flannel	10 cts	40 cts
8—4 Pequot Bleached Sheeting	25 cts	75 cts
Imperial Chambries	12½ cts	35 cts
Ladies Silk Hose	50 cts	1.00
Ladies Silk Hose	1.00	2.00
Lonsdale Cambric	12½—15 cts	35 cts
Wilton Body Brussels Rug 9 x 12	$31.50	$62.50
Cotton Blanket 54 x 90 inches	75 cts	2.25
Bleached Cheese Cloth, 36 inches	6 cts	15 cts
Silkolines	12½ cts	30 cts
Ticking	10 cts	30 cts
A. C. A. Ticking	18-20 cts	65 cts
Denim	15-18 cts	65 cts
Woolen Blanket	5.00	15.00
Sateen	25 cts	65 cts
Unbleached Muslin (Black Rock)	10 cts	25 cts
Everett's Shirtings	12½ cts	35 cts
100 yd. Spool Silk Thread	10 cts	15 cts

SHOES

(FURNISHED BY W. H. WILER)

Women's

1914	1916	1918
$2.00	$2.50	$3.00
$2.50	$3.50	$4.00
$3.00	$4.00	$5.00
$3.50	$4.50	$6.00
$4.00	$5.00	$6.50
$5.00	$7.00	$9.00

Men's

$2.50	$3.50	$4.50
$3.00	$4.00	$5.00
$3.50	$4.50	$6.00
$5.00	$6.50	$8.00
$6.00	$7.50	$9.00

Childrens shoes advanced in the same proportion.

Rubber footwear advanced about 20 per cent. in the same time.

Shoe prices for women were as high as $15.00 per pair for fancy footwear. Ladies shoes as well as the price, were high during the war period, which was also the era of the short skirt.

HARDWARE

(FURNISHED BY ALVIN RICH & CO.)

	1914	1918
Rope	.18 lb.	.40 lb.
Nails	.04 lb.	.07 lb.
White Lead	.07½ lb.	.15 lb.
Linseed Oil	.75 gal.	$2.25 gal.
Putty	.05 lb.	.10 lb.
Cross Cut Saws	$3.00	$4.50
Axes	$1.00	$2.00
Steel Shovels	.90	$1.50
Pocket Knives	.50	.85
Shears	.85	$1.50
Bar Iron	.03 lb.	.07 lb.
Galvanized Pails	.25	.75
Horse Blankets	$4.00	$7.50
Lanterns	.90	$1.50
8-inch Strap Hinges	.25 pr.	.40
30 x 32 Glass	$1.43	$2.87
8-inch Mill File	.15	.25
Hatchets	.75	$1.50
Binder Twine	.10 lb.	.26 lb.
Mortise Lock Sets	.75	$1.25
Lard Press	$6.00	$12.00

CLOTHING

(FURNISHED BY FREEDLANDERS)

A suit of clothes which sold in 1914 for $15.00, would sell this fall (1918) for $25.00, and next spring (1919) for $35.00.

A suit of clothes which sold for $20.00 in 1914, will sell this fall (1918) for $35.00 to $38.00, and next spring, (1919), for $45.00 to $48.00.

A suit of clothes which sold for $25.00 in 1914, will sell this fall (1918) for $45.00, and next spring (1919) for $60.00.

Work shirts which sold in 1914 for 50c, will sell this fall, (1918) for $1.50.

Red Bandana handkerchiefs which sold in 1914 for 5c, will sell this fall, (1918) for 25c.

Overalls	.75c—1914
Overalls	$2.50 —1918 Fall of
Overalls	.50c—1914

Overalls	$2.00	—1918 Fall of
Sox	.10c	—1914
Sox	.25c	—1918 Fall of
Sox	.60c	—1918 Fall of
Wool Under Shirts	$1.00	—1914
Wool Under Shirts	$3.00	—1918 Fall of
Men's Union Suits	$1.00	—1914
Men's Union Suits	$2.50	—1918
Driving Gloves	$1.00	—1914
Driving Gloves	$2.50	—1918
Dress Shirts	$1.00	—1914
Dress Shirts	$2.00	—1918
Canvas Gloves	.10c	—1914
Canvas Gloves	.25c	—1918
Men's Wool Union Suits	$2.50	—1914
Men's Wool Union Suits	$6.50	—1918

GROCERIES

(FURNISHED BY SMITH & LAUTZENHEISER)

	1916	1918		1916	1918
Salmon	20	30	Ginger Snaps	12	22
Lamp Oil	14	17	Soap	05	07½
Eggs	21	60	Lard	17	33
Starch	05	09	Canned Milk	05—10	08—15
Corn Starch	10	12	Butter	35	64
Corn Flake	10	15	Mothers Oats	10	15
Bacon	25	60	Potatoes	35 pk.	45 pk.
Navy Beans	10	13	Sugar	08	11
Lima Beans	10	18	Dates	13	25
Flour ½ sk.	90	1.55	Oatmeal	05	08
Cheese	25	40	Rolled Oats	05	08
Pretzels	15	25	Canned Corn	10—15	15—25
Can Molasses	13	20	Peanut Butter	20	30
Can Baked Beans	10	20	Canned Tomatoes	10	25
Oleomargarine	25	36	Canned Peaches	20	35
Oyster Crackers	10	22	Canned Peas	10—17	18—25

CHAPTER XI

THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION

A combination of unforeseen circumstances during the winter of 1917-18, influenced by conditions that prevailed prior to the coming of

the cold weather season, caused the Wayne County Fuel Administration to bump into a peck of trouble. Each one of the five members of the committee, which was named in August, 1917 by Governor James M. Cox, is a firm believer in the time-worn axiom that "troubles never come singly." Wayne County in general shared in the perplexities that resulted, but the responsibility was chiefly upon the shoulders of the Fuel Administration.

The members of this War Board were as follows:

Chairman—Elmer S. Landes, Wooster, Real Estate Dealer and Bldg. Contractor.

Secretary—Clyde L. Moody, Wooster, President of Council.

L. A. Woodard, Wooster, President of The Woodard Machine Co.

W. I. McGlenen, Creston, Town Mayor.

D. F. Griffith, Orrville, Banker.

The price of coal soared upward with everything else in the weeks that followed the declaration of war by the United States. During June and July, 1917, when prices ordinarily, in the past, had been at the lowest mark, $7 per ton was the cheapest quotation on coal in Wooster and other parts of the county. The pre-war summer price ranged from $2.75 to $4 per ton. Residents of Wooster, Orrville, Shreve, Creston, and other towns, who had long been accustomed to buy from eight to twenty tons of coal for winter use through an expenditure of from $25 to $75, hestitated to dig three times as deeply into purses that were being subjected to a continuous and merciless attack by the newly arrived but decidedly arrogant Mr. High Price. This reluctancy on the part of consumers was stimulated by reports, many of them from supposedly official sources, to the effect that prices would drop. In the early part of the summer consumers were urged, by those as high in authority as the Governor of Ohio, to wait for lower prices. No such action was urged either by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, nor by his State and county subordinate organizations. Coal dealers continually advised their patrons to buy coal. The "lower price" prediction, however, was the popular one, and the advice to wait was generally followed.

It was October before the Government price schedule, based upon cost at the mine, transportation charges and the retailer's profit, went into effect. It made no material changes in price. The cheapest coal that was worth purchasing cost from $6.50 to $7.50 per ton.

There is no doubt but that the price-fixing by the Government kept the cost of coal from becoming much higher than it was. The shortage that developed could easily have sent the price to $15 or $20 per ton, had there been no restraining hand at the throttle.

During the summer, from May until October, practically no coal was delivered to patrons in Wooster or Wayne County, except that which went to factories or other institutions where coal is used the year around. None, in reality, was stored for winter use. October saw the county's coal cellars empty.

After the government prices were announced, on October 4th, 1917, there was a rush to buy coal. Dealers in Wayne County operated their delivery systems to capacity, but they could not do seven months work in two months, so that when the first invasion by King Winter came on December 4th, a great many persons had no coal whatever to keep furnaces going.

Under the direction of the County Fuel Administration, dealers in Wooster adopted a system of delivering coal in ton and half-ton lots, in order that each person might have a little. Seasonable weather enabled matters to go along smoothly until after the holidays.

The advent of January, 1918, brought with it the coldest spell of weather the county had ever experienced. This was a double blow to the coal situation. Extreme cold weather brought much greater consumption; while the severity of the weather was such that railroad companies operated trains only under great difficulty. Dealers in Wayne County used every means at their command to secure coal, but in many cases they were unsuccessful. At Orrville, at Creston, and at West Salem, cars of coal on railroad tracks destined for other towns were commandeered and distributed to the people of the villages. In Wooster no coal was confiscated, but there were many days when only a few hours' supply was on hand. There were occasions when homes were absolutely without coal, but through it all there was no great suffering.

The "war winter" will go down in history as the most severe Wayne County ever experienced. There never was a day so rough as Saturday, January 12, 1918. It had been raining on Friday, and rain fell far into the night. At daylight the thermometer registered ten degrees below zero. There was a strong west wind blowing, and this increased in velocity during the day. The temperature dropped to 12 below in the afternoon, and remained there until the following morning. The rain, during a part of the night, froze as it fell, so that the whole county was covered with ice an inch thick. Several inches of snow buried the ice.

The official records at the Ohio Experiment Station buildings, just south of Wooster showed that the average temperature for January was 14-2 degrees above zero, by far the lowest of any month in the thirty years prior to 1918 that records had been kept. The thirty-year average temperature for January was 27 degrees above zero. The highest

point reached for the month was 41 degrees above zero, and on only six days did the official thermometer register above freezing.

The minimum and maximum temperatures for each day of the month were:

Date	Maximum	Minimum
January 1	18	—6
January 2	14	9
January 3	15	—3
January 4	15	—4
January 5	30	13
January 6	38	18
January 7	41	20
January 8	20	15
January 9	22	9
January 10	25	14
January 11	30	10
January 12	34	—12
January 13	11	—10
January 14	21	6
January 15	20	14
January 16	23	1
January 17	20	15
January 18	17	1
January 19	12	—8
January 20	18	—19
January 21	18	—17
January 22	20	10
January 23	17	7
January 24	32	7
January 25	36	21
January 26	34	12
January 27	16	8
January 28	35	10
January 29	29	5
January 30	30	1
January 31	23	1

There was considerable cold weather in February, and some in March, although the records for these two months show no great variance from the seasonal averages.

It is interesting to note, in this connection that the following summer was just as hot as the winter was cold. On Tuesday, August 6th, the Experiment Station official thermometer registered 105 above zero,

which was four degrees more than it had ever registered in the past. This marked a difference of 125 degrees from the low mark of 19 below on the coldest day in January. The thirty-year record showed just one parallel. In 1911 July 4th saw the thermometer reach 101 above zero, while in the following January a minimum temperature of 24 below was recorded. Two other days in August (1918) broke all previous records for hot weather.

The coal trouble was not confined to Wayne County. In fact this county was decidedly fortunate in that there was little actual suffering. The shortage in the whole district east of the Mississippi River became so serious that Fuel Administrator Garfield issued, on January 17th what has often been called the most drastic order of the period of the war. He instituted a series of ten "fuelless Mondays" in an effort to relieve the situation, and in order that there might be some very much needed immediate relief, also ordered a fuelless period of five days, from Jan. 18 to Jan. 22, during which all factories east of the Mississippi River were shut down to decrease the consumption of coal. The fuelless Mondays affected not only factories, but stores, and business places in general. The local committee was instructed, by federal order, "to divert fuel, especially coal, to supply the needs of domestic consumers, public utilities, hospitals, charities, and cantonments," instead of to the places designated in the "fuelless" class.

The order issued by Garfield struck the nation without warning, and resulted in some confusion, as well as a giant protest. It later developed, however, that the primary purpose for issuing it was to coal the bunkers of trans-Atlantic steamers, used for the movement of troops to Europe. When this became known, opposition to the order ceased. It was observed generally, being rigidly enforced by all County Committees. In fact it brought such excellent results that the order was lifted February 18th, although originally scheduled to remain in force until March 24th.

The Wayne County Committee, aside from superintending the execution of the order here, broadened its scope, and requested the country and village storekeepers of the county to close their stores each day at 6 o'clock, instead of keeping open in the evenings. This was carried out in all of the towns in the county.

Because of the bitterly cold winter, a great many wells, especially at farmhouses, were frozen, making the watering of stock a difficult matter. Much fruit in cellars, usually deemed safe from cold, was rendered worthless.

There were a few towns in Wayne County, including Funk and Marshallville, where no shipments of coal were received during practi-

cally the whole winter. This was true only in small towns, where fuel-wood was procurable, and was used in place of coal.

The possibility of further trouble in getting coal was responsible for the "burn more wood" movement that was inaugurated before the end of the 1917-18 winter. County Fuel-Wood Chairmen were named in all counties of the State. The Wayne County Fuel Committee named Walter G. Whitaker, agent for The Ohio Farmers Insurance Co., as the Wayne County Chairman. Mr. Whitaker, realizing that it was too late to accomplish anything for the brief period of winter remaining, centered his efforts upon effecting an organization to relieve the situation the following winter. In May he appointed the following township chairmen:

Congress—GEO. D. BARNARD
Canaan—JACOB LEICHTY
Milton—S. A. SLEMMONS
Chippewa—J. W. ZIMMERMAN
Chester—IRVIN M. STARR
Wayne—WILLIAM CASKEY
Greene—E. E. GILBERT
Baughman—BERT WEYGANDT
Plain—GEORGE W. PLASTERER
Wooster—JOSEPH HERPEL
East Union—DANIEL SCHULTZ
Sugar Creek—WILLIAM BIXLER
Clinton—J. B. KEYS
Franklin—CAREY C. FRANKS
Salt Creek—E. F. LYTLE
Paint—JOHN VILLARD

Adopting the slogan, "Wood is the War-time Fuel," this organization urged all persons who could do so, to burn wood as a substitute for coal wherever this was possible. The agitation was not without result, and in a large number of communities where, in the last pre-war days, coal had taken the place of wood as a matter of convenience, the cross-cut saw's music was again heard in the woodland, and neatly ranked piles of firewood reappeared as in the days of yore. Although the fuel-wood movement was handicapped because of the great labor shortage that prevailed, it can be set down as having been successful.

Coal prices showed no decline during the summer of 1918, but the lesson of the year before had been learned. The cost of coal was entirely a secondary matter. The average consumer, remembering the narrow escapes of the previous winter, and seeing even more serious conditions ahead, decided to stock up.

In place of advice to wait for lower prices, 1918 brought a national "coal week", the first week in June. The Wayne County Fuel Committee gave this movement wide publicity, and there were probably more orders for winter coal placed during that week than during all of the summer of the previous year. October 1917 saw coal bins empty, but October, 1918, saw them filled to capacity.

The signing of the armistice in November relieved traffic conditions generally, and no trouble was experienced during the winter in the matter of a coal shortage. It was chiefly due, however, to the fact that cellars were well stocked when cold weather came.

While the scarcity and high price of coal resulted in wood being substituted for coal in no small amount, yet there was one "come-back" even more conspicuous—the temporary ascendency of Old Dobbin during the fall of 1918.

In order that a reserve supply of gasoline could be accumulated for use overseas, Dr. Garfield issued an order that no automobiles should be operated for pleasure on Sundays until the situation showed a distinct improvement. Sunday, September 2nd was the first "Gasless Sunday."

The Wayne County Fuel Administration did not take any prominent part in the enforcement of this order. On the first Sunday agents of The American Protective League guarded all highways leading into Wooster, and members of this organization were stationed along main highways in other parts of the county.

Only 145 automobiles passed through Wooster on Sunday, Sept. 2nd. The following Sunday the number was even less. For six weeks the order was kept in force. A purely patriotic instinct kept ninety per cent of the pleasure cars in their garages. The other ten per cent remained still and silent because their owners feared the "slacker" yells that they were sure to encounter by driving a car along the streets.

Pleasure riding on Sunday had come to be so much of a habit that the auto owner was completely lost by being deprived of his usual Sunday afternoon outing. There was a great demand for the few livery rigs that were procurable. In the country horses that had almost forgotten what a buggy looked like took the family to church, or visiting. Bicycles, too, were out in full force. A birds eye view of a street in Wooster took one back a dozen years, or to a time prior to the advent of the automobile, when horses, buggies and bicycles were the chief means of travel.

The Fuel Administration continued to exercise authority for some months after the war had ended, but its later duties were simple in character and few in number.

The Wayne County Committee at all times possessed the absolute confidence of the community, and its orders, transmitted from the Fed-

eral and State authorities, were obeyed implicity. It was through this co-operation, both on the part of the men directly under its authority, and the general public, that the city and county was saved from severe suffering.

CHAPTER XII

THE FOUR-MINUTE MEN

The Four-minute men of the nation, during the greater portion of the months during which the United States was at war with Germany, acted as the mouthpiece of the federal government for the dissemination of information calculated to further Liberty Loan, war charity and other campaigns, as well as to combat German propaganda, which had gained a strong foothold in every state in the union; in short, to deliver such messages as the government wanted delivered.

The Four-minute men carried on their work under the direction of the Committee on Public Information, at Washington, which was governed by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and its chairman, Mr. George W. Creel. The Committee on Public Information had two chief channels through which its work was carried on, the newspapers of the country, and the Four-minute men. The Four-Minute men were under the supervision of a National Director, Mr. W. McCormick Blair, who served until August, 1918, when he was succeeded by Mr. William H. Ingersoll. The State Director for Ohio was Mr. Harry N. Vail, of Cleveland.

The Four-Minute men derived their name from the fact that under no circumstances would they speak more than four minutes. They carried on their work principally by addressing theater audiences between acts, church congregations just prior to sermons, and assemblages of men and women everywhere. Each Four-Minute man constructed his own address, getting his information from bulletins furnished for each campaign by the Committee on Public Information. They carried their messages directly to the people, and, in nearly all instances, were heard with respect and with interest. Their services were wholly gratuitous, and the Four-Minute men wer almost continuously engaged in one campaign or another, all of which had a part in the winning of the war.

Dr. William E. Chancellor, teacher of Political Economy at Wooster College, was the first chairman of the Four-Minute men in Wayne County, having been appointed to the place September 14, 1917. Dr. Chancellor held the chairmanship for some months, recruiting his speakers principally from young men at Wooster College who had demonstrated oratorical ability. This force of men explained the purpose of the Second Liberty Loan, in October, 1917, and took part in other campaigns during the autumn months. They spoke in Wooster moving picture theaters, in churches and Sunday Schools, and at the Wayne County Fair. Messrs. Daniel Funk, Harold McLaughlin and G. A. Hudson, each of whom later became indentified with the military forces, were the principal speakers Dr. Chancellor enlisted. Each of these three men were residents of Wooster. Mr. Funk and Mr. McLaughlin were attending college. Mr. Hudson was engaged in the jewelry business. A number of other young men who were students made some addresses during the fall, in Creston and at Orrville, as well as in Wooster.

Dr. Robert A. Biechele, President of The Citizens National Bank, accepted the chairmanship of the Four-Minute men in November, 1917, and served in this capacity until the organization was disbanded more than a year later. Dr. Biechele, soon after taking charge, directed his efforts towards securing the services of the younger business and professional men in Wooster to take up the Four-Minute work, feeling that the general public, knowing them, would, therefore listen with greater interest to what they had to say, and place greater confidence in their utterances. He believed that men who were known to their audiences could get closer to the hearts of their hearers than could comparative strangers.

The Four-Minute men, under Dr. Biechele's direction, conducted twenty-two campaigns, and delivered a total of 618 speeches to an estimated total of 60,000 persons. The Wooster organization was supplemented by an organization at Orrville, which rendered good service. It was directed by Rev. W. H. Oswalt. The Creston organization was demobilized. The influenza epidemic, during which public gatherings were not permitted, interfered seriously with the work of the Four-Minute men in Wooster during the closing months of 1918.

Of the twenty-two campaigns conducted, the following enumerated ones were the most important:

1—Food Conservation, in which the speakers pointed out not only the great need for food conservation, but methods through which this saving could be effected.

2—Liberty Loan addresses, in which the speakers called attention to the patriotic duty of each citizen to invest all he could in government

bonds, which were called the world's safest war-time investment. Various angles of the bond question were explained by the speakers, for the general public had not, up to this time, been accustomed to purchasing bonds of any kind, and naturally were desirous of knowing what they were asked to buy.

3—War Savings Stamp Campaign, in which the "Baby Liberty Bonds" were explained in much the same way as the actual Liberty Bonds.

4—Campaigns Combatting German propaganda. Through a carefully worked-out spy system, the kaiser's government continually launched campaigns calculated to strike at the morale of the citizens of the United States, and to attempt to establish the righteousness of the German cause. At times this propaganda loomed into dangerous proportions, and no organization did more effective work to stamp it out than the Four-Minute speakers.

5—Red Cross Campaigns. In each Red Cross drive for funds the Four-Minute men told of the need of funds to care for the wounded and sick soldiers, as well as to carry on relief work in many different forms overseas and in the home cantonments.

6—"Where Did You Get Your Facts?" This campaign was one of the most important in the propaganda-combatting series. It was a common German trick to start various stories reflecting upon the character of some person in authority in the U. S.; tales calculated to cause a feeling of animosity towards England, or France, or Italy; fabrications concerning the official acts of high government officials, civil and military; or lies in respect to the treatment of men in army training cantonments and overseas forces. The Four-Minute men drove home the necessity for eradicating these falsehoods, which, once started, were circulated by word of mouth to every nook and corner of the nation. Each patriotic American was requested to demand, whenever he heard a man or woman relate an incident of this kind, where the relator secured the facts upon which his statements were based. In this way a great many of these stories were "spiked" before they gained sufficient momentum to make a dinge in the "home front."

7—Fire Prevention. During the early part of 1918 there were numerous serious warehouse fires in which stored wheat was destroyed, many of these fires having been started by German spies. The Four-Minute men urged the necessity of taking every precaution to safeguard against fires, especially as a matter of food conservation, and the protection of manufacturing plants engaged in making war supplies.

8—War Chest Drive. After the armistice was signed, Wayne County created a War Chest of more than $100,000. The Four-Minute men, as they had aided the Red Cross, gave a helping hand here.

9—Every message given to Congress by President Wilson was furnished to county chairmen in bulletin form, and the salient facts of these important war-time utterances were communicated to the people by the Four-Minute men.

10—Registration Campaigns. The Four-Minute men explained the purposes of the registration of men for military service, gave the registration dates, and outlined important facts concerning the registration.

11—Health Campaign. The necessity of the general public to keep health conditions above normal through proper sanitation and correct living was emphasized to overcome a condition brought about by the enlistment of many physicians in the military service.

12—Gardening. There was a campaign calculated to create interest in home-gardening as an aid to the general movement to increase food production.

The Four-Minute organization, under Dr. Biechele's chairmanship, was made up of the following men:

Ross P. Thomas, college teacher; Clyde E. Taylor, clerk; Joseph O. Fritz, attorney; Frank J. Daubel, newspaper manager; W. G. Leamon, chemist; Frank R. Fortune, salesman; Walter A. Kerr, merchant; Howard C. Winey, insurance salesman; Emil Paumier, manufacturer; C. L. Allis, manufacturer; Edward Hauenstein, newspaper editor; Walter C. Foster, real estate salesman; Mrs. Henrietta Quinby, wife of Lieut. Edward C. Quinby.

While all of the Four-Minute speakers rendered valuable services, Mrs. Quinby undoubtedly held the attention of her audiences better than any of the men. She was one of the few women in Ohio who joined this organization.

Dr. Biechele, as chairman for Wayne County, received a personal letter of thanks from President Wilson thanking him for his services.

Each one of the first nine men named in the above list received a Service Button in consideration of excellent service extending over a given period of time. The organization was demobilized December 24, 1918.

Edward P. Mott, manager of the Lyric Theater, Louis Mohn, manager of the Wallace Theater, and W. M. Yeagle, manager of the Rex Theater, in Wooster, were each awarded special certificates in recognition of their co-operation in arranging their programs so that Four-Minute speakers were given the opportunity to talk.

CHAPTER XIII.

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN

Immediately after the declaration of war in April, 1917, Congress arranged for a bond issue of $2,000,000,000, which was known as the Liberty Loan, and later, when other bond issues were announced, this initial issue was referred to as the First Liberty Loan.

Wayne County's quota in this loan was $390,000. For some weeks no organization was formed in Wayne County, and while the banks offered the bonds for sale, the demand was very small. The general public did not understand that it would take the whole-hearted efforts of every community to finance the war for the government. Some progress was made in larger cities, but in rural communities like our own the gospel of investment in government bonds had not been preached.

On May 22nd, 1917, Walter D. Foss, President of The Wooster Brush Co., received a telephone message from an officer of The Federal Reserve Bank, at Cleveland, requesting him to attend a meeting at the bank on Wednesday, the day following, when, he was told, plans for a campaign in counties in northern Ohio would be mapped out.

Mr. Foss, through his connection with business interests in Cleveland, was one of the few men in the county awake to the situation, and his choice was indeed a happy one. Before leaving for Cleveland Mr. Foss, according to The Republican, said:

"People as a rule do not realize the importance of this loan. It involves a tremendous amount of money, and bankers all over the country are hard at work to float it. There are only twenty-five days left in which to subscribe. Our Wooster and Wayne County people should do their part."

This condition was not local, but quite general, as is evidenced by the following dispatch sent out of Washington by the International News service under date of May 24, 1917:

Washington, May 24, 1917—Administration leaders today set to work in real earnest to meet what has become a very serious situation. It is to end the apathy now existing throughout the country and bring home to the people—especially those of the central and far west—the bitter realization of what the nation is actually facing.

From every section of the west the word has come that the people seemingly do not consider the war as a serious factor. The worst part of it all is that the President himself is in part to blame. His utterances have been interpreted literally and the opponents of war are do-

ing their best to take advantage of this fact to arouse a nation-wide peace sentiment.

So serious is the situation that it is admitted the success of the liberty loan is imperiled and senators and representatives have felt called upon to apologize for the construction that was placed upon the President's speech at the Red Cross building dedication a couple of weeks ago.

During the next few days every effort is to be made to make it plain to the people of the country not only has the U. S. a real grievance against Germany but unless all of the man power and money power of the nation is exerted to aid Germany's enemies and crush that nation, the result may prove serious.

That is the real reason why the U. S. has refused passports to the socialist delegates, Victor Berger, of Milwaukee; Morris Hillquit, and Algernon Lee, of New York—who want to attend the proposed socialist conference in Stockholm. Sweden has backed German peace suggestions for months.

The government has complete evidence that the proposed conference not alone is backed by German agents and German money, but that also has in view taking steps which will prove most embarrassing to the enemies of Germany. Because of this the socialist delegates will not be permitted to go as the state department has made it plain that the conference really is planned along the lines which would place the U. S. in a false light. While a great part of the country remains apathetic, to the war spirit, officials, who know the real situation say that the war very easily can last for three years more. They say very frankly, that while the selective draft plan calls for only 500,000 in the first conscripted army and for enough additional men to fill the gaps in the regular army and the national guard, that the war department is working along lines for an army of 3,000,000 men at the out set. This army will be trained as fast as possible so that when the time comes to crush Germany by the combined weight of the allies the U. S. will do a real man's part on the field.

No one who has talked to the members of the various missions who have been in this country and now are here, can have any delusions about the real situation.

Gains have been made by the French and British on the west front but they are far from being a large factor in defeating Germany.

There is not the slightest evidence anywhere that victory is not considered certain in the end. But it will be no triumphal procession, officials say and the U. S. will pay a staggering price for the final result. The utmost confidence is felt by the military experts here that the ingenuity of the U. S. will devise new death dealing devices which will

crush the German defensive. So far the Yankee inventor has been doing good work. Scores of devices have been furnished the war and navy departments and at least a dozen of them have been accepted. What they are will first be shown by Americans in active service.

How thoroughly the patriotic people of Wayne County absorbed the patriotic idea of Liberty Loans is evidenced by the fact that a year later, in the third loan, the people of Wooster and immediate vicinity invested $301,100 on the first day the bonds were for sale.

Mr. Foss returned from the Cleveland meeting with the message that as a patriotic duty each community was expected to purchase the apportionment of securities set off to it by the treasury department. This apportionment was based upon a stipulated percentage of bank deposits.

At a meeting of bankers and business men held in the common pleas courtroom an organization was effected. Mr. Foss had been designated as chairman at the federal bank meeting, and Charles F. Gay, a bond salesman who resided on Quinby Avenue, Wooster, was made secretary of the organization. Special committees were appointed and the following were named chairmen:

Merchants committee, Herman Freedlander, chairman
Manufacturers committee, W. R. Curry, chairman
Agricultural committee, Prof. C. G. Williams, chairman
Women's committee, Mrs. W. D. Tyler, chairman
Church committee, Rev. Roy S. Bowers, chairman
Lodge committee, Mayor Forbes Alcock, chairman
Auto club committee, George W. Palmer, chairman

These committees worked hard and faithfully. The limited amount of time prevented a thorough campaign, such as was conducted in later loans, but the county, nevertheless, turned in a fine oversubscription. When final reports were checked up it was found that there were 1143 separate subscriptions amounting to $499,500, an average of $12.50 for each man, woman and child in the county.

A special feature of the campaign was a trip over the city by Ruth Law, woman aviator, in which she dropped bombs in imitation of Zeppelin raids over London and Paris. The bombs were made of paper, and bore this inscription:

"If you can't fight, your money can. Buy a Liberty Bond to keep off German bombs. Buy your bond today. (Signed) Ruth Law."

Miss Law flew over Wooster from east to west late on the afternoon of June 6th.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the Second Liberty Loan began October 5th, 1917, the issue this time being for $3,000,000,000. The county's apportionment was raised from $390,000 to $577,500.

Mr. Foss again had Mr. Gay for his secretary, and the organization established headquarters in the offices of Walter G. Whitaker, at the southwest corner of the public square. J. W. Robison was selected as publicity manager, his first task being the distribution of 25,000 posters. This publicity was followed by numerous full-page advertisements in Wooster newspapers, which were paid for by patriotic citizens. Proprietors of the larger manufacturing plants paid for the majority of this advertising, the government providing no fund for this purpose.

The campaign was carried on through the organization of the bankers of the county, the services of the committees which served during the First Liberty Loan, and two sets of committees, one of which covered the rural routes out of Wooster and the other which covered the mail routes within the city. Solicitors also canvassed rural routes leading out from other towns in the county.

Canvassers in this campaign were aided in making sales because bonds were issued in amounts as low as $50. The plan of payment was as follows: 2 per cent with application; 18 per cent November 15th; 40 per cent December 15th; 40 per cent January 15th. Banks also formed special clubs which appealed to the working girl, or the family man with a very limited income, the payments being $1 per week. A considerable number of bonds were sold in this way.

The campaign closed, Saturday, October 27th, with a total of 2438 subscriptions, against 1143 in the first loan, while the total sales amounted to $759,100, against $499,500 in the first loan.

The oversubscription was 32 per cent, and the sales amounted to $19 per capita against $12.50 per capita during the first loan. The Boy Scouts sold bonds amounting to $3500 during this campaign.

The committees which canvassed the Wooster rural and city mail routes, and the subscriptions taken by the various banks of the county during this loan were as follows:

Rural Route teams, 288 subscriptions, $43,900. Two teams worked on each route. Figure preceding amount in dollars is number of subs.

Route No. 1—Judge C. A. Weiser, Dr. W. E. Chancellor, Ross W. Funk, C. P. Funk; 19, $2250.

Route No. 1—William Myers, William Reece, Lloyd Sanborn, Floyd Specht; 7, $500.

Route No. 2—A. D. Metz, H. A. Hoffstott, Albert Dix, Phil Horn; 14, $1,000.

Route No. 2—W. G. Whitaker, C. W. Biddle, M. C. Miller; 11, $850.

3—Chas. Schopf, Judge A. L. Adair, Wm. Hiler; 8, $750.

3—Wm. Harris, A. D. Reed, W. M. Berry; 9, $950.

4—D. J. Foss, Rev. O. J. Moore, Max Bloomberg; 7, $650.

4—Nick Amster, A. C. McIntire, D. T. Steiner; 18, $2,050.

5—Wm. R. Curry, R. A. Biechele, J. W. Robison, G. M. Lemmon; 35, $7,250.

5—Cliff Fredrick, Howard Winey; 14, $5,100.

6—H. Boigegrain, Ben Alcock, Geo. Starn, W. G. Patterson; 10, $1,450.

6—C. L. Landes, C. M. Tawney, B. M. Bevington, W. H. Wiler; 24, $4,250.

7—Walter Foster, Geo. Klinger, Walter Mougey; 7, $800.

8—Rev. R. S. Bowers, A. M. Brenner, T. E. Rice; 9, $750.

8—Chas. F. Gray, J. A. Myers, J. A. Craig; 28, $3,850.

9—Grant Myers, Geo. J. Schwartz, S. H. Boyd; 8, $1,500.

9—Will Yoder, Prof. C. G. Williams, J. E. Herple; 8, $600.

10—Frank Gearhart, Geo. Gerstenslager, W. A. Lott, M. M. Van Nest; 28, $4,450.

10—E. Paumier, Chas. Gimble, Rev. W. E. Feeman; 4, $2,150.

11—Al Luce, C. L. Pippitt, F. R. Fortune; 18, $2,300.

11—G. A. Hudson, Prof. G. C. Maurer, Myron Crow; 5, $400.

The committees in Wooster city were:

1—H. L. Boigegrain, A. D. Metz, M. M. Van Nest, Dr. W. Nold Hoelzel.

2—Ben Alcock, C. A. Carver, Albert Saurer, Fred Shibley.

3—C. W. Kisling, W. H. Zaugg, James Rahl, G. N. Raymond.

4—W. C. Foster, S. H. Dawson, G. U. Baumgardner, Grant Myers.

5—Dr. H. A. Reiman, T. E. Rice, W. A. Kerr, C. L. Allis.

6—C. V. Steinmetz, C. L. Moody, Clifford Fredrick, Judge R. L. Adair.

WAYNE COUNTY IN SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Town and Bank	Quota	Subscribed
Apple Creek, Apple Creek Banking Co.	14,950	55,000
Creston, Stebbins Banking Co.	15,600	20,000
Dalton, First National Bank	33,600	15,400
Doylestown, Doylestown Banking Co.	20,200	13,650
Fredericksburg, Citizens' Bank	11,250	14,000
Orrville, Orrville National Bank	53,700	40,000
Orrville, Orrville Savings Bank	56,900	25,000
Rittman, Rittman Savings Bank	34,950	13,300

Shreve, Citizens' Banking Co.	9,750	8,050
Shreve, Farmers Bank	20,850	32,000
Smithville, Farmers & Merchants Bank	11,550	8,000
Sterling, Farmers Banking Co.	16,150	17,500
West Salem, Bank of West Salem	11,350	11,350
West Salem, Farmers State Bank	21,150	22,000
Wooster, Citizens National Bank	119,100	170,000
Wooster, Wayne Co. Nat'l. Bank	106,200	155,000
Wooster, Commercial Bank	20,250	25,000
Wooster, Home B'ld'g & Loan Co.		3,850
Wooster, Peoples Sav'gs & Loan Co.		50,000
Wooster, Wayne B'ld'g & Loan Co.		60,000
Totals	577,500	759,100

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The organization for the Third Liberty Loan was begun as early as March 26th, 1918, although the loan itself was not launched until April 6th, the first anniversary of the declaration of war. The amount this time was again $3,000,000,000, but it was announced that bonds would be issued for any amount of oversubscription, previous issues having had a maximum figure beyond which applications were cancelled.

The $3,000,000,000 was, therefore, a minimum amount, and plans were made from the first to turn in a big oversubscription. The minimum amount was smaller than had been expected, and this was explained by the announcement that the government's war program had not been carried out on the grand scale planned, the result being that many millions of dollars provided had not been spent. The government found there had been considerable delay in the furnishing of materials for various branches of the service.

Mr. Foss was in Honolulu at the time the campaign for the third loan was begun, and the vice chairman, William Harris, cashier of The Citizens National Bank, was at the helm. F. N. Darrow was sent here from Cleveland as secretary ,and during the campaign spent the majority of his time working with bankers out over the county, giving very valuable assistance. A. R. Williams, a Wooster newspaper man, succeeded J. W. Robison as publicity manager.

Wayne county's quota, owing to materially increased bank deposits, was raised to $653.550. A determined effort was made to put the campaign "over the top" during the first few days. It was in order that the drive could be launched, full force on the first day that the organization was perfected in advance. There was a rush of sales on

Saturday, April 6th, the banks having one of the busiest days in their history. The report of the first day showed sales in Wooster amounting to $301,100, while a total of $414,630 was subscribed through all the banks of the county. The Citizens National bank, where Cashier William Harris had made a special effort showed sales that totalled $133,000, easily exceeding its quota. The Stebbins Banking Co., of Creston, sold more than $20,000 worth of bonds on the opening day, and also exceeded its quota.

One of the features of this drive was the campaign conducted in the city's factories. The plant of The Medal Paving Block Co. was the first to announce that every employee had purchased a bond. The Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. made a similar report on April 19th, less than two weeks after the drive started. The Woodard Machine Co. worked out a detailed plan of solicitation of its departments and made a wonderful record. Sales in the plant of The Wooster Brush Co. reached $35,000, the high water mark of the factories, but this included heavy purchases by Mr. Foss and his sons.

Honor flags were given to communities exceeding their quotas in this campaign, and Wooster was one of the first cities in the state to secure this mark of recognition. Wooster's flag was raised on Saturday night, April 13th, at the time when the "Kaiser Battle" as the great German drive on the west front, which was begun March 21st had come to be known, had reached a crisis and German armies were threatening to break through to the channel ports. The Wooster Republican on Monday, April 15th, said:

A cheer went up from a great throng of people Saturday night when Wooster's honor flag was unfurled in the public square. The flag, accompanied by the Stars and Stripes, was pulled to the top of the flag pole promptly at 8 o'clock. A spotlight played upon the emblem of victory and brought it out in sharp relief in the evening sky. Hundreds of people stood with bared heads and while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the flag was put in place.

"William Harris introduced Judge W. E. Weygandt, who gave a ten-minute talk.

" 'After a week of bad weather,' Judge Weygandt began, 'we have tonight a beautiful, calm night. It seems as though Providence has smiled upon our feat of selling more than our quota of bonds.

" 'I want to talk to you briefly tonight about insurance. You pay a premium to carry insurance upon your life, but here Uncle Sam is offering you insurance not only upon your life, but upon the sacredness of your home, upon your wife and children, against the bruatlity of the Hun—and he offers to pay you 4 1-4 per cent interest on it. Buy Liberty Bonds.'

"Judge Weygandt spoke briefly of the crisis that faced Democracy at the moment, declaring that the next 48 hours might show whether the world in the future is to be all Hun, or all free. He declared that now is the first time in fifty years when the nation is calling upon its citizenry to make a sacrifice."

Mr. Harris, during the celebration declared "if we do not reach the million mark in Wayne county, we will have failed." This "million dollar" slogan was taken up the next week. Chairman Foss, who had returned to the city, urged all workers to forget the county's quota and to strive to "make it a million." The campaign was pressed on every hand. Led by the impetuosity of its chairman, the county organization rallied in fine shape, so that good old Wayne county ranked very high among the counties of the state when the campaign was brought to a close on May 4th. A paragraph from the Republican of May 3rd, when it was fully apparent that the million mark had been passed, reads thus:

"Chairman Walter D. Foss and his very excellent organization has been congratulated from many sources for the work done here. The territorial sales committee at Cleveland has requested Mr. Foss to make a detailed report of the method in which the organization was formed and how the work was carried out. The local organization believes that much of its success was due to the fact that sub-committees all over the county did all in their power to see that every man in every school district was given an opportunity to buy a bond."

Over a thousand people joined in the demonstration at Rittman on May 2nd, when that town's honor flag was raised. Judge C. A. Weiser addressed a big crowd at Fredericksburg at a similar event on the evening of the same day.

Reports turned in at the end of the campaign showed that sales reached the sum of $1,183,150, and that the number of subscriptions was 5634, considerably more than the number in the first and second loans combined.

The township chairmen were: Canaan—C. A. Stebbins; Chippewa—Samuel H. Miller; Baughman and Green—A. N. Brenneman; Congress—J. V. Keeler; Paint—Ed Ruch; Milton—Karl E. Hoover; Clinton—E. D. Merkle; East Union—F. A. Beazell; Saltcreek—E. Z. Aylesworth; Plain—John C. Sidle; Chester—Clinton A. Myers; Wayne—Charles Scott; Wooster—Frank Firestone; Sugarcreek—T. C. Hunsicker; Franklin—D. M. Franks.

Canvassers on rural routes out of Wooster in this campaign took 625 subscriptions totalling $84,100.

The final figures of this campaign were as follows:

Town Reported by	Number subs.	Amount
Applecreek—Applecreek Banking Co.	137	$ 29,700
Creston—Stebbins Banking Co.	97	31,600
Dalton—First National Bank	230	47,900
Doylestown—Doylestown Banking Co.	305	29,750
Fredericksburg—Citizens Bank	117	28,000
Orrville—Orrville National Bank	621	120,000
Orrville—Orrville Savings Bank	463	54,500
Rittman—Rittman Savings Bank	801	80,300
Shreve—Citizens Banking Co.	24	14,150
Shreve—Farmers Bank	121	34,100
Smithville—Farmers & Merchants Bank	108	21,100
Sterling—Farmers Banking Co.	183	22,000
W. Salem—Bank of West Salem	58	16.150
West Salem—Farmers State Bank	69	27,000
Wooster—Citizens National Bank	857	245,000
Wooster—Wayne County National Bank	917	203,900
Wooster—Commercial Bank	160	45,000
Wooster—Home Building & Loan Co.	40	7,750
Wooster—Peoples Savings & Loan Co.	150	50,000
Wooster—Wayne Building & Loan Co.	150	72,300
Totals	5608	$1,180,400
Sales sent to Ashland County Banks	6	900
Sales sent to Stark County Banks	20	1,850
Final Totals	5634	$1,183,150

Teams handling the sale in Wooster made 474 sales totalling $65,950. The captains, number of subscriptions, and total for each team were as follows:

Capt. Kaufman, 176 subscriptions, $19,650.

Capt. Foster, 45 subscriptions, $15,000.

Capt. Kisling, 62 subscriptions, $12,150.

Capt. Shibley, 65 subscriptions, $6,050.

Capt. Steinmetz, 46 subscriptions, $5.650.

Capt. Boigegrain, 48 subscriptions, $4.200.

Capt. Reiman, 32 subscriptions, $3,250

The report of the rural route canvass by teams was as follows:

Below are given the names of the men (captain first) on each team which worked out of Wooster; the two sets of figures pertain to the first and second loans.

"19—$2250; 17—$1200," means that in the second loan on this route there were 19 subscriptions totalling $2250; and that in the third loan there were 17 subscriptions totalling $1200.

Route 1, Wayne, Canaan—R. W. Funck, C. A. Weiser, C. P. Funck, W. E. Chancellor, 19—$2,250; 17—$1,200.

W. C. Myers, Julius Kaltwasser, Lloyd Sanborn, Floyd Specht, 7—500; 24—$1,700.

Route 2, Wayne, Green—A. D. Metz, H. A. Hoffstott, A. Dix, Rev. O. J. Moore, 15—$1,100; 27—$3,400.

C. W. Biddle, M. C. Miller, Roy Smith, 14—$1,350; 14—$950.

Route 3, East Union, Green—Chas. Schopf, R. L. Adair, Wm. Hiler, J. Kaltwasser, 9—$850; 15—$1,950.

Wm. Harris, A. D. Reed, S. G. Gill, J. Kaltwasser, 9—$950; 26—$3,700.

Route 4, Wooster, Franklin—D. J. Foss, Paul White, H. H. Barrett, Clarence Cramer, 7—$650; 15—$3,700.

Nick Amster, A. C. McIntire, W. H. Mills, E. C. Kauffman, J. Kaltwasser, 24—$2,550; 27—$1,800.

Route 5, Wooster, Franklin—R. A. Biechele, W. R. Curry, J. W. Robison, G. M. Lemmon, 37—$12,100; 53—$7,550.

Howard Winey, Cliff Frederick, 13—$5,250; 12—$1,050.

Route 6, Wooster, Plain—E. C. Kauffman, W. H. Mills, H. Freedlander, J. Kaltwasser, 10—$1,450; 30—$2,500.

W. G. Patterson, C. L. Wilson, C. L. Landes, C. M. Tawney, H. Wiler, Benj. McIlvaine, 24—$4,250; 19—$3,100.

Route 7, Wooster, Plain—R. R. Woods, J. G. Ebright, D. E. Phelps, Howard Winey, 25—$4,600; 33—$5,700.

Walter Foster, Geo. Klinger, W. H. Mills, Carl Meier, 15—$1,950; 34—$4,900.

Route 8, Plain, Chester—T. E. Rice, W. H. Fair, G. W. Plasterer, Charles Kisling, L. Mason, 11—$1,900; 32—$6,400.

Jno. A. Myers, J. A. Craig, T. L. Flattery, Harry Palmer, 54—$6,000; 42—$8,700.

Route 9, Wayne, Chester—Grant Myers, Alvin Rich, G. J. Schwartz, S. H. Boyd, 8—$1,500; 24—$3,050.

Johnson Sweeney, Chas. Gray, B. McClure, Prof. C. G. Williams, J. R. McLaughlin, 8—$650; 30—$3,500.

Route 10, Wayne, Canaan—Frank Gearhart, George Gerstenslager, E. C. Kauffman, W. A. Lott, 29—$500; 36—$3,300.

E. Paumier, E. C. Kauffman, T. L. Flattery, J. Kaltwasser, 16—$2,950; 35—$3,200.

Route 11, Chester, Plain—F. R. Fortune, Harry Newman, H. B. Hatton, A. D. Metz, 28—$4,100; 72—$12,150.

G. C. Maurer, Harry Miller, Geo. Fisher, George Lautzenheiser, 5—$400; 8—$600.

The executive committee during this campaign was composed of the following: Herman Freedlander ,R. R. Woods, William Harris, Grant Myers, J. G. Sanborn, W. T. Peckinpaugh, J. W. Hooke, W. G. Whitaker, W. H. Zaugg, G. U. Baumgardner, Judge W. E. Weygandt, L. A. Woodard, J. G. Ebright, Judge C. A. Weiser, H. C. Winey, Alvin Rich, Geo. Quinby, D. E. Phelps, C. P. Blough, John Myers, W. C. Foster, Max Bloomberg and C. L. Allis.

A special feature of all Liberty Loan campaigns were the artistic posters used in advertising, copies of which have been preserved in the Wooster Museum. A Washington dispatch describes those used in the Third Liberty Loan as follows:

Washington, March 4.—The nation will soon be deluged with posters heralding the third Liberty loan, the campaign for which begins April 6th.

They are the silent sales agents of the bonds, and their preparation has taken months of careful planning. The collection is a striking one and there are more than a dozen styles. They will soon be familiar sights in store windows, on billboards and in all public places.

In addition, five million window stickers, 50,000,000 poster stamps and 16,000,000 badges have been ordered and will be ready for the opening days of the campaign.

Some of the designers of the Liberty Loan posters are Howard Chandler Christy, Joseph Pennell, J. C. Leyendecker, Sydney Reisenberg, Herbert Paus, Henry Raleigh and Sydney S. Stern. All contributed their work without pay, and scores of other artists submitted designs which were reluctantly rejected.

Popular appeal was considered carefully in the final choice.

"We must reach all kinds and classes of persons," treasury officials reminded themselves continually. They hope to grip the heart strings—and equally the purse strings—of the young and old, the city and country bred, the native American and the adopted alien.

One of the most striking posters—that of Joseph Pennell, the Philadelphia marine artist—portrays a great battleship alongside wharves bustling with wartime activity—motor trucks, swinging cranes and smoking stacks, with airplanes overhead. It is executed in etching styles, and the title subscribed is, "Provide the Sinews of War, Buy Liberty Bonds."

Howard Chandler Christy contributed a stirring design. A slim young modernized Goddess of Liberty waves aloft an American banner, and with outstretched arms points to a file of soldiers marching past. "Fight or Buy Bonds" is the title.

A poster which will arrest instant attention shows a steel helmeted American soldier springing from a trench and bearing a billowing American flag. "Over the Top for You—Buy U. S. government Bonds—Third Liberty Loan" is the message it carries. The work was done by Sydney Riesenberg.

The fact that many naturalized Americans contributed largely to the success of the first and second Liberty loans has been rcognized and one of the posters was planned particularly for distribution in the foreign language sections of the cities. A sturdy immigrant, with his wife and boy, are seen in the foreground with a flag behind, and the words of the advice are, "Remember the Flag of Liberty, Support It. Buy U. S. Government Bonds."

The Lincoln poster has attracted much attention in advance of its general publication. It shows a bronze tablet with a bust relief of the martyred president, the quotation from his Gettysburg address, "So that government by the people, of the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth." The words: "Buy Liberty Bonds" have been added.

"Halt the Hun" is the watchword proclaimed by another poster showing a stalwart American soldier smiting the helmeted figure of the enemy about to seize the crouching woman with her child. Henry Raleigh drew the design in crayon, with a buff background streaked with red flames.

The figure of a little girl clasping a Liberty bond to her breast, adorns one of the posters with this subscription, "My Daddy Bought Me a Government Bond, Third Liberty Loan. Did Yours?" Publicity directors of the loan regard it as one of the most appealing of their entire collection.

An agricultural posture depicts a farmer lad in khaki bidding farewell to his father, saying: "Good by, dad. I'm off to fight for Old Glory. You buy U. S. government bonds."

Independence hall is shown on one poster, with the historic Liberty bell in a corner. "Ring It Again; Buy U. S. Government Bonds," is the inscription.

"Are you 100 percent Aemrican?" is the caption of an attracive poster by Sidncy S. Stern, a young New York artist.

Herbert Paus has contributed another of the soldier designs, showing a group of fighting men climbing over the trench top, with the subscription, "To Make the World a Decent Place to Live In." The dark figures are silhouetted against a lurid sky.

For billboards, the publicity manager has arranged a huge design of a soldier asleep, with No-Man's-Land in the distance, and above him in a vignette the embodiment of his dreams of victory—cheering troops

marching homeward. "Make His Dreams Come True," the poster preaches. Buy U. S. Government Bonds. Third Liberty Loan"

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

A strong, steady pull, from the first day to the last, in a three-weeks campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan, in October, 1918, resulted in the sale of 1,646,700 in Liberty Bonds, against a quota of $1,290,000, thus eclipsing by $463,550 the total sales of the Third Liberty Loan effort, when it was thought the pinnacle was reached, a total of 9,271 subscriptions were taken on the Fourth loan, or 340 more than on the first, second and third loans combined.

Chairman Walter D. Foss, who was devoting his attention to his work as First Assistant Chief and a director of the American Protective League at Cleveland, was not in Wooster during this campaign, except for one meeting of bankers, and while he kept closely in touch with the situation, the active manager here was William Harris, vice-chairman of the county organization.

In the first loan campaign the bankers of the county formed the backbone of the organizatinon, outside of Mr. Foss, his secretary, and a few active business men. In the Fourth Loan campaign, a change was made, and township captains and lieutenants were selected, and they conducted the work in their townships. Wherever there seemed danger that a township would fall short, Vice Chairman Harris dispatched a wrecking crew of Wooster business men and without one exception, they provided the necessary steam to send the community over the top.

There was much fear, nation-wide, during this campaign, that the general belief that peace was near, would hamper the bond sale. This, however, was turned to advantage and the argument was used effectively that Germany would see a disapproval of President Wilson's stand for practically unconditional surrender if the loan was not fully subscribed.

Governor James M. Cox, speaking from the band stand in the Wooster public square on the afternoon of October 15th, said:

"President Wilson some days ago asked the kaiser if he was representing the German people. Now Germany will ask if President Wilson, in his demand for complete surrender, is representing America. Our answer will be the success or failure of this bond issue."

President Wilson hilmself recognized the possibilities peace talk might have on the Liberty Loan, and he issued this statement:

"Recent events have enchanced, not lessened, the importance of this loan, and I hope that my fellow countrymen will let me say this to them frankly: The best thing that could happen would be that the loan should not only be fully subscribed, but very greatly oversubscribed. We are in

the midst of the greatest exercise of the power of this country that has ever been witnessed or forecast, and a single day of relaxation in that effort would be of tragical damage alike to ourselves, and to the rest of the world. Nothing has happened, which makes it safe or possible to do anything but push our effort to the utmost. The time is critical and the response must be complete. (Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

Three feature attractions, sponsored by the Cleveland district loan committee were shown in Wayne county during the loan campaign.

The war trophies train, which carried the first large exhibit of relics from European battle fields taken by American soldiers, to be shown in Wayne county, stopped at Orrville on Wednesday, October 9th. The train was to have been at Wooster the same evening, but precautions against Spanish influenza prohibited the exposition. Several thousands of Wayne county people passed through the train at Orrville, and $10,000 worth of bonds were sold on the spot.

On Friday, October 11th, two Curtiss biplanes soared over the city of Wooster and surrounding community, making the first advertised flight in Wayne county. Airplanes had passed over the county before on several occasions, but never before had there been advance information concerning a flight, and a landing in the county. The two machines, each carrying two men, landed in a field on the north side of Bowman Street, east of Gasche Street, where a large crowd gathered to inspect them. The bi-planes had a wing-spread of about sixty feet. The propeller diameters were eight feet and eight inches. The machines came here from New Philadelphia, and went to Mansfield. They were sent out from the Dayton aviation field to advertise Liberty Bonds. Nose dives, falling leaf drops, loop the loops, and other aerial feats were performed, thrilling a large crowd which gathered in the public square, and hundreds of others who watched from back yards or vantage points on roofs.

The address of Governor Cox, on October 15th, in connection with a concert by the Naval Recruiting band, was the third feature attraction of the loan campaign. The address of the governor was made in the public square because all but open-air meetings weere banned on account of the influenza epidemic. In connection with this meeting, Wooster district's honor flag, announcing that the district had sold its full quota of bonds, was raised and hung just beneath the stars and stripes that floated from the court house flag pole.

"I want, first of all, to welcome to this state this great organization you have just heard," Governor Cox said, pointing to the Naval Recruiting band on the platform behind him. "The Marines they represent are known to all of you, and not only America, but the whole world is proud of every one of them; for it was the Marines at Chateau Thierry that turned the tide of battle.

"Last spring we wondered if America should arrive in time. It was then we subscribed our Third Liberty Loan. Now, as we are in the midst of our Fourth Loan, the Prussian army, turned back when America said: 'They Shall Not Pass' at Chateau Thierry, is still fleeing towards the Rhine, and we are on the way to victory.

"I don't want you to consider me an irresponsible optimist when I say this war is nearly over. It will end sometime between now and next year, and it may collapse over night.

"The jig is about up. Now is the time to buy these bonds and deliver the knock-out blow to the kaiser."

Governor Cox, during his visit, was entertained at the home of A. D. Metz, North Market street.

Paint township was the first one in the county to reach its quota, going over the top the second day of the campaign.

In Plain township, after their fathers and brothers had "completely" canvassed the territory, four girls, Ruth Spangler, Bessie McAfee, Rebecca Green and Mildred Bixler called on the farmers in one school district, and added $2500 to the township total.

In a number of townships the quotas were not raised when the first canvas was made. The "double up" slogan was brought into play and families were asked to increase their subscriptions. This was done with such great success that when the campaign had ended, every bank and every townhip had sold its full quota of bonds.

Reports to the county committee on Wednesday, October 16, showed sales amounting to $1,300,000, or $10,000 over the county's quota. At this time but $3,500,000,000 of the national quota of six billion dollars had been sold, so that Wayne county was far ahead of the average. The goal, nationally, was not reached until the final day of the campaign, when a flood of gold boosted the total to approximately $6,600,000,000.

In some districts in the county, where there was some fear that quotas would not be made, the sustained effort to sell bonds was continued until the very last hour. It was with a sense of pride that the county organization reported every township in the county exceeding its quota.

One of the most remarkable achievements of this campaign was the work at Orrville, where A. N. Brenneman was chairman. This was the second largest district in the county, and in some of the campaigns of the past Orrville had not been able to go over. Mr. Brenneman had a most thorough organization for the Fourth Loan, and the climax came at a night meeting where the kaiser's coffin was completed. "A spike" was a $1,000 bond, "a nail" a $500 bond, while a $50 bond was "a tack," as explained by W. Howard Ross, the auctioneer speaker of the meeting. No casket was ever more thoroughly made, and no community ever went

"over the top" in truer fashion than did Orrville in this drive for funds.

The committees in charge in the various townships were:

Chester Township—Capt. Clinton G. Myers; Lieutenants, Albert Hohenshil, Ross Thorley, Charles Kinney, Fred Marti, Henry McFadden, Ralph Swinehart, Wayne Swinehart, Roy Zimmerman, Samuel Keslar, Mart Bowman, Ed Landis, Irvin Starr, Chas. Rutt, Glenn Harmon, Brady Smith, I. W. Henderson, Ezra Shoup, B. F. Fair, Walter Allison, Ray Swinehart, Geo. W. Jackson, Clarence Weikle.

Plain Township—Capt. Leonard F. Mason; Lieutenants George Silver, Charles Warner, Frank Mellinger, James Mowery, Reno Brinkerhoff, James Shelly, Joe Beeler, M. E. Ebright, O. G. Kean, William Barden, Orrville Shaffer, Ray Oberholtzer, I. O. Smyser, George Plasterer, Morris Heyl, Ira Myers, Henry Myers, Harvey Mellinger.

Franklin Township—Capt. D. M. Franks; Lieutenants Lewis Green, Simon Sprowls, William Gregor, Elton Franks, Amos Franks, Wall Metcalf, Rev. Crafts, Ross Karr, Corwin Swan, E. C. Wallace, Ira Hindman, Ervin Geitgey.

East Union Township—Capt. F. R. Beazell; Lieutenants, A. L. Thompson, Irvin Richwine, A. M. Swinehart, Frank Allen, Howard Cook, Cliff Smith, P. C. Lehman, W. W. Martin, Henry Denbrook, Roy Geitgey, Leo Walters, Frank Jentes, Charles Krick, A. J. Welty, H. W. Hackett, J. P. Koehler, J. J. Moore, Ira Amiet, L. E. Messner, C. E. Studer, F. R. Beazell, F. A. Maurer, M. E. Parker, L. S. Reichenbach.

Sugar Creek Township—Capt. T. C. Hunsicker; Lieutenants, J. W. Erwin, George W. Zeigler, W. B. Haverstock, J. Rudy Roebuck, W. P. Slusser, C. R. McDowell, D. F. Schultz, C. F. Buckwalter, T. C. Hunsicker.

Clinton Township—Capt. Otto Troutman; Lieutenants, E. D. Merkel, James B. Keys, Earl C. Aylesworth, D. J. Hoffman, Bert D. Robison, Henry Shelly, Felix Van Niman, C. M. Trunkey, W. J. Bertollette, E. G. Keys, Wm. H. Carl.

Baughman Township—Capt. A. N. Brenneman; Lieutenants, E. C. Bowman, D. J. Leickheim, B. G. Cope, E. P. Willaman, H. P. Leickheim, F. L. Strauss, W. H. S. Herbert, Willard Schmucker, S. P. Eshelman, E. W. Brenneman, D. Ed Seas, D. F. Griffith. R. L. Russell, L. R. Doggett, C. M. Keifer.

Salt Creek Township—Capt. E. Z. Aylesworth, Lieutenants, P. F. Marthey, Geo. O. Crosby, C. R. Kilgore, F. E. Bolling, Wm. C. Brown, Geo. Brown, Julius Bupp.

Paint Township—Capt. J. H. Villard; Lieutenants, Jacob Minser, Charles Ketterer, John Lemmon, Jules Des Voignes, Carl Gerber, A. P. Dodez, C. S. Ruegsegger, C. E. Blosser, E. C. Numbers, Charles Schaffter, H. A. Senff, Ed Ruch.

Green Township—Capt. Walter S. Fagley; Lieutenants, H. A. Starn, George Curie, S. A. Conrad, Ross Eby, D. W. Sauder, C. S. Sheller, E. E. Zimmerman, Rev. L. Bohnert, Rev. W. C. V. Harris, Henry Kiefer, John I. Heiks, Jr., Jules Feusier, Howard Hunter, Amos Conrad, Vernon Woods, John B. Hostetler, R. W. Leichty, John Kurts, F. J. Drushel, Emmet Steiner, Christ King.

Milton Township—Capt. Karl E. Hoover; Lieutenants, J. J. Gannon, Walter Laib, R. E. Faber, R. V. Fredrick, C. R. Shondel, J. H. Fisher, James B. Gish, James Galehouse, J. C. Young, G. J. Clippinger, Ezra Steiner, Ernest McConnell, F. A. Bauman, S. A. Slemmons.

Chippewa Township—George Landis, Chairman; I. A. Barnett, Secretary; Dr. A. E. Stepfield, J. V. Hartel, Wm. J. Deibel; Capts. E. V. Sharp, Oscar Smith, F. O. Lower, Scott Galehouse, Charles O. Deibel, Henry Petit, Albert Flath, A. J. Collier, Ira Meese, Nicholas L. Lieberth, John Bierie, W. A. Wilson, Geo. Argobright, Nathan Steiner, Willis Snyder, Rev. Kozier, Walter Adams, Frank Weinsheimer, Charles Kaufman, William Hershey, John Biddinger, Oscar Fritzinger, Forest Frase, John Etling, Ira Zimmerman, Noah Musser, Daniel Lutz, John Paul, John Busson.

Canaan Township—Capt. H. A. Stebbins; Lieutenants, D. K. Gensemer, D. W. McIlvaine, Charles Snell, J. C. Whonsettler, Dr. R. J. Baird, Charles Schlagel, G. O. Secrest.

Wayne Township—Capt. A. W. Bucher; Lieutenants, J. M. Brown, Robert Hatfield, W. E. Raudebaugh, John Flickinger, C. L. Flickinger, E. J. Reece, Fred Miller, Vernon Snoddy, Bernard Dickason, W. S. Johnson, W. E. Showalter, David Gresser, S. I. Lehman, J. G. Elliott, J. C. McClellan, T. P. McCullough, D. A. Himes.

Congress Township—Capt. J. V. Keeler; Lieutenants, Charles Stroup, Wm. Worst, C. C. Good, G. D. Barnard, G. V. Kline, James Gindlesperger, Mell Howman, F. L. Berry, Fred Fishburn.

Wooster Township—Capt. W. J. Giffen; Lieutenants, J. S. Wallace, E. D. McIntire, Percy Maize, J. W. Hammond, W. E. Winkler.

Wooster City—H. L. Freedlander and Alvin Rich. Captains assisting in the work, C. W. Kisling, W. C. Foster, H. L. Boigegrain, Dr. Reiman, C. V .Steinmetz, E. C. Kauffman.

THE FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN

The signing of the armistice did not end the war from the viewpoint of those departments of the government that were responsible for debts contracted by themselves and other departments . The cost of "carrying on the war" was just as great for some time after the signing of the armis-

tice as it was previously. It took weeks before any appreciable number of war contracts were cancelled, and it was several months before a sufficient number of men were discharged from service to cut down materially the cost of the upkeep of the army. Money, money and more money was the government's need. For this reason a Fifth Liberty Loan campaign was inaugurated. It took place during the three weeks ending May 10, 1919, just six months after the armistice was signed.

The campaign was different from any of the previous ones. The crest was reached in the war spirit about the time of the Fourt Loan, and it undoubtedly subsided shortly after the armistice was signed. The patriotic people of Wayne county realized, however, that the bills must be paid, and that if the money was not paid through a bond issue, it would have to be raised through additional taxation. Taxes were already heavy. The luxury taxes, the income taxes and the war profits taxes exacted a heavy toll everywhere. The luxury tax was the most far-reaching, extending even to ice cream sodas and soft drinks, as well as movie shows and entertainment of all kinds. It hit patent medicines, toilet preparations, and even articles of clothing which were above the average in quality. The bonds of the Fifth Liberty Loan were short-time bonds, with an attractive interst feature that made them an enticing investment. Persons who purchased bonds of previous issues bought them knowing that a triumph for German military power meant an absolute loss of the funds they invested in government bonds. But there was no speculation in buying bonds of the Fifth Loan. The war had been won. Germany had surrendered. The patriotic impulse to buy bonds was gone, but the responsibility for bills sentiment, and the investment feature both remained.

The same organization that handled previous Liberty Loan campaigns was in charge of the fifth and last campaign to secure funds to meet war obligations. The campaign was carried out in the same thorough manner, and once more Wayne county was successful in overreaching the goal. The pull was a hard one, and it was not until May 7th, three days before the end of the campaign, that reports indicated beyond a doubt that the quota would be reached. Final figures showed that the quota of $1,029,950 was oversubscribed by $135,100, the total sales being $1,165,050. The Wayne County National bank led in the number of subscriptions with 565. The largest sum sold through any one bank was through The Citizens National, of Wooster, the amount being $163,150. The number of subscriptions taken by each bank, each bank's quota, and the amount of bonds sold by each bank was as follows:

Town and Bank	Subs.	Quota	Amount
Applecreek, Applecreek Banking Co.	50	37,000	37,000
Creston, Stebbins Banking Co.	60	28,950	30,000
Dalton, First National Bank	283	71,150	79,250
Doylestown, Doylestown Banking Co.	170	37,150	38,000
Fredericksburg, Citizens' Bank	58	29,550	29,550
Orrville, Orrville National Bank	325	133,600	135,000
Orrville, Orrville Savings Bank	250	93,850	94,000
Rittman, Rittman Savings Bank	152	57,600	45,000
Shreve, Citizens' Banking Co.	50	16,600	17,000
Shreve, Farmers Bank	95	32,750	37,200
Smithville, Farmers & Merchants Bank	41	27,400	31,150
Sterling, Farmers Banking Co.	100	24,550	24,600
West Salem, Bank of West Salem	18	14,950	14,950
West Salem, Farmers State Bank	35	30,600	30,600
Wooster, Citizens National Bank	503	163,150	175,400
Wooster, The Commercial Bank & Trust Co.	225	72,050	72,050
Wooster, Wayne County National Bank	565	159,050	173,800
Wooster, Home Building & Loan Co.	11		500
Wooster, Peoples Savings & Loan Co.	55		50,000
Wooster, Wayne Building & Loan Co.	35		50,000

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

The sale of War Savings Stamps was one of the Government's great War Activities. Under the leadership of Mr. Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, Ohio, Chairman, and Mr. Wayne Hart, Attorney at Law, Wooster, Ohio, Secretary, War Savings Stamps went into more homes in Wayne County during the war than did Liberty Bonds, and the quota assigned to Wayne County was more than raised.

On the first of January, 1918, the Treasury Department launched a campaign to sell $2,000,000,000. worth of War Savings Stamps during the year, and the quota of Wayne County was fixed at $763,900. The War Savings Stamp was commonly referred to as the "Baby Liberty Bond", being worth $5.00 at the time of maturity on January 1, 1923.

The quota as assigned to Wayne County called for a $20.00 sale to every man, woman and child in the county, and the law governing their sale permitted no one person to purchase more than $1,000.00 worth of Stamps. When this fact is taken into consideration it can be seen that

the task of selling over three quarters of a million dollars worth of War Savings Stamps in the county was indeed a hard one. Before the year was well started workers over the State were of the opinion that the sale of the War Savings Stamp quota was the most difficult of the problems which the war presented to those who were keeping the home fires burning.

The State War Savings Committee, with headquarters in Columbus designated Mr. Walter D. Foss as Chairman for Wayne County, and at a conference on January 5, 1918 held in the Citizens National Bank in Wooster, Mr. Foss selected Dr. Robert A. Biechele as his assistant, and an effort was made to perfect an organization. Mr. Foss was not able to remain in Wooster, and he together with Dr. Biechele tendered their resignations. A representative of the State Committee after a visit to Wooster recommended Mr. Geo. J. Schwartz as Chairman, and Mr. Wayne Hart as Secretary, and on the 31st of January, 1918 these men received their appointments.

Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Hart were required to sell not less than $763,900.00 worth of War Savings Stamps before December 31, 1918. They were required to perform this duty without compensation and they were required to provide their own headquarters and bear their own expenses in the work.

Wesley H. Zaugg, Postmaster of Wooster, Harry Flinn, Postmaster of Orrville, G. C. Maurer, Superintendent of Wooster City schools and G. U. Baumgardner, Superintendent of Wayne County schools were at once called in to consultation and a campaign of education and advertisement was laid out to acquaint the people of the county with War Savings Stamps. Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Hart, after consultation with Postmasters and Bankers in the various parts of the county, divided the county into nine districts as served by the local Postoffices, Banks, and normal trading routes, each having a Chairman as follows:—

Chippewa and Milton Townships—KARL E. HOOVER, Chairman.

Green and Baughman Townships—HARRY FLINN, Chairman.

East Union Township—W. C. KLEIN, Chairman.

Salt Creek and the lower east part of Franklin Township—C. R. KILGORE, Chairman.

Clinton and the lower west part of Franklin Township—EUGENE MERKEL, Chairman.

Canaan Township—A. S. TUTTLE, Chairman.

Congress Township—C. A. HOSTETTER, Chairman.

Paint and Sugar Creek Townships—T. C. HUNSICKER, Chairman.

Chester, Plain, Wayne, Wooster and the north part of Franklin Townships under direction of the County Committee.

Up to January 31, 1918 when this organization took charge sales of War Savings Stamps amounted to only $4,100.

The publicity campaign inaugurated by Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Hart began to acquaint the public with the value and the advantages of War Savings Stamps. Special instruction was given to the school children and appeals were made to them to purchase Thrift Stamps, which were obtainable at any Postoffice and from any Mail carrier for twenty-five cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps, costing in the aggregate four dollars, pasted upon a Thrift Card furnished by the Treasury Department, together with twelve cents in January, 1918 and an additional cent during each additional month in the year, could be exchanged for a War Savings Stamps redeemable by the Government on January 1st, 1923 for $5.00. Money invested in War Savings Stamps paid interest at the rate of 4.27 per cent per annum. War Savings certificates on which were spaces for twenty War Savings Stamps were obtainable from all Postoffices and Banks, and when filled with twenty War Savings Stamps had a total value at maturity of One Hundred Dollars.

On the face of each Certificate was the following:—

"This certifies that subject to the terms and conditions printed hereon, the owner named on the back hereof will be entitled to receive on January 1, 1923, in respect of each United States War Savings Stamp of the Series of 1918 then affixed hereto, the amount indicated hereon as then payable, or at his option, will be entitled to receive at any earlier date, in respect of each such Stamp then affixed hereto, the lesser amount indicated in the table printed hereon.

January 2, 1918 (Signed) W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury".

Month	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January	4.12	4.24	4.36	4.48	4.60
February	4.13	4.25	4.37	4.49	4.61
March	4.14	4.26	4.38	4.50	4.62
April	4.15	4.27	4.39	4.51	4.63
May	4.16	4.28	4.40	4.52	4.64
June	4.17	4.29	4.41	4.53	4.65
July	4.18	4.30	4.42	4.54	4.66
August	4.19	4.31	4.43	4.55	4.67
September	4.20	4.32	4.44	4.56	4.68

October	4.21	4.33	4.45	4.57	4.69
November	4.22	4.34	4.46	4.58	4.70
December	4.23	4.35	4.47	4.59	4.71

January 1, 1923.....$5.00

At the time of the organization of the public schools of the county, the Boy Scouts in the various district were asked to volunteer their aid in bringing home to the parents in the county the need for thrift and saving, and through these agencies, together with general advertising and the use of posters the public began to get acquainted with the government plan.

Postmasters at Fredricksburg, Shreve and Funk showed the greatest interest early in the year and through their constant effort were able to interest many of their patrons in Savings Stamp investment.

Early in February Judge W. E. Weygandt was named chairman of an organization to conduct the campaign in Wooster city. Rev. E. E. Young was selected to bring the matter to the attention of all church and Sunday school organizations, while Mr. Emil Paumier was chosen to organize the factories of the city.

The campaign was pressed with increasing success until June when the real effort of the year was made. On Saturday, June 22, 1918, there was held in the spacious auditorium of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wooster, a meeting of more than 1,500 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years. Never in the history of the county had so many men of so near one age been assembled in one room at the same time. Every man there, except for a few specially invited helpers, had registered for military service June 5, 1917, and had been given deferred classification on the grounds of dependency, or for agricultural, industrial or other reasons.

Believing that these men would be willing and anxious to perform a patriotic duty—to work for the cause of Right at home while their brothers and friends fought for Victory overseas—the County Committee called them together and asked them to volunteer in the sale of War Savings Stamps. The men as a unit voted unanimously to undertake the task of selling sixty War Savings Stamps each.

The invocation at this meeting was given by the Rev. O. J. Moore, pastor of the church, and all present sang "America", the accompaniment for which was played on the great church organ. Captain James B. Taylor, Chairman, of the County Selective Service Board thanked the men for responding to the notices which had been mailed to them asking their attendance at the meeting, and urged them to engage in

home war work and to do their duty as American citizens by giving their best efforts to the cause of their country.

Judge W. E. Weygandt, chief speaker of the day, declared:—

We are going to win this war. But there must be no peace until it is a victorious peace. There can not be a permanent, lasting peace without the extermination of Germany's military autocracy. Peace must not come until Germany surrenders for all time her hope and ambition to rule the world. There can be no treaty of peace worth the writing until Germany is ready to recognize it as a solemn obligation and not as a "mere scrap of paper". The peace worth having is a peace with such guaranties as will make it impossible for any king, mad with lust for world dominion, to deluge a continent with blood and turn prosperous cities and smiling farms into Saharas of destruction. We are fighting for a peace that means St. Helenas for military autocrats and the wide world for democracy.

Germany is not yet ready for that sort of peace. She still talks arrogantly as a victorious people. By means of a press that may publish only what the military council permits, she still bolsters up the waning courage of her people with falsehood and suppression of the truth. In the face of certain defeat her people feed greedily on promises of sure and speedy victory. April first has come and gone but Hindenburg has not marched into Paris. While the German people may believe that their armies are about to take Paris, the hotels and restaurants of Paris are not yet laying in supplies of sauerkraut, weinerwurst and beer to minister to the craving appetites of German soldiers.

To satisfy those who are clamoring for peace in the central empires, Germany has just issued to her soldiers a document containing the terms upon which Germany is ready to make peace. One of her conditions is that she must have more numerous and stronger naval stations. Does this sound as though Germany wanted a permanent peace, or only the opportunity for a breathing spell before she again plunges the world into a war more brutal and deadly than even this? Should this single demand not satisfy the most ardent pacifist that there can be no lasting peace until Germany is made to cower like a dog under the lash of its master?

Here is a further condition of Germany's peace proposition.

Those nations who attacked peaceful Germany must pay all war charges in raw materials, ships, ready money and territorial concessions, leaving Germany with only five billions of national debt.

Already the war debt of the central powers is more than forty billions of dollars. If Germany assumes five billions that leaves thirty-five billions for some other nation or nations to pay. It has already become apparent that Germany provoked the United States into war in the hope of being able to conquer France, England and Belgium before we could get into the war, and then we were to be held to pay this indemnity. France and England could pay but a small part of the German demands. This would leave the United States to shoulder the burden of paying to Germany this vast indemnity.

Assuming that our portion would be thirty billions it would amount to one-eighth of our national wealth. The present tax duplicate of Wayne County shows a wealth in this county of eighty millions of dollars. On the same basis our share of German indemnity would be ten millions.

Are you ready for peace upon such terms as that? I misjudge the quality and character of Wayne County patriotism if you would not be ready to sink in war the last dollar of our wealth rather than pay to the war lords of Germany the eighth part of our wealth. I know you have not forgotten and still stand with Pinckney for billions for defense but not one cent for German indemnity.

The United States did not start this war, but with God's help we are going to finish it, and we will finish it in the true American fashion. Finish it as we finished with Spain in 1898. As we finished with rebellion in '65; as we finished with Mexico in '47; as we finished with England at New Orleans. We will so finish it that in the ages to come Germany will remember with regret the day she threw down the gauge of battle to Uncle Sam. We will so finish it that when the boys come back home from across the sea, they can tell us with pride and exultation that "The Old Flag never touched the ground."

These boys, who are fighting for you and me, must be fed, clothed, and supplied with munitions of war by us here at home. As long as we have a dollar to give it would be treason to allow those boys to want for anything that would minister to their comfort and add to their effectiveness in battle. The government has given you young men deferred classification because it was believed that you could render better service for the present here at home. If you, or some of you, fail to render that service which the government expects of you here at home you will immediately be called into service at the front. The government not only expects every man to do his duty, but will demand that it be done. Are you going to make a record to which you, your family and your children can look back with pride? In the years to come it will be your happiest memory that you had an honorable part in the most momentous conflict in the world's history. We must support our soldiers in France so that when they return, crowned with victory, we can meet them without shame or regret. We must all have a part in the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty, which has maintained itself for centuries by plundering weaker nations, and is willing now to perpetuate itself by the frightful slaughter of millions of its subjects. Stand by the boys so that when they go over the Rhine and into Berlin we may lay claim to having borne some small part in winning the victory for Democracy and the freedom of all humankind.

Then here's to the Blue of the wind swept North,
When they meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Grant be with them all.
When the sons of the North advance.

Here's to the Gray of the sunkissed South,
When they meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Lee be with them all
When the sons of the South advance.

Here's to the Blue and Gray as one,
When they meet on the fields of France;
May the Spirit of God be with us all,
When the sons of the Flag advance.

At the close of Judge Weygandt's speech the men in the audience sprang to their feet, and the great organ pealed out "The Star Spangled

Banner". The Creston Drum Corps, composed of three veterans of the Civil War, played stirring martial airs, and the church rang with cheers and applause.

The following clear explanation of what the men in deferred classification were to do was made by Secretary Hart, of the War Savings Committee.

> Up to the present time the Government has placed certain registered men in deferred classification for the reason that it was thought they were of more benefit to the government in war work at home than they would be in the army or navy.
>
> Now the time has come when it must be known whether these men really are of more benefit at home and whether they really are doing government war work. It is necessary that certain war work be done to provide the government with money to supply the men who are taking our places and fighting for us.
>
> Every man in deferred classification is expected to actively assist in the defense of the country by being personally responsible for the sale of 60 War Savings Stamps of a total face value of $300.00. He is expected to sell these to his personal friends, neighbors and relatives, and in this manner prove his active service in Government War Work. Each man has received a record card for his use upon which each person who purchases war savings stamps from him or who is induced to purchase war savings stamps by him, will certify to the same by signing his name together with the number of stamps purchased.
>
> Each registered man in deferred classification will in this way get due credit on his record card for the war work he has done.
>
> Every true American, every friend, and every relative of these men is asked to give every assistance to these men in this work. Buy war savings stamps from them, urge your friends and neighbors to buy war savings stamps from them, and then keep on buying them. They are the safest and best investment in the World. They are a direct ten day demand obligation of the Government, returning 4.27 per cent. to the investor, principal and interest due January 1, 1923, guaranteed on the face of the stamp. They can be registered in the same manner as any other government bond. For sale at every Post Office and every Bank. Selling price of War Savings Stamps is for June $4.17, July $4.18, August $4.19, September $4.20, October $4.21, November $4.22, December $4.23.
>
> Help our Boys.

The auditorium had been divided into sections, so that the men from each Township sat together during the meeting. Following the decision to volunteer their services the men of each Township organized by electing a Captain and a First and Second Lieutenant. These officers had general supervision over the work of the men in their townships, and the workers reported to them regularly during the three weeks of the campaign. The Township Officers were:—

Baughman township—Howard T. Pontius, captain; S. R. Brenneman, 1st. lieutenant; H. D. Graber, 2nd. lieutenant.

Canaan township—Roy S. Grunder, captain; Carl Jordan, 1st. lieutenant; Roy Kinion, 2nd. lieutenant.

Chester township—Parvin F. Swinehart, captain; G. B. Harmon, 1st. lieutenant; Frank Butler, 2nd. lieutenant.

Chippewa township—J. A. Barnett, captain; Ed Koehler, 1st. lieutenant; 2nd. lieutenant (not reported.)

Clinton township—P. A. Woods, captain; T. E. Brenneman, 1st. lieutenant; H. E. Sprowl, 2nd. lieutenant.

Congress township—J. W. Haggans, captain; Fred Fishburn, 1st. lieutenant; R. C. Yost, 2nd. lieutenant.

East Union township—Fred C. Troxel, captain; Melvin Parker, 1st. lieutenant; Cy Geitgey, 2nd. lieutenant.

Franklin township—William H. Talbert, captain; Carl James, 1st. lieutenant; Elmer Franks, 2nd. lieutenant.

Green township—W. S. Geiger, captain; Rev. W. W. Johnson, 1st. lieutenant; Emmet Steiner, 2nd. lieutenant.

Milton township—G. H. Clippinger, captain; E. V. Schaffter, 1st. lieutenant; E. G. Branigan, 2nd. lieutenant.

Paint township—Lee I. Schaffter, captain; C. C. Boss, 1st. lieutenant; W. L. Beals, 2nd. lieutenant.

Plain township—George W. Plasterer, captain; Clark Aber, 1st. lieutenant; Charles Cannankamp, 2nd. lieutenant.

Saltcreek township—Frank Boling, captain; Harry McKelvey, 1st. lieutenant; Darl Amiet, 2nd. lieutenant.

Sugarcreek township—C. L. Arnold, captain; C. R. McDowell, 1st. lieutenant; Lloyd C. Hoffman, 2nd. lieutenant.

Wayne township—Chat Redick, captain; W. F. Glasgow, 1st. lieutenant; L. R. Shoemaker, 2nd. lieutenant.

Wooster township—Dr. J. R. Weimer, captain; Walter C. Foster, 1st. lieutenant; Walter J. Buss, 2nd. lieutenant.

The meeting then adjourned by the men singing the doxology and receiving the benediction.

During the next three weeks, it is pretty safe to say that no man or woman in Wayne County escaped without being asked many times to purchase War Savings Stamps. It was a hit and miss campaign, with every draftee asking every acquaintance to purchase Stamps. Medina County War Savings Stamp workers telephoned a protest that Wayne County men were invading that county in their sale of Stamps. The story was spread broadcast that any man who failed to sell his quota of sixty stamps would lose his deferred classification. This story was immediately denied by the County Draft Board and the County War Savings Committee, and a statement was issued that the work was volunteer work of the draftees, with no penalty attached in case of failure.

War Savings Stamps were sold right and left, and although the county quota was not fully raised during the three weeks work, yet the county committee began to see light ahead and recognized that the attainment of the quota was possible.

Salt Creek township, East Union township, and Wayne township were the first to reach their quotas, and other townships began to follow until all the country districts were "Over the Top".

The work started in January to organize the school children of the county was carried on successfully throughout the school year and during the summer vacation.

The appended list of Wayne County school children was certified to the Ohio Director of War Savings as having sold the highest amount of War Savings Stamps from May 1, to September 10, 1918:—

OLIVE BURGER, Orrville, $5762.18
MARTHA BONNETT, Shreve, $3344.00
CLARENCE LEINER, Fredricksburg, $2240.00
BLANCHE KERR, Big Prairie, $820.00
ROBERT HOLLORAN, Wooster, $553.45
HAROLD JAMES, Wooster, $438.00
HELEN MCMANNIS, Wooster, $340.00
ELVA BERKEY, Wooster, $326.77
JENNIE FETZER, Wooster, $393.50
GLENN LOWE, Wooster, $227.75
HARRY GERLACH, Wooster, $138.64
JOHN SEIB, Wooster, $120.45
MARGARET SHERRED, Wooster, $108.35
WILLARD DYE, Wooster, $93.40
BERTHA KOHLER, Wooster, $89.78

The influenza epidemic in the fall, which closed nearly all of the schools in the county, prevented a final intensive campaign which had been planned through the public schools. In December the figures in the hands of the county organization showed that everywhere, save in Wooster and Orrville, the quotas had been met and passed. In both of these districts a final effort was made. In Wooster the Liberty Bond salesmen were interested, and made a final canvas which was most successful. Special work in Orrville put that district well over the quota.

Christmas time brought happiness to Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Hart, who had carried the burden and borne the brunt of the War Savings Stamp campaign for the year, when reports from all districts, banks

and Postoffices showed that Wayne County had more than reached its Quota for War Savings Stamps, the sales being $800,000.00.

On the night of January 16, 1919, Thomas H. Clark, a Columbus attorney, in an eloquent address at Memorial Hall, presented Wayne county with a bronze tablet, in recognition of the county having oversubscribed its quota. The tablet was later placed at the southeast corner of the court house where it occupies a conspicuous place.

Mr. Clark, on behalf of the state organization, also presented gold medals to George J. Schwartz, chairman, and Wayne Hart, secretary, of the Wayne county organization, and bronze medals to the following workers:

Dr. J. R. Weimer, Chat Redick, C. R. McDowell, Frank Boling, Lee I. Schaffter, Wm. H. Talbert, P. F. Swinehart, Geo. W. Plasterer, J. W. Hagans, G. H. Clippinger, Roy S. Grunder, W. S. Geiger, Howard T. Pontius, Fred C. Troxel, P. A. Woods, I. A. Barnett, W. H. Zaugg, James A. Shamp, G. C. Maurer, G. U. Baumgardner, W. C. Avery, Harry Flinn, C. R. Kilgore, Frank Beazell, T. C. Hunsicker, Gus Tuttle, W. O. Stauffer, Wiley K. Miller, C. A. Hostetler, Ira Amiet, Eugene Merkle and K. E. Hoover.

In 1919 G. U. Baumgardner, superintendent of the county schools, acted as chairman of the War Savings organization. The first determined effort to sell the 1919 issue of stamps was made during the latter part of August and the first part of September.

CHAPTER XV.

FACTORIES HELPED WIN THE WAR

The manufacturing institutions of Wayne county played a considerable part in winning the war. Although no city in Wayne county is widely known as a manufacturing center, still the leading concerns in Wooster and Orrville worked on war contracts of much importance. Upwards of 500 men were employed during the period of the war on war contract work in Wayne county factories.

The biggest war orders filled by Wayne county institutions were those handled by The Woodard Machine Co., and The Buckeye Aluminum company, both of Wooster. The former was engaged for many months in manufacturing machinery used in the nation's shipbuilding program, or to be more specific, for torpedo craft. Men working at the Woodard plant received special exemption from military service because they were engaged in this work, and the company had priority orders second to none in the matter of getting material shipped here to fulfill these orders.

At the Aluminum company's plant, both men and women were engaged in the manufacture of army canteens, not only for the U. S. war department, but for the allied nations overseas. The plant was operated day and night during the war period, with many of the men working many hours extra time.

The Wooster Brush Co. also handled a considerable number of war contracts in their line of work.

Factories at Orrville engaged in war contracts were: The Cyclone Drill Co., machinery; The Ohio Blower Co., machinery for shipyards; The Will-Burt Co., casting for submarine destroyers; the Ellsworth-Haffner Co., harness for army use

FARMERS BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION

Although no definite figures were compiled, it is a recognized fact that crop production in Wayne count ywas increased during the war. This was stimulated by higher prices as well as by patriotic impulse. Reports of the assessors of Wayne county how that the wheat acreage was increased from approximately 48,000 acres in 1914, to 60,000 acres in 1919. There was probably a falling off in the production of hay and oats, but an increase in corn.

THE OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

The coal-mining business is now secondary to the oil and gas industry in Wayne county, the latter having advanced by leaps and bounds during the past six years. Efforts to develop the vast treasure of oil and gas beneath Wayne county's crop-producing soil had been made on several occasions in the past.

As early as March 5, 1815, Joseph Eichar, who resided west of Wooster, headed a project to relieve the people of Wayne county from the high price of salt by boring down to the salt strata, using a chisel-shaped augur. He sunk a well to a depth of 465 feet in the Killbuck Valley. Salt was obtained in great quantities at first, but the production soon decreased, and later the industry was wholly abandoned. It was a sad blow, not only to the promoters of the enterprise, but to the residents of the vicinity, who paid $4.00 per bushel for salt transported here from the east, largely by water, via the Ohio and Muskingum rivers to Coshocton, thence to Walhonding, and from there up the Killbuck in dugouts.

An old letter which for many years was in the possession of Mrs. Joseph Lake, of New York City, a daughter of Joseph Eichar, tells the story of how the salt project in the Killbuck valley was the real start of the oil and gas development in this vicinity. A paragraph from the letter says:

"One of the greatest obstacles they met in boring was the striking

of a strong vein of oil, a spontaneous outburst, which shot up as high as the tops of the surrounding tree-tops. One of the workmen dropped a coal of fire into it and in less than a minute everything was a roaring blaze. The men became terribly frightened, and John McClaran struck a bee-line for Wooster, without hat or coat; said he, 'we have struck through the lower regions and it looks as though we had set the world on fire' "

The fire was later extinguished, and a bottle of the oil sent to Dr. Townsend, who pronounced it a "wonderful phenomena." It was doubtless petroleum oil, but that article and its uses was then unknown to the world. The whole surface of Killbuck creek was covered with oil.

It was more than half a century before any effort was made to develop the oil and gas deposits beneath the county's acreage. Some few early attempts ended in failure. H. B. Odenkirk, of Wooster, is generally recognized as the pioneer in the county's oil and gas business, and his persistency was largely responsible for the opening of the Wayne county field. Several independent companies promoted by Mr. Odenkirk in the early days were unsuccessful, but finally, in 1910, a producing gas well was drilled in on the John Rockey farm, south-west of Wooster. Shortly thereafter an oil well was drilled about a mile to the south-east, on the Charles Correll farm. These successful strikes brought the big developing companies into the field, and there was a scramble for leases. There was much wildcat drilling, and some wonderful strikes were made. Gas wells to the west of Killbuck valley from the Rockey well produced from five million to fifteen million cubic feet daily. One well at Pleasant Home started with a production of twenty-five million cubic feet. The large wells were nearly all short-lived.

Experiments carried on by the oil-producing companies—principally The Ohio Oil Co.—soon established that the vein of oil had a trend from south-west to north-east, passing just east of the lands of the Ohio Experiment Station, and directly through the County Infirmary lands. The county, at this writing, receives a revenue of approximately $2,000 a month from the fifteen producing oil wells on the infirmary farm. In July, 1919, what was known as the Bresson farm of 80 acres near the infirmary, was sold to the Federal Oil & Gas Co., of Akron, for $180,000. The oil sand was "lost" across Killbuck valley, but was picked up again near Shreve, and development continued south-westward. All efforts to strike the sand north and east have so far failed, although two good gas wells have ben drilled in Chippewa township.

For a time local and independent companies fought for leases, and drilled many wells, but gave up, in the main, later on, when the field was left largely to the Standard interests, to develop in their sober and conservative manner of operation.

Two producing wells have lately been drilled in the northern part of Wayne township on the Johnson farm.

Good gas wells have been drilled in Clinton, Wooster, Wayne, Canaan, Chippewa, Chester, Plain, Milton, East Union, Franklin and Congress townships, and drilling operations are being continued in all of these townships.

There are now about 410 producing wells and 250 producing oil wells in operation in Wayne county.

The development of this oil field was of special importance during the period of the war, for oil was in great demand in many lines of work connected with the army. It's greatest use was for fuel for ships.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The program of the Council of Defense, as far as the women's activities were concerned, was designed to bring together existing agencies and to supplement them, so as to keep the social body sound under the strain of war. The special duties of the Woman's Committee were to give effectiveness and unity of purpose to the work of women in food conservation, Americanization, protection of children, protection of women in industry, Liberty Loan and Thrift stamp campaigns, maintenance of social agencies, education in patriotism, health and recreation, giving assistance to the Red Cross whenever possible; and to stand ready to serve the government in any further activity for which it should receive instruction from time to time.

The woman's committee for Wooster and Wayne county was organized on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, at a meeting held in the high school auditorium, which was called to order by Mrs. W. D. Tyler. At this meeting a constitution was adopted, and a membership including the presidents of all organizations of Wooster women, was decided upon. In order to facilitate the work the city was divided into four wards, and a leader appointed for each one. Officers were elected at this meeting as follows:

Chairman—Mrs. J. Campbell White.
Secretary—Mrs. John D. Overholt.
Treasurer—Miss Jennie Warner.
Ward Leaders:—
First Ward—Mrs. John M. Russell.
Seecond Ward—Mrs. W. H. Hughes.
Third Ward—Mrs. F. E. Boigegrain.

Fourth Ward—Mrs. Harry Palmer.

Superintendents for the various divisions of work to be taken up were appointed as follows:

Food Conservation—Miss Mabel Corbould.
Child Welfare—Miss Elizabeth Maize.
Education—Mrs. L. A. Woodard.
Publicity—Mrs. Guy Richard.
Home and Foreign Relief—Mrs. W. F. Keller.
Liberty Loan—Mrs. W. D. Tyler.
Registration—Miss Arletta Warren.
Finance—Miss Jennie Warner.

The greatest need developed in the Child Welfare and in the Food Department, and during the first year measures were taken to stimulate interest and give information regarding these departments, to the women of the city. In July, 1918, Mrs. White resigned her place as chairman of the organiztion, and Mrs. John D. Overholt, who had been the secretary was made chairman. Mrs. Justin Townsend succeeded to the secretaryship and Mrs. Howard Talbot was made treasurer. The other officers remained as before.

During the summer of 1918 Mrs Overholt undertook the organization of the townships of Wayne county. These township organizations developed along the same lines as the Wooster unit of the Council of National Defense, and made it possible to reach every woman in the county. The work of the townships was directed by the county officers in the same way as the county workers were supervised by the state officers. Six townships, East Union, Canaan, Clinton, Paint, Salt Creek, and Wayne were completely organized, and several others had a partial organization.

The Child Welfare campaign in Wayne county was carried out in the townships where organizations had been effected, and much valuable information was given to mothers concerning the proper care of children. Miss Maize, who was in charge, had done similar work in Cleveland, and was well fitted for the task. The universal interest in children aided greatly in the task of getting parents interested. Stations were established for the weighing and measuring of children as a preliminary step in finding those whose health needed special attention. Hundreds of children were tested in this way, and many received helpful medical care as a result of this examination. The work was especially thorough at Creston, where the campaign was carried to all the children in the schools. In the majority of other places only children under six years of age were weighed.

In the Food Conservation Department the ladies of the woman's committee were active. In the chapter dealing with the Food Administration, mention is made of the market in the public square. This was held under the auspices of the woman's committee with Miss Corbould supervising and Mrs. Johnson Sweeney in direct charge. In this department much educational work was done. Many pamphlets and posters, urging food cnservation as a war time measure, were distributed to homes and places of business. Articles issued by the Food Administration at Washington appeared often in the daily papers, and in this way many helpful suggestions and recipes reached the women both in town and country. This Department was the agency for the distribution of the food conservation cards to the homes throughout the county.

Visitors at the Wayne County Fair in October, 1918, recall the very instructive exhibit that was made there. The Food and Child Welfare work had the majority of space in this exhibit. At the Fair and afterward the food committee disposed of 500 war recipe books. At the All Wayne County Picnic in August, 1918, the ladies had the refreshment concessions and realized a nice fund to carry on their work.

A survey of nurses in all parts of the county was carried out thoroughly at the request of the government, the committee securing the names of all persons qualified to take up nursing.

The state organization, in a bulletin showing the work of all of the councils in Ohio gives Wayne county credit for having six townships organized, of making use of 21 bulletin boards for distributing information, and of having 15 speakers organized under the direction of Mrs. L. A. Woodard, to carry out any campaign placed before them.

During the latter months of the war the woman's committee was exceptionally busy and was just reaching a point of genuine efficiency when its responsibilities were brought to a close by the signing of the armistice.

CHAPTER XVII.

WAR CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS

America, in the World War, carried the atmosphere of the home into the army training camp and overseas to her fighting men. In the work of sustaining the morale of the soldiers, of making them realize that the folks at home were behind them, the great social organizations of the nation did nobly. Because of the fact that Wayne county is distinctly a rural county, and a county where real poverty was comparatively unknown, these social and charity organizations, before the war, did

not have a strong foothold here. The work done by them was meagre, and they were, so far as actual experience was concerned, practically unknown. This made it more difficult to go out and raise money for the use of these organizations, but, just as the patriotic citizenry responded to the Red Cross, and delved deeply for funds to buy Librty bonds, the men, and women and children donated liberally and freely for this special work.

During the early months of the war various social organizations conducted campaigns to give their particular institutions working capitzal to carry on special work in army camps. There were seven principal organizations as follows:

The Young Men's Christian Association.
The Young Women's Christian Association.
The National Catholic War Council.
The Jewish Welfare Board.
The Salvation Army.
The American Library Association.
The War Camp Community Service.

Each worked through its own channels, but towards the same end. The object of each one was to provide recreation, entertainment and home comfort for the troops, at home and abroad. Here indeed, was opportunity for rivalry, for jealousy and for contention. Yet, not only was jealousy and contention avoided, but in the final months of the war these seven organizations joined forces in the biggest War Charity campaign for funds the war had known. It was known as the United War Fund Drive, and the amount sought and raised, was upwards of $200,000,000.

In Wayne county the decision to create a county war chest at the time set for the United War Fund drive made the campaign here of larger dimensions, proportionally, than elsewhere. Yet old Wayne county went "over the top" handsomely and more than sufficient funds to meet the county's War Work Fund drive were available at the appointed time.

The first Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. campaign was conducted in November, 1917. The managing committee consisted of Judge C. A. Weiser, chairman; E. S. Landes, Albert Dix, G. U. Baumgardner, Mrs. D. E. Phelps, Mrs. W. F. Keller and J. R. McLaughlin. The county was divided into two districts, the east and west, each having two tiers of townships, and it was several months before a final accounting was made. This showed $12,200 raised in the western district, and $6,400 in the eastern district. Additional contributions were made still later. The second Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. campaign was merged with the United war work fund drive. Albert Dix succeeded Judge Weiser as county chairman and served during the period of the war. Mrs. L. A. Woodard

became chairman of the Y. W. C. A. organiation, and filled he position efficiently.

The Knights of Columbus of Wooster and Wayne county, although not large in numbers, contributed their full proportion to the national K. of C. fund for war work. This organization did most effective work in army camps, in the U. S. and abroad. In a campaign among its members in 1917 the Knights of Columbus of Wooster raised $1,206.59 which was paid into the national fund through Emmet Lee, treasurer of the local lodge. Other officers of the lodge who were in charge of the money-raising campaign were: Gus Seib, Grand Knight; Herman Meyers, Secretary; Emile Paumier, Paul Bresson and Geo. Buchholz, Trustees.

Later the Knights of Columbus war organization was broadened in scope and called The National Catholic War Council. Mr. Paumier was designated Chairman for Wayne county and held this office until the close of the war.

Herman Freedlander served as chairman for Wayne County of the Jewish Welfare Board, another organization which performed efficient war work. The Jewish people of Wooster, during the early months of the war, had no local organization, but contributed to a fund raised in this district, with Canton as headquarters for the Jewish Welfare Board, and also to funds raised by other charity oragnizations. They participated in the War Chest.

Only scattering contributions were made to the Salvation Army's war fund from this county. Rev. W. H. Oswalt, of Orrville, was designated as Chairman for the War Chest drive.

A great many books were sent from Wooster and Wayne county to army camp libraries, where they were handled and loaned to soldier readers through representatives of The American Library association. Prof. G. C. Maurer, superintendent of the Wooster schools, acted as chairman for this organization in Wayne county. The Wooster public library was headquarters for the collection of gifts of books.

Judge Frank Taggart was chairman of The War Camp Community Service for the War Chest drive. No previous effort had been made to raise funds here for this organization.

Several Wayne county people went into the ranks of Y. M. and Y. W. war workers abroad. Earl Derr, who had been secretary of The William Annat Co., was the first Wooster man to go overseas for the Y. M. C. A. He sailed April 13th, 1918. His ship was torpedoed in English waters, but he was rescued. Mr. Derr was in service in France until the close of the war, principally in army canteens. W. R. Barnhart, formerly general manager of The Wooster Shale Brick Co., and G. A. Hudson, Wooster jeweler, were others who went into the Y. M. C. A. service. Mr. Barnhart was in charge of Eagle Hut in London, England, until near the close

of the war when he was transferred to France. Mr. Hudson was sent immediately to France in the canteen service. Harry Workman, former Marshallville young man, saw much service with the Y. M. C. A. He was on the French, Italian and Balkan fronts during the summer of 1918. Ralph White, son of J. Campbell White, former President of Wooster college, was with the Y. M. C. A. with the British army in Egypt before America entered the war. He won a captain's commission later in the U. S. army. Prof. Paul Thayer, of the staff of the Ohio Experiment Station, sailed overseas as a Y. M. C. A. worker late in the summer of 1918 but was recalled immediately by the serious illness of his wife. Miss Katherine Childs, who previous to the war, was in charge of the Wooster Country club dining quarters, had a most interesting experience in Russia. She left Wooster late in 1917, reaching Vladivostok safely early in 1918. She made her way into the interior of Russia, and was lost sight of for months following the Russian revolution. Later she was married in Russia to B. R. Ryall, of Bloomfield, New Jersey. In April, 1919, Ryall was captured on the Archangel front by the Bolsheviki and sent to Moscow a prisoner. Mrs. Ryall was in various parts of Russia during the darkest days in the history of the nation that sank into the depths after war's exhaustion gave Bolshevism the upper hand.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE GUARD OF HONOR

A purely patriotic organization, fathered by a desire to do more honor to the boys who donned the khaki, and which came into existence during the midst of the war, was "The Guard of Honor." Persons who have been closely identified with various organizations, whether made up of Wooster men, or Wayne county men, that have come into existence during the past decide, calculated to be of service to a class of persons, or to the whole community, know that the burden of guiding such undertakings through the period of infancy have invariably fallen upon the shoulders of a very few. It is a notorious fact that some of the most worthy movements ever inaugurated in this county—or in other counties for that matter—promised anything but success at the start. The usual procedure to launch a community organization is to talk it over with a dozen, or a score of persons, learn approximately what general idea should be followed, and then, through newspaper publicity, call a meeting to be held at some certain time and place. In the great majority of instances, probably a third of those persons personally consulted appeared at the meeting, and one or two others who had read the announcement. For men of determination this lack of interest was not a

sufficient cause to dissuade them from their purpose, and many of the live, active organizations of men and women now in existence, city and rural, had just such beginnings. Faith in the principles of what they advocated gave the leaders confidence in ultimate success.

The Guard of Honor, however, bears the distinction of being the one great exception to this general rule, for it was launched, full-grown, in an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. The underlying thought of the men who first suggested this organization was to give the young men from Wooster and vicinity who went into the army a more enthusiastic send-off than they were receiving during the early part of 1918.

When the first drafted soldiers left in the fall of 1917 Company D and the Headquarters Company of the Eighth regiment were being mobilized here, and the regimental band was a part of the Headquarters Company. Colonel Gerlach readily responded to invitations from the Draft Board to escort the departing men to the depot for entrainment. But the Guardsmen left during the fall, soon after the second contingent of Draftees went to camp. When the third group, consisting of 42 men, was sent away, there was no escort. Accompanied by relatives and friends, and a few patriotic citizens, they trailed silently to the depot and quietly departed.

There were no more delegations of any size which were sent to camp during the fall or winter, but with the coming of spring, plans of the War Department called for heavy drafts of men. Two contingents of men left in the early part of the year as did the third group in the late fall before any action was taken to bring about an organized farewell. For those who left on May 27, 1918, an appropriate farewell was planned by a committee, composed of Capt. Mahlon Rouch, Julius Kaltwasser and George W. Quinby, the committee having ben named by Mayor Geo. A. Fisher. Wooster was awakened at 5 a. m. by the fire bell, and before the hour of departure, there was a huge throng on the down-town streets. It was a perfect morning of early summer. The Creston drum corps played martial airs and headed the procession to the depot. At Orrville there was also a large crowd, and a band furnished music. Rev. R. S. Bowers and Rev. H. S. Blosser spoke at Orrville, while Capt. James B. Taylor and Rev. D. A. Heron addressed the men before they departed from Wooster.

A delegation of men which departed on Memorial Day was escorted only by the Spanish War Veterans and the Daughters of Veterans. These same organizations escorted a group of men who left June 26th. Invariably the departure of men from Wooster came in the early morning, the train leaving the Penna. lines depot at 6:30 a. m. At Orrville there was usually a wait of some hours, and ample opportunity for more of a spontaneous farewell. It was to create a more wide-spread interest among the business men and leading citizens of Wooster and vicinity in the de-

parture of these boys, and to get them out to participate in these farewells that the Guard of Honor was brought into being. The lack of interest was not a lack of patriotism. These young men were leaving at an hour when the average citizen of Wooster was at his breakfast table, and still an hour or more from going to his work. He knew of the departure of the men some days in advance, but some additional reminder was needed to get him down street early. At Orrville business was well under way when the soldiers reached there, and where those from the east part of the county entrained. Large crowds, as a rule, waved flags and cheered when the boys left Orrville.

On the evening of July 25th, 1918, when the largest contingent of men that left the county at one time was preparing to go on the morrow, an enthusiastic meeting of patriotic Wooster citizens was held in Memorial Hall, South Buckeye street. Several men of Wooster had talked over the matter of organizing a group of men to escort all departing soldiers to the train, and had announced, through the papers, that action along this line would be taken at this meeting. Instead of a response by a dozen men as precedent had indicated would be the result of the call, the number in attendance filled the hall. Herman Freedlander presided over the meeting, and Dr. R. A. Biechele explained, in general, the purpose of the gathering. The Guard of Honor idea took the crowd by storm. W. E. Painter made the motion to organize the Guard of Honor, and it was seconded by Jacob Fredrick. It carried unanimously. After some ringing speeches the following committee of six men was named to formulate a detailed plan, and report at a later meeting: W. E. Barnard, H. L. McClaran, George W. Quinby, Dr. R. A. Biechele, Herman Freedlander and W. G. Whitaker. On August 5th at the City Opera House, a fund of $200 was raised in a few minutes to finance the new organization, and a drum corps and military organization was assured. The next day Mr. Zimmerman and W. G. Whitaker canvassed the business section and the fund was boosted to $600. With this 16 drums, eight fifes, six bugles and 31 uniforms were purchased within 24 hours. In spite of the fact that the day had been the hottest in history—the mercury touched 105—some two hundred men were present. Mayor Fisher declared that any man's presence in the room proved his patriotism, and that the signing of the muster roll would be unnecessary. The miiltary organization was headed by the following officers:

Captain—Frank E. Boigegrain.
First Lieutenant—R. T. Bechtel.
First Lieutenant—Joseph Fischer.
Second Lieutenant—Milton Taggart.
Second Lieutenant—Walter A. Kerr.

It was unanimously decided that all contingents of departing men,

whether the number was one or two hundred, should be escorted to the train by the organization, regardless of the hour of departure. Arrangements were made to give each soldier a small flag and a flower. The organization voted to have each one of its members carry a flag 2 1-2x4 feet in size at every appearance of the organization. The scope of the Guard of Honor was also broadened when the constitution, embodying the following pledge, was adopted:

> We, the undersigned, being actuated by the motives of Loyalty and Patriotism, and desiring to perpetuate the principles of Democracy, Justice, Liberty and Equality, as incorporated in the Constitution of the United States and also recognizing the Bravery, Patriotism and Self Sacrifice of the manhood of the United States, but of this community in particular, in going forth to war to fight and for the upholding of the principles of Government and Freedom; and to whose bravery we desire to fittingly pay tribute.
>
> Therefore be it resolved:
>
> That we band together and form an organization to be known as THE GUARD OF HONOR, the purpose of which shall be as follows:
>
> 1. To act as escort to the men of this community who are called into the service of their country.
>
> 2. That we convey to the wife, the children, the mother, the father, of the departing soldier, our fullest appreciation of the contribution they are making to the cause of freedom.
>
> 3. That, should fates and fortunes of war decree that one of our patriots be called to his last reward; and that his final resting place be in this community, then shall his remains be fittingly escorted; and that his casket be draped with the flag he loved and under which he fought and died.
>
> 4. That when our heroes return with victory emblazoned upon their banner that we fittingly escort them and properly celebrate their return.
>
> 5. That recognizing the extraordinary dangers that confront and surround a people during war, and being mindful of the welfare of our young boys and girls some of whom are left unprotected, that we endeavor to guard their morals and aid them by precept, example, and personal supervision to lead honorable and useful lives.
>
> 6. That we endeavor to foster a feeling of reverence and love for the flag of the United States; and that with that purpose in view every member of this organization provide himself with

a flag of the size and dimensions recommended and selected by a committee of this organization; and that said flag shall be carried by members whenever the Guard of Honor appears in public; and be it further provided that every man responding to the call of his country be upon his departure, decorated with a flag of suitable size as evidence of his loyalty to the cause of humanity and with a flower in memory of his mother.

7. That, we being citizens of the United States, whose aim and endeavor is, and shall be, the advancement of the doctrines of loyalty to our country, to our flag, and to our soldiers.

Therefore be it resolved:

That the purpose and principles as read to this assemblage be, and is hereby adopted as the constitution of the Guard of Honor, and that we agree to uphold and support the said constitution, and give full allegiance to the duly elected officers for the Guard of Honor, in evidence of which we individually subscribe our names.

The Guard of Honor turned out first to escort the two hundred and fifty-four men who left on July 26th, and after this time a goodly delegation was in line, each member carrying a flag, whenever contingents of men entrained.

Charles L. Zimmerman took up immediately the work of forming a drum corps, and was very successful in this endeavor. Over a score of Wooster boys showed an aptitude for the drum or the fife or the bugle, and Mr. Zimmerman's patient teaching soon whipped his organization into shape. The drum corps made its first public appearance on August 28th. The boys made a fine appearance in their handsome white suits, with Drum Major Zimmerman wearing a band-master's uniform and swinging a gold-headed baton. A few weeks more showed a decided improvement in the work of the boys and by the time the parade in honor of the signing of the armistice was held November 11th, they drummed like real veterans. The drum corps is made up of the following, 16 drums, 7 bugles, 7 fifes:

Drums—Raymond Smith, William Catliff, Russell Robinson, Harold Grover, James Stoll, Wilbur Russell, James Smith, Robert Stoll, Elbert Starn, Dick Curry, Wells Raymond, Thomas Raymond, Harold Vanderlin, Lloyd Loveland, Junior Klinger, John McClure.

Bugles—Charles Conrad, Marion Manly, Roy McKee, David Young, Willard Dye, Ralph Rock, Miles Kaltwasser.

Fifers—Roy Van Niman, John Wile, John Proeger, Ray Caskey, John Gill, Samuel Taggart, Raymond Zimmerman.

The guard furnished a firing squad an an escort at a number of the funeral services for boys from Wooster and vicinity who made the su-

preme sacrifice. In fostering a feeling of reverence for the flag and in urging its display more generally, good work was done by the members of the organization. The plans to welcome all of the soldiers upon their return was partly foiled because of all of those who had not been overseas, and who were discharged from training camps came back, unannounced, in small contingents. The climax of its endeavor was the welcome it gave to the Wooster men of the 146th Infantry, when they returned in April, 1919.

The Guard of Honor was not copied. It was originated in the city of Wooster, and planned, in all of its detail, by citizens of this city, which justly claims the honor of instituting an organization ofter which numerous ones, established soon thereafter in other communities of the state and nation, were patterned.

THE DISPLAY OF FLAGS

The Stars and Stripes, which, during the pre-war days, were rarely displayed except in the halls of Patriotic Societies and at special patriotic or holiday celebrations, floated in the breeze regularly during the period of the war. Towards the close of the long era of peace that preceded the world-war there was an occasional school house where the national emblem was daily hoisted to the pinnacle of the flag pole, and here and there was a public building where the Red, White and Blue was wafted by the winds fifty-two weeks in the year; but one could, under ordinary circumstances, travel many miles without seeing a single flag.

The declaration of war upon Germany brought out the flags. For some weeks merchants could not supply the demand. The flag was floating, not only from public buildings, but from specially erected flag poles, stores, and from homes; flags fluttered from the radiators of automobiles, had permanent places upon coat lapels, and were carried with much pride by the youth of the city and country.

There were intervals, during the period of the war, when a visitor in any one of the towns of the county would not see a great many flags, but the launching of some new campaign for charity, or Liberty Bonds; the holding of any public meeting (all public meetings during the war were patriotic); or the news of some victory for American arms overseas, immediately brought forth a profusion of flags.

The Wayne county board of commissioners, composeed of William Bixler, chairman; John W. Oller and Walter W. Smith, before the end of April, 1917, purchased an electric flag for the Court House. This was hoisted at the south-east corner of the building, and shone forth brilliantly at night, while it also attracted the eye by day. Electric flags became quite numerous, although by no means common, during the next few months.

There is doubt as to who erected the first war flag pole in the county, but it is an established fact that on May 19th, 1917, Charles Snyder, a resident of Collowhill street, Wooster, and Joseph DiGiacomo, keeper of a store opposite the Penna. lines depot in Wooster, each had flags floating from lofty poles. The men of the Wooster fire department hoisted a flag to the top of a pole there May 26th. At Orrville and Creston flag poles were erected during May. On July 4th there was a big flag raising at Fredericksburg, three thousand people participating in the celebration. The pupils of St. Mary's school, in Wooster, also raised a flag on July 4th, with appropiate exercises, including addresses by Judge W. E. Weygandt and Capt. James B. Taylor.

Flags of Great Britain, France and Italy soon made their appearance as well as the Stars and Stripes, and during the war, especially in parades, these flags were carried, as well as the flags of Belgium, Greece, and sometimes those of other powers fighting against Germany.

There is one flag in the Wooster museum that was donated to the institution during July, 1917, by the Rev. Jacob Anthony Reis, a returned missionary, who had been teaching Christianity to the natives of West Africa. He and Mrs. Reis were stationed at Lolodorf, Cameroon, and during the early days of the war the Germans, then in control there, took up all the flags of other nations. Mrs. Reis, however, decideed she would not live without a U. S. flag. Through the exercise of a woman's ingenuity, she made the flag that now reposes in the museum. The red and white cloth she readily found, but it was necessary to sacrifice a blue bathing suit before the blue field for the 48 stars could be made. The flag was kept in a secluded place, and brought to America when Rev. and Mrs. Reis returned to this country.

The Service Flag was originated during the war. The first service flag displayed in Wooster was at the John McSweeney home, on North Market street. It was purchased at Cleveland and hung on the front porch of the McSweeney home August 10, 1917. Within a few weks scores of service flags were in evidence in Wayne county and before the close of the war nearly every home which sent a son or a husband into the service displayed its service flag.

The service flag consisted of a red border with a white center, upon which were blue stars, one for each person from the home in service.

Service flags were floated from stores, from factories, in churches, lodge rooms, schools, and many other institutions, as a way of designating the number of persons in the army or navy. That the service flag met with instant favor could probably be established in no more effective manner than to say that before the end of November, 1917, every church in Wooster, and nearly all churches in the county, had service flags.

The recognized rules generally adopted for the display and handling of the flag were those of the Daughters of the American Revolution, based upon practice in the army and navy, and are as follows:

1.—That the flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain after sunset. It should not be displayed upon stormy days, not left out over night.

2.—When the flag is displayed at half staff, for mourning, it is to be lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is afterwards hoisted to the top before it is finally lowered.

3.—When the flag is finally raised all present during the ceremony should stand at attention with hand raised to the forehead ready for the salute.

4.—The correct salute to the flag as required by the regulations in the U. S. army is: Standing at attention, raise the right hand to the forehead over the eye, palm downward, fingers extended and close together, arm at an angle of forty-five degrees. Move the hand outward about a foot with a quick motion, and drop to the side.

5.—When the colors are passing on parade or in review, the spectator should, if a man or boy, and if walking, halt; if sitting, rise, stand at attention and uncover.

6.—When possible the flag should be flown from a staff or mast, but should not be fastened to the side of a building, platform or scaffolding.

7.—When flags are used in unveiling a statute or monument, they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

8.—When the flag is used out of doors, it should be allowed to fly in the breeze. When the clusters and draping of colors are desired, bunting or cloth should be used, but never the flag.

9.—For indoor decorations, the flag can only be used as drapery. It cannot be used to cover a bench or table, desk or box where anything can be set or placed on the flag. For indoor decorations the flag may be caught in many artistic fashions and used with regular bunting, garlands, plants and flowers, but should never be placed below a person sitting.

10.—When used on a bier or casket at a funeral, the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground.

11.—The flag must not be marred by advertisements nor desecrated on the stage.

12.—It is an unwritten law in the navy that the flag is never to be washed. It is always to be considered immaculate.

13.—When "The Star Spangled Banner" is played, all present should rise and stand at attention until the ending.

14.—The only federal legislation with regard to the flag prohibits the registration of any trademark which consists or comprises of the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simultation thereof, or any state or municipality or of any foreign nation and so on.

15.—The flag salute adopted by the national society of Daughters of American Revolution and by our military schools, the Boy Scouts and other organizations and which should be taught in our public schools is: "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, with liberty and justice for all."

16.—Our children should be taught to carefully handle and guard their little flags from rough and disrespectful treatment and not be permitted to carelessly toss them about in parades and processions, or throw them away if the stick becomes froken or should the child tire of holding it.

CHAPTER XIX.

WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOLS IN THE WAR

The organizations in this country that were really efficient, or in which there was a nucleus that could quickly be developed to sufficient strength to meet some of the various war needs, were called upon right from the beginning of the conflict to carry a great part of the burden. Ohio's public school system, organized by counties, proved itself ready to do its full share, and this share was a large one.

In Wayne county Prof. G. U. Baumgardner was superintendent of schools when war was declared, and he held this position during all the months of the conflict. Under Superintendent Baumgardner there was a corps of efficient district superintendents, who were in direct charge of the 250 school teachers in the rural and village schools of the county. Here was an avenue open to the government that reached to practically every home in the county every day of the school year. The organization's possibilities were early seen, as quickly seized upon, and soon developed. The school system immediately became ne of the great units in the work of war publicity in all of its phases.

Tons of literature for the Red Cross, the War Savings Stamps organization, the "grow more food" mvements, and literally scores of other movements were distributed to every community through the school system. Sent to the county superintendent from state headquarters, these great masses of pamphlets, booklets, circulars and posters were passed out to teachers by district superintendents, and by the teachers, in turn, given to pupils who took them home to father and mother, and the neighbors.

Besides this work of distribution of war literature, the schools were the center of organization of movements of their own. Money was contributed through the schools for the soldiers' library fund; for the Junior organization of the Red Cross; War Savings Stamps were sold by pupils, and they even disposed of Liberty Bonds; they gathered shoes and clothing for destitute people in France, Belgium, and, in fact, took an active part in every activity.

The District Superintendents who were the intermediaries between county headquarters and the teachers were as follows: Ira L. Amiet, Paint, Saltcreek, East Union and Sugarcreek townships; J. S. Speelman, Franklin, Clinton, Wooster and Plain townships; H. D. Wile and later W. M. Henderson, Chester, Wayne, Congress and Canaan townships; S. M. Miller, Milton, Chippewa and Baughman townships; and M. C. Avery, Green township and Orrville.

Pupils in the Wooster City Schools, of which Prof. G. C. Maurer was superitendent, worked largely independent of the rural and village schools, but performed faithful war service.

An organization made up of school boys that did especially good service in Wooster was the Boy Scouts. They assisted in all campaigns of the Liberty Loan, both in distributing literature and in soliciting for sale of bonds. They placed loan "stickers" on all automobile windshields; they helped in Red Cross work, in Y. M. C. A. and other drives for funds, and performed important service in the War Savings Stamp drive. Their sister organization, the Campfire Girls, also did good work and were frequently called upon.

Teachers in various parts of the county were appealed to, through the district superintendents of the county, by the Historian, for some record of the accomplishments of individual schools. Following are printed some of the replies that were received, and while they by no means constitute a complete record, they tell not only what these particular schools accomplished, but also indicate what was done, on an average by all of the schools:

BAUGHMAN TOWNSHIP

The activities of Baughman township schools can be measured only in part by what follows. No record of the work was kept, so only a few of the many activities shall be mentioned. The Red Cross work of the pupils and teachers stands out prominently as every pupil and every teacher in every school of the township was enrolled either in Junior or Senior Red Cross, both years of the war. Clothes were collected both years for the Armenian and Belgian sufferers. Some knitting and sewing were done by the pupils. To arouse the community spirit of the township, pub-

lic meetings were held in every school. Speakers were present at these meetings from Wooster, Orrville and Dalton. The annual school picnic oration delivered by the president of Hiram College will long be remembered for the masterly way it presented the causes that led to the world war. Concessions were made by the board of education to the boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades by giving them half day sessions that they might aid their parents in gathering the autumn crops. The Y. M. C. A. work was taken up by the teachers through the Baughman township grange. Some of the teachers aided in the war chest drive, some aided in selling Liberty Bonds, and two of the teachers were called into the military service. The teachers taught the history of the World war as it was made. They each had a good map of the war territory and watched the positions of the armies as they maneuvered, and taught the advantages and disadvantages of the positions of the armies as they understood them. Music consisted largely of patriotic songs such as "Loyalty is the Word Today." No small part was played by the pupils of the schools. They tested the seed corn and other seeds sent in by the farmers, sold and bought Thrift and War Savings Stamps, collected books and some money to buy books and magazines for the soldiers, took the census of number of bushels of 1917 seed corn in township, number of hogs and cattle, disributed all kinds of pamphlets and war literature in the different homes and explained them to parents as the teachers had presented them in school, so the homes of the community were reached as they could not have been reached in any other way.

CHESTER NO. 4

This school contributed $1.25 to the soldiers' library fund, besides some books. $20.75 was controbuted to the Y. M. C. A. This money was earned by the children who were paid a few cents for doing odd chores about the home. $460 worth of War Savings Stamps were sold. 30 comfort pillows for the Red Cross by this school alone. These pillows were made of unbleached muslin into 13 in. by 15 in. sizes and each one was filled with one and one-half pound of snippings. The materials for these snippings were donated by the housewives of the district. The children gathered them up and one and all, big and small, worked very earnestly during all the spare moments until there was forty-five pounds, enough to fill thirty pillows. These were used by the first aid workers on the battlefields to alleviate suffering. Each one, for that reason, was glad to do all he could. During the spring months some clothing for the Belgian refugees was collected. Our school went over the top in the Red Cross membership drive in 1918. Besides all the children in the school several baby brothers and sisters at home joined making the receipts

$11.25. The school had four members in the Vivtory Boys and Victory Girls clubs, making a total of $20.

CHESTER NO. 9

For soldiers' library fund, $1.50; donated 25 books fr use in army camps; donated to the United War Work fund, $10.00; donated to the Y. M. C. A. fund, $10.00; face value of W. S. S. sold in 1918, $2105.00; donated two bundles of clothing to Belgians; every pupil joined Junior Red Cross (35 pupils at 25c), $8.75. organized two "Bring 'Em Back" clubs; girls' club sold W. S. S. amounting to $125; boys' club sold W. S. S. amounting to $185.

CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP

Chippewa township schools were very fortunate in having a very patriotic board of education. The members showed their good spirit in many ways. They placed in every school a paper on current events which came wekly and which was used to good advantage by the teacher and pupils in following up the acts of the president and congress and the progress of the war in foreign lands. The schools made a good showing in their Red Cross work. Quite a few of the pupils joined the Senior Red Cross and worked with their mothers and teachers, spending much spare time in knitting and sewing. Teachers were begging for more material for their pupils to work with before the war closed. A number of the schools became 100 per cent Junior Red Cross schools. The teachers canvassed their districts for the Senior Red Cross work each of the two years, and secured a large membership. The pupils were organized to sell Thrift and War Savings Stamps during their vacation. One teacher, to encourage the work and show her patriotic spirit, bought $1000 worth herself. Patriotic programs were given in the schools to create more workers. Pupils took the census of the number of cattle, hogs and bushels of corn in the township; they distributed pamphlets, posters, literature of all kinds. These were sent with a strong solicitation from the teachers through the pupil for the community's aid in such lines as the conservation of food, gathering of books, and magazines and money for our soldiers. The Y. M. C. A. work was presented, school gardens were encouraged, patriotic books were read, patriotic songs were sung. In fact there was a common spirit that the war must be won and that America must win it and that this required sacrifice at home as well as in France.

CRESTON

The great war is ended; the sword is sheathed, sacrifices in life, wealth and comfort have been cheerfully made; and now an inventory of

its cost must be taken. While our soldiers marched away to the conflict, they were fully supported by a great country, its people and its institutions, not the least of which were the public schools. As the war record of the schools is being taken, it is fitting that the public schools of Creston submit a report of their war activities. The school through its many alumni soldiers was well represented on the field of conflict. Two of its principals lay aside their books and became efficient soldiers, one of whom gave up his life in the service of his country. During the year 1917-18 the village school did its full share in the sale of Thrift Stamps, War Savings certificates and bonds. In the work of the Red Cross, in the organization of Boy Scouts, in the American relief fund, the school had a part. Beginning the year 1918-19 with renewed energy at once the sale of thrift stamps was continued, until the school was credited with the sale of almost one thousand dollars. Seventy-five pupils were Red Cross members.

MILTON TOWNSHIP

Milton township schools were mbilized for war work, and did their share toward bringing the World's war to a successful close. The teachers worked for the "conservation of food." They taught this as a lesson, why it was necessary, and the pupils were handed pledge cards and asked to explain to their parents, and have them sign the cards. The Senior and Junior Red Cross work was taken up at the request of the Wadsworth chapter, both years. In 1919 the Senior Red Cross was worked for Wadsworth chapter, and the Junior Red Cross was worked for Wayne County chapter. The schools were all 100 per cent schools. This means that every pupil in every school was enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. The teachers were all subscribers to the Wayne county war chest, the best subscription being $25. They and their pupils also bought and sold Thrift and War Savings Stamps, Vacation Thrift Stamp organizations were formed for the state contest. Pupils collected books and money for soldiers' libraries. Entertainments were given and the proceeds given to Red Cross work. Teachers taught "first aid." Pupils learned how to bind up wounds on fingers, arms, head, etc. Literature and posters of all kinds were placed in schools, homes and public places.

ORRVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK

The Orrville public schools were organized for many war work drives, such as: Red Cross membership, Y. M. C. A., Liberty Loan, War Saving and Thrift Stamps, Belgian Relief and Red Cross Work. All the Orrville teachers and students entered into the Red Cross membership drive with enthusiasm which resulted in a number of 100 per cent rooms. Enough money was added to make Orrville schools 100 per cent. The

pupils and teachers in several rooms held snipping parties after school and made a total of twelve pillows. Other Red Cross work included baby blankets that were forwarded to New York by the local Red Cross chapter. The seventh and eighth grade of Walnut street gave $25.00 to the Red Cross from the proceeds of an entertainment. The Oak street pupils voted to give their share of the county fair premium, $7.00, to the Red Cross. Each building displayed a large Red Cross poster in the hall and the pupils enjoyed adding tiny red crosses for each new member. The schools helped to put Orrville village "Over the Top" in the Y. M. C. A. drive by a collection of $60.00. The seventh and eighth grade gave $25.00 to the Y. M .C. A. from their entertainment fund while the Parent-Teachers' Association of Oak street voted $10.00 to the cause. Each teacher made special effort in the Thrift Stamp drives. Some perfected efficient organizations by having two captains elected in their foom for competition and thus encouraging thrift. The records of each captain's division were placed on the board. At the last report up to the 1st of January, 1919, the different grades and high school classes were credited with the following:

Oak Street School—Grade 1, $206.00; Grade 2, $179.25; Grade 3, $348.75; Grade 4, 384.00; Grade 5, $460.50; Total, $1578.50.

Maple Street School—Grades 1 and 2, $176.00; Grades 2 and 3, $365.50; Grades 4 and 5, $667.00; Grades 6 and 7, $469.50; Total, $1678.

Walnut Street School—Grades 1 and 2, $248.90; Grade 3, $169.50; Grade 4, $423.00; Grade 5, $686.75; Grade 6, $665.25; Grade 7, $662.75; Grade 8, $883.00; Total, $2889.15.

High School—Freshmen, $658.82; Sophomores, $658.92; Junior, $461.15; Senior, $167.82; Total, $1946.71. Grand total, $8092.36.

The same organization was used for the year 1919, together with the drive for the Junior Red Cross membership. The high school responded to the last 1918 war savings stamp drive to the amount of $320.00. Miss Olive Burger while in the 8th grade is credited with having sold more stamps than any pupil in the county. Different organizations in the schools have purchased Liberty Bonds. The class of 1918 left as a memorial to the school a $50 bond to be used for manual training equipment in the new building. The high school voted to use the county fair exhibit premium and a collection to buy a $50 bond to be used in the new building. The seventh grade of Walnut street invested $25 of their entertainment fund in baby bonds that will come due in 1923 when the class will graduate from high school. The high school boys showed their loyalty when the call came for farm labor, twenty-six of them having signed the necessary cards. Most of them were allowed to leave school early to help feed th boys "Over There." The boys and girls were delighted to carry out some plan to support French war orphans, and decided to give

up the little Christmas gifts and bring their pennies to fill the little white stockings we had in each room the week bfore Christmas. The result was surprising for it amounted to $95.11. A check for $22.11 was sent at a Christmas gift to the war children. The boys and girls are interested in their orphans, Camille Friguet and Jean Friguet, to whom they sent $73 for a year's support. Upon the service flag, purchased by the high school, there are thirty-nine stars representing graduates of the high

The people of Rittman village school district were living in peace and school and one star for a Red Cross nurse. One of the stars turned to gold when Frank Cook made the supreme sacrifice.

OVERTON

Soldiers and sailors library fund, $2.50; Red Cross Junior, $6.25; War Saving Stamps, $20.00; Shoes and clothing for Belgians.

WAR WORK OF RITTMAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The people of Rittman village school district weer living in peace and plenty, enjoying the greatest of prosperity in the "third city of old Wayne," when President Woodrow Wilson, in his famous "war message" to congress, in April, 1917, declared a state of war existed between the United States of America and Germany. By an almost unanimous vote, congress formally declared war on Germany, and the people of America awoke to the seriousness of the situation. The curtain of ignorance was now withdrawn by the press of the country exposing the true status of affairs with Germany, and the spirit of patriotism spread like a forest fire throughout the nation. Rittman, of course, was not behind other cities and towns. Her patriotism grew to a white heat, and war work in the vicinity was soon under way with intense enthusiasm. The schools immediately imbibed the "Rittman Spirit of 1917" and patriotism ,thrift, investment and sacrifice played a large part in the daily life of the pupils. The following as far as data can be obtained, is a record of the war work (during the period of the world war) done by those who were pupils and teachers in the Rittman schools during the school year 1918-1919.

War Work	Pupils	Teachers
Red Cross	$ 67.50	$ 70.00
Y. M. C. A.	27.75	47.00
War Chest	173.00	64.50
French orphans	100.64	36.50
Bonds	3580.00	1200.00
Stamps	4670.00	1000.00

Work done by pupils—Nine sweaters, 6 pairs socks, 6 pairs wristlets, 14 comfy kits, 20 button bags. By teachers—Twenty sweaters, 12 pairs socks, over 200 hours of work done for Red Cross in other lines.

It is interesting to note that the grand total of $11,036.99 devoted to war work, $586.99 was an absolute gift for the advancement of civilization. In addition to the above many of its boys belonged to the Working Reserve and did club work. A large number of school gardens were cared for in whole or in part by the pupils. In 1919 over fifty girls signed up for club work. The Junior Red Cross is being carried on in the different rooms, one having gained the enviable reputation of being 100 per cent.

By no means must those graduates and former students of the school who have been in the service be omitted in a record of the school's war work. Of the graduates of Rittman high school, the following have been in various branches of the service: Cecil Conley, Russell Clapper, Boyd Miller, Warren Bodager, Robert Wenger, Ward Sigler, Daniel Wright, Harry Leichty, Ora Leichty, Jacob Meyer. The last three were overseas doing reconstruction work. The following former students, but not graduates of the high school, were also in the service. The last eight, soldiers in the U. S. army, saw foreign service. The first of the list was overseas with the navy: Tracy Shook, George Schwartz, Jay Brenneman, Harold Schwartz, John Faber, Frank Snyder, Clarence Swartz, Charles Rohrer, Howard Qualmon, Platt Sigler, Don Moyer, Floyd Striver, Clyde Hentzel, Elmer Clippinger.

SMITHVILLE

	W. S. S.	Liberty B.	Y. M. C. A.	Red C.	War C.
Primary	$ 255.00	$ 300.00	$ 5.00	$ 67.00	$ 6.00
Intermediate	266.00	300.00	7.00	7.50	6.00
Grammar Room	440.00	250.00	15.50	40.75	10.65
High School	1021.00	400.00	10.70	43.90	33.50
Totals	$1982.00	$12.50.00	$38.20	$159.15	$57.15

The war savings listed were bought. No account was kept of the stamps sold last year. From the first of January until May, 1919, pupils sold over $1500. The teachers of the school participated in the raising of funds in all the drives. Mr. W. S. Fagley was chairman of Green township in the Y. M. C. A. drive, the Third and Fourth Liberty loan drives and the War Chest drive. He was assisted in every instance by the other teachers. Throughout the campaigns the public school was ever ready to do its part in winning the war.

STERLING

When our nation, the bulwark of liberty and justice, was threatened, the teachers, pupils, patrons of Sterling public schools were inspired with a desire to render any and every tangible assistance. In response to the first call for food conservation by the United States food administration, the heads of families of the entire community responded by signing pledge cards, and carrying out the promises. The call for clothing for refugees was responded to nobly by a generous contribution of wearing apparel for the relief of stricken Belgium. Later they contributed clothing to suffering Armenians. This was solicited through the schools. By common consent of the pupils and teachers, the usual Christmas treat was dispensed with and a fund of $35.50 was given to the Y. M. C. A. Several boxes of books and magazines were collected for the benefit of the men in military camps. When the call for Red Cross subscriptions came, every pupil in each department enrolled; thereby making Sterling school one hundred per cent in this deserving cause. Report cards for a census of animals for meat production were circulated and in addition various pamphlets on thrift, liberty loans, etc., were posted and distributed through the schools. Ecnomy in domestic arts was emphasized, and a "war-time menu," which won first premium at the county fair, are a part of the activities along this line. The national colors were displayed daily and the national anthem memorized. A service flag containing thirty-two stars reminded the school of those who had answered the call, among whom were two sucessive superintendents.

CHAPTER XX.

THE SPANISH INFLUENZA

The war had nothing to do with it, and yet no compilation treating upon the subject of the great struggle would be complete without at least a reference to the Spanish influenza that swept over the country in October and November, 1918, with a severe recurrence in Ohio during December and the following January. The "flu" as it soon became generally known, was the only circumstance that was of sufficient interest to distract attention from the war itself. It was the only side-show that took the gaze of the crowd from the main tent; and the reason for this was that it drove fear into the hearts of the multitude.

The "Flu" was named "Spanish" Influenza because it was commonly reported to have originated in Spain. It swept over that land, crossed to England, thrived with equal ferocity in France and Germany, and finally made its appearance in the United States, breaking out first in dangerous proportions in the army training camps.

At Camp Sherman, Ohio, between 1000 and 1100 men of the 30,000 in training there, died within a period of three weeks in October. Other cantonments suffered in proportion. At Camp Meade there were 3,000 deaths, while in the city of Philadelphia there were 12,000 fatalities.

The "flu" was a kind of grippe, which left the system especially receptive to the pneumonia germ, which was present in malignant form. There were practically no deaths from the influenza itself. The usual symptoms were bowel disturbance, violent headache, or cold, accompanied by fever, which frequently by the second day rose to 104 or 105 degrees. Where the patient immediately went to bed and was given good care, a recovery was generally effected within three or four days. The least exposure brought in the pneumonia possibility, and deaths were practically all from pneumonia.

The epidemic gained a strong foothold in Ashland before it was known to be present in Wayne county. Two thousand cases developed there within a few days, and deaths followed at the rate of from two to ten a day. The Ashland situation, together with the fact that men were dying at the rate of from 150 to 250 per day at Camp Sherman, threw Wayne county people into a paroxysm of fear when the trouble first manifested itself here. Shreve was the first Wayne county community invaded.

In Wooster city there were not more than 500 cases at any one time, but in several communities of the county, nearly every family was stricken simultaneously. Doctors believed that neighborhood threshings were partly responsible for the rapid spread through the rural districts, although no definite agreement was ever reached by physicians anywhere concerning the exact nature of the transmission of the germ. The "flu" was, to put it moderately, highly contagious. Physicians were busy, night and day, and the "fear of the 'flu' " made the matter of securing help in stricken homes a most serious one.

The passing of October put the peak of the epidemic in the background, and by mid-November the first outbreak had almost entirely disappeared. The new outbreak in December and January was most severe in Wooster and Congress township, but the death rate was not so high as during the October period. Some scattered cases continued to appear during the early months of 1919.

Although Wayne county, as a whole, suffered less severely than many in the state, probably because schools, churches, moving picture theaters and all other public gathering places, were closed before the contagion gained a strong foothold, about one hundred persons died before the scourge was ended.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE MOTHERS' CLUB

No organization that was formed in Wayne county during the period of the war to take part in war work had its membership limited to a field where there was such unanimous interest in the outcome of the war as the Mothers' Club, organized at a meeting held in Memorial Hall, Wooster, on the afternoon of January 29, 1918. Mrs. John M. Russell was elected president and Mrs. Geo. E. Post secretary. The immediate cause of the meeting was a report, disseminated through newspapers, that the young men being sent to camp were not being provided with sufficient equipment in the way of clothing and shelter. A protest was telegraphed to the war department and the message included a demand that conditions be corrected at the earliest possible moment.

The real purpose of the organization of the club, however, was to bring together the mothers of young men who were in the military forces. A national association of mothers of soldiers was formed some months prior to the meeting held here in Wooster, and a campaign was undertaken to extend the organization of mothers from federal, through state and to county and town units.

The Mothers' club of Wooster held a number of meetings during the summer. It was recognized in all patriotic parades and demonstrations, its members being given a place of honor in the line of march. It was customary for mothers who marched in a parade to carry a service flag, denoting the number of sons they had in the military or naval forces. One act performed by the Mothers' club was the presentation to the county of a Gold Star flag, containing a star for each Wayne county man who gave his life for his country. This presentation was made at a special peace celebration service held at the Methodist Episcopal church in November, 1918, at which Judge W. E. Weygandt was the principal speaker. The flag itself was made by the club's secretary.

CHAPTER XXII.

WHEN THE PEACE NEWS CAME AND EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED

The first man in Wayne county who learned that armistice between Germany and the Allies had ben signed was E. C. Dix, managing editor of the Wooster Republican. It was 2:30 a. m. on Monday, November 11th, when he was aroused from slumber to answer the telephone. The spokesman was a representative of the International News Service at Cleveland, who informed him that the State Department at Washington

had announced, at 2:45 a. m., that the armistice had been signed at 5 a. m., Paris time.

Germany, a week before, had asked for an armistice and delegates from the German military forces were permitted to cross the line. The terms upon which the victors were ready to cease fighting were made known to the armistice delegates. Marshal Foch refused to cease hostilities until the armistice terms were signed. On Thursday, November 7, a report that the armistice had been signed swept over the country, but was soon officially denied, and proved to have been a false alarm.

The announcement from Washington that terms had been agreed upon was the signal for a giant demonstration all over the nation, and nowhere was there more enthusiasm than in Wayne county. The few hours that followed the first announcement brought information that the terms were so drastic that Germany could not again take up arms, but would be compelled to accept the dictated peace conditions made by the United States and the Allies.

There was no work in any Wayne county factories or stores that day. From 4 a. m. when the news got a real start—it was at that hour that bells and factory whistles shrieked and pealed forth the tidings—until midnight and after, pandemonium reigned. The court house bell rang continuously from 4 a. m. until 8 p. m. The first parade took place at 8 a. m., and there was no letup in the street demonstration until night. During the day arrangements were made for a huge parade Monday evening, and those who witnessed this spectacle declared it was the greatest in the city's history. Lieutenant Ralph Wile, one of the city's first young men who had gone to an officer's training school, was chief marshal. Judge W. E. Weygandt addressed the throng in the square after the parade.

At Orrville, Creston, Shreve, West Salem, Dalton, Smithville and other towns in the county there were parades and demonstrations. The kaiser was burned in effigy, buried, and otherwise notified that his career as a world wrecker had come to an end.

Tuesday brought a slight reaction in the rejoicing. Newspaper dispatches hinted at anarchy in Germany, and intimated that Bolshevism, which had dragged Russia to ruin, was gaining the upper hand. There was a possibility that while Germany had accepted the terms of the allies, Germany would have no government to carry out the agreement. The situation remained critical for some days, but before a week had passed conservative socialists gained control in Germany, the wave of mad Bolshevism waned, and the actual carrying out of the armistice terms was begun.

After the first day of wild rejoicing, conditions returned to normal in Wayne county. The world's greatest crisis brought about no immediate changes here. Had any man slept for a week, from Thursday, Nov. 7, until the following Thursday, he would have seen no difference either in Wooster or the county, so far as the carrying on of business was concerned. Had he been a close observer, he might have noticed more buoyancy in the conduct of Mr. Average Person, and he no doubt would have been aware of the fact that the marks of anxiety on the brows of hundreds of Wayne county mothers whose stalwart sons had faced Prussian frightfulness in all its forms had been replaced by a glow of happy expectancy; they looked forward to a speedy return of the boys in khaki.

The end of the war did not come unexpectedly. In mid-July when Foch first counter-attacked as the Germans were driving upon Paris, there was no prospect for early peace. Newspapers were printing articles by military critics who pointed out that the steady stream of American soldiers reaching France would make possible a great offensive in the campaign of 1919—a decisive offensive that undoubtedly would crush Germany sometime during that year. By mid-August Foch's system of striking here, then there, and again somewhere else—always seeking a weak spot in the German line, and always on the offensive, was still gaining momentum. Critics who day by day hinted that a pause must soon come, began to change their attitude; and when, in late September, the American army struck its first great blow in Champagne, while the British and French were pounding away farther west and north, there were admissions from leading war writers that the 1918 campaign might end the war. The fall of Bulgaria was a forecast of what was ahead; and the surrender of Turkey and Austria clearly indicated that the war had been won. Those who, for months, had been of the opinion that the news of the end of the war would come like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky; who had predicted that representatives of the governments of the rival powers would meet in secret sessions while the armies, in ignorance of their bickerings, kept up the struggle in the field, were gravely mistaken. The end, with certain ifs and ands, was seen clearly several weeks ahead. It could be figured to a nicety, just as a farmer can tell, by counting the shocks, how many days it will require him to haul in the sheaves from the wheatfield—if the rain stays away. The world knew Germany was beaten, and few indeed were those who believed that the foe, once having asked an armistice, would refuse the terms imposed, no matter how drastic.

It was because of this almost unanimous conviction, formed during October, and strengthened with the passing of each day, that the actual cessation of hostilities had no effect upon business.

Although it was a foregone conclusion, inevitable and positive, the end, nevertheless, brought genuine relief. Wayne county drew a deep, full, joyful breath, and in one voice murmured, "Thank God."

More than a thousand of her sons had donned the uniform of the army or the navy; her industries were engaged on war contracts; her citizens were investing their all in Liberty bonds, or giving it to charity organizations engaged in work of mercy; her farmers were striving, despite the tremendous labor shortage, to produce increased yields to keep the world from famine; her fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts were praying for the safety of loved ones overseas battling for democracy; high prices were threatening to cause real distress in many homes; a continuation of the conflict meant more soldiers to go, and heavier burdens to bear for those left behind. Not a family but was experiencing some discomfort, suffering some hardship, yearning for relief from the intense nervous strain.

War work organizations, however, remained steadiy on the job. The food and fuel administrations continued to exercise authority. In the week following the signing of the armistice, each township in the county created a War Chest that totalled approximately $100,000; the Red Cross organization continued active for many months, and there were further Liberty Loan and War Saving Stamp campaigns, for the bills remained to be paid, even though the "party" was over.

There was a slow transformation back to a peace foundation. Prices remained high, being higher, in fact, in July, 1919, than they were at any time during the war. Soldiers, securing their discharges, returned to civil life without disrupting industry. They melted away, it almost seemed, and the demand for working men was not satisfied.

For many months following the signing of the armistice, the soldiers from Wayne county returned to their homes in small groups. First those in U. S. cantonments, then those from overseas were given honorable discharges by the war department. The county's guardsmen returned in mid-April. Many were delayed in overseas service still longer, and late in July, when this was written, some few had not yet returned.

There was a great demonstration at Wooster and Shreve on Sunday, April 13, 1919, when the guardsmen reached home. On June 14, 1919, Shreve held a grand "welcome home" for all the soldiers of the county, and especially those in their community. A feast was served the khaki-clad men in the Shreve armory. An address was delivered by Charles H. Workman, of Mansfield. A few days later Wayne township similarly welcomed home the soldiers of that township, it having the distinction of being the only rural township in the county to send two Captains into service, Fred C. Redick and Grover C. McCoy both being residents of Wayne township.

The biggest welcome for soldiers of Wayne county was held in Wooster on July 4, 1919, Walter G. Whitaker having been chairman of the committee which planned the event. Three hundred of the county's soldiers sat down to the noon-day feast prepared from donations of the good people of Wayne county. William Graves Sharp, of Elyria, former U. S. Ambassador to France, was the chief speaker. Among other things he urged Wayne countians to stand for the League of Nations. The army's dirigible balloon, the A-4, which had been stationed at Akron, gave a demonstration over the fair grounds in the morning. At night there was a spectacular display of fireworks. The military review was in charge of Col. F. C. Gerlach. General Farnsworth, who was to have reviewed the parade, sent a representative, finding it impossible to be here in person.

The July 4th parade was the last large assemblage of soldiers in Wayne county. Some few returned singly from service after that, but went quietly to their homes, doffed their uniforms, and re-entered civil life.

"I wouldn't have missed it for the world, but I don't want to go through it again," summarizes the opinion of hundreds of Wayne county soldiers who were in service both in the U. S. and overseas.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WAYNE COUNTY CHURCHES IN THE WAR

By Rev. Ervin E. Young

The question has been asked, and rightly so, what part have the churches played in the great world war? It is with a keen sense of just pride and a feeling of sublime satisfaction that we look upon the service rendered by the churches of Wayne county in helping to win the war for democracy and righteousness.

Some who are prejudiced against the church, and others who have been embittered because of the attitude of some cults who have been styled "Conscientious Objectors," have made the charge that the churches have failed to do their part in the winning of the war. This is an unkind and unjust accusation. The best fighting men are the best living men. And so long as the church continues undeniably the leading institution in the matter of teaching, training, and inspiration of holy living, we will claim for the church the highest throne of moral and spiritual force in the cause of an allied victory.

Our churches have given their sons by the hundreds to the army, navy, and aviation corps of the allied powers, and many to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. in the camps and upon the battlefields of Europe. Brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, trained in Chris-

tian homes, churches, and Sunday schools, instructed in the revelations of Jesus Christ, and many of them communicant members of our churches, these noble sons have gone forth to fight the battles of God and man against the organized forces of incarnate evil. These men have not come from one church only, but represent all the many branches of the church of the living God. They come from Protestantism, from the Jews, and from the Roman Catholic. The constitute the moral backbone and the spiritual dignity of the allied hosts.

But we have not been content to merely send these choice young men forth to fight for the lofty ideals of a righteous cause, and to perish in the pursuit of a fond ambition, forgotten by the church and neglected by the religion that had nurtured them. The churches have followed them into the camp, into the dug-out, into the trenches, and to the very battle front. It was, from the very first, the fond purpose and firm determination of the church to keep in touch with every young man at the front. He was sought out and someone was quietly selected as a representative of the church to keep in touch with him, to correspond with him and thereby keep him in touch with the folks and affairs at home. In many cases the one at home who wrote did not know he or she had been singled out to write as a representative of the church to some boy at the front, and the boys did not in any case know that their correspondent was a man or woman representative of the church, for they were writing as a friend to whom they wanted to be a real friend. Again, in many instances, the churches, through their Sunday schools, Young People's Societies, Missionary, Aid Societies and various organizations officially kept in touch with the boys at the front, sending them smileage books, Christmas remembrances, and the Junior societies did their bit by sending them humerous sayings clipped from magazines and other periodicals, that the boys might have a smile from the little ones at home.

Then the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Association and kindred organizations are primarily organizations of the church, and the church has followed through these the men to the trenches with its chaplains and messengers of healing for the soul and body. We must remember there was never a hospital before the Gospel was preached and that the vast majority of the Red Cross workers are members of the church. The church certainly has done its best to alleviate the burdens of those who have been bearing pain and suffering death on our behalf. Add to these facts the important service rendered in the pulpits of our churches where the ministers were in the name of God denouncing so-called "German Kultur," and protesting against German outrages. At the same time they were advocating relief measures for the stricken populations, rendered homeless through the ravages of the war. The church has not been dere-

lict in the performance of her duty. There has scarcely a week passed that the churches were not challenged through her pastors to lead in the great work of winning the war.

The appeal of the Red Cross was never sounded louder than it was from the pulpits of our churches, and no organization responded more consistently to their appeals than did the churches through their various avenues of activity. And many of the churches were opened as Red Cross headquarters, heated and lighted with no cost to the Red Cross as an organization.

Many of our churches through their organizations have given generously to all the war aid organizations as a practical expression of true religion aside from what her members gave as individuals.

In the sale of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps the church took an active part, appeals were made from our pulpits and in our Sunday schools addresses were repeatedly made urging the purchase of these securities as not only a legitimate investment but a patriotic duty aiding in a great and noble cause. And in many congregations we find surplus monies were invested in liberty bonds and savings stamps.

In the matter of the conservation of food and fuel the church was an active and leading organization. As a means for the conservation of fuel the number of services was lessened and the consolidation of other services was effected that less fuel might be used. Then many social functions were called off, or transferred to our homes in order that less fuel might be used. Then the conservation of food was urged from our pulpits and taught in every class and organization of the church, while the usual lunches served in connection with many meetings was eliminated that there might be a larger saving of food. Again many of our pastors left their studies, forsook their pastoral work, and went forth to speak for the different war organizations, sell liberty bonds, war savings stamps, and solicit funds for the various war relief organizations.

While the vast majority of our pastors preached the justness and the righteousness of our cause from our pulpits to the delight of large and interested audiences, to the enlightenment of many who confessedly were unable to analyze the many intricate questions, possibly the most effective service was rendered by the many earnest prayers offered continually in our churches for a speedy and glorious victory for the right.

One needed only to enter our leading churches to see the spirit of allied cooperation in the most generous display of allied flags, service flags, conquest flags ,and honor rolls all arranged in an artistic fashion to convince the most skeptical person of the wide-awake and patriotic spirit pervading the churches of the living God in these days of struggle, suffering, and sacrifice. Yes the church has not been found wanting.

Now that the fighting has ceased and the hour of reconstruction has come we see the church still at the helm unwilling to stop the work of real service and personal helpfulness. Hence the churches are busily at work in the War Emergency Campaign for great is the recognized need of the hour. In France and Belgium the Protestant churches have suffered equally with the Catholic churches during the great world war. In due time, which is likely to be a very long time, an indemnity covering the damages to church properties will no doubt be paid by Germany. But, meanwhile, assistance must be given to these churches. They must have places of worship and ministers to shepherd their sorely tried people. They have been "tripped and wounded and left half dead" and it is our privilege to play the part of the Good Samaritan. It is not enough that we have, as a nation, wrought physical deliverance for them from the hand of a ruthless enemy. We must give them the Bread of Life. The churches of Wayne County have heard the call and have in and through their several denominational avenues entered upon the campaign of not only giving moral support to these wounded churches but in a very material way giving financial support to this noble cause. The churches of Wayne County have given many hundreds of dollars and will contribute many hundreds more through the National Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches in answer to the crying need of France and Belgium.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE MEN WHO DIED

JOHN ADAMS

A man who gave Sterling, Wayne county, as his home, at the time of his enlistment in the regular army, and who died from wounds received in some of the first hard fighting in which the United States forces participated, was John Adams. Adams died in a hospital in France in May, 1918, having been wounded in the great German drive of April 23rd, when Americans were thrown into the battle lines in the vicinity of Montdidier.

Postmaster C. E. Moine, at Sterling made diligent effort to locate relatives of young Adams, but was unable to do so. He had worked in Sterling for some months, but had divulged nothing concerning his former home. The fact that he gave Sterling as his place of residence and named no one in particular to be notified in case of accident, convinced Sterling people that he had no parents or other near relatives living.

LIEUT. JAMES BAHL

A sensational flight in a night-bombing airplane in the rear of the Austrian lines brought death to Lieut. James Bahl, of Wooster on October 27, 1918.

In February, 1919, his father, James Bahl, of West Larwill street, was presented with a medal of valor awarded to the dead lieutenant by the Italian government. The presentation took place in the city hall at New York City, and the medal was presented by General Guglielmotti, of the Italian military mission, in the name of the King of Italy.

Lieut. Bahl was recognized as one of the most daring and reliable pilots doing duty on the Italian front. His death came only after the mission on which he set forth had been completed. For several days of bad weather the giant Caproni bombing plane of which he was the pilot, had been awaiting an opportunity to cross the lines to destroy an Austrian ammunition dump. On the morning of October 27th the sun broke through the clouds, forecasting several hours of calm weather. Although they knew the black monster of the air was a shining mark in daytime, the crew of four men set forth, in broad daylight, to blow up the enemy munition dump. Several fighting planes accompanied the bomber, but became separated from it. Although attacked by five Austrian planes, the Caproni was piloted over its goal by Lieut. Bahl, and the ammunition dump was destroyed. In the unequal battle hat followed the Caproni, after downing two of the enemy planes, plunged to the earth. All of the occupants were killed. Austrian soldiers stole their uniforms, made of fur, and electrically heated, costing $1,000 each.

Lieut. Bahl was born in Wooster, February 11, 1895. He attended the Wooster schools and was graduated from Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana. He was employed as private secretary to Samuel Mather, of Pickands, Mather & Co., Cleveland, O., until he was called into service, going first to the Mexican border as a member of the Machine Gun Company of the Fifth Regiment, O. N. G. In May, 1917, he entered the Officers Training School at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, and from there was selected to enter the Aviation school at Ohio State University where he remained until ordered abroad in September. He received his final aerial training at Foggia, Italy and was commissioned First Lieutenant in May, 1918 after which he participated in many night-bombing raids on the Italio-Austrian front.

Owing to the delay in reporting casualties, the first word that came concerning Lieut. Bahl's death was in letters written by his flying companions, which were received November 31st, some three weeks after the armistice was signed. One of the letters gave particulars as follows:

Dear Mr. Bahl:—

As you have undoubtedly been informed by the time this letter reaches you, your son, James L. Bahl, Jr., met his death in a bombing raid over the enemy lines on the 27th of October.

Being one of Jim's friends and in the same squadron I am taking the liberty of writing you to express our great sadness at the loss of such a brave companion and friend and our sympathy for his parents and family. Also to tell you the particulars of the misfortune which it will please you to have.

Our squadron came over to this part of the front near the Piave just before the great offensive started. Six of us Americans were together—Jim, Dewitt Coleman, Norman Sweetser, Arthur Targuhar, Mr. B. Shelton and myself, and we had been together for the past three months in Verona, doing things together and getting to know each other very well.

On the 27th we made our first raid from our new base—it was against an ammunition dump in Vittorio, a city north of Conegiano across the Piave. Jim and Dewitt Coleman were flying together as pilots with an Italian Lieut. Cutteello as observer and an Italian sergeant named Cantalluccio. We were expected to fly in formation close together, so as to enable our chasse defense to protect us easier, but in some way their machine wandered far off from the formation and some of the others noticed them still on their way over when they were coming back to the lines.

Beyond the fact that Jim's machine did not return we have known nothing until day before yesterday, when the Austrian withdrawal enabled us to go up to the scene of the raid and ascertain what happened. From questioning the inhabitants of Vittorio and the surrounding country they were able to learn the following:

Their machine was seen to drop its bomb on the objective alone after the other machines had left. Then a squadron of five Austrian chase planes attacked them. It was of course a very uneven fight for a Caproni is not expected to do aerial fighting and they were finally brought down, but first two of the Austrian planes were sent to the ground destroyed. Their machine gunner was a very good one.

The Austrian officers or soldiers robbed the bodies of practically everything and refused to permit the burial, but the inhabitants succeedd in giving them a deecnt burial in spite of their inhuman oppressors. One old man walked seven kilometers across the mountains to where the machine had fallen and carried the bodies back to the little cemetery in Vittorio where the burial took place. They placed flowers on the graves and held a little service in their honor.

Their identification is certain as the old man had kept the name torn from the inside of Jim's uniform. Please communicate with me if there is anything I can do or any questions you care to ask.

I assure you the squadron feels Jim's loss very deeply, not only the Americans, but the Italians also—always happy and good natured and generous of all he had. He had endeared himself to all of us. His death was one for which a soldier may be very proud and it has been a source of pride as well as grief to us. I am very truly

FREDERICK K. WEYERHAEUSER, 1st. Lieut, A. S. U. S. A.

LAWRENCE BRITTON BAILOR

Private Lawrence Britton Bailor, of West Salem, was one of the men who went into service from northwestern Wayne county who made the supreme sacrifice overseas. He was killed in the fall of an airplane, the plane falling about 1,600 feet. With him at the time was Lieutenant Fish, an Araknsas officer, who was in charge of the flight, Bailor being the mechanician. Both men were killed.

Lawrence Bailer was aged 22 years, 9 months, and 27 days. He was a son of James Martin Bailor and Laura Adella Bailor, of West Salem, and was born in Juniata county, Pa., December 6, 1895. He was inducted into service in Wooster April 1, 1918, and the following day went with a contingent of men to Camp Sherman, being transferred later to Camp Green, where he was assigned to the 17th Company, Fourth regiment, Motor Mechanics, A. S. He went overseas during the summer, and his death occurred on October 3rd, 1918 at St. Jean DeMonts, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

LIEUT. HOWARD ALLEN BAIR

Hun treachery resulted in the death of Lieut. Howard Allen Bair, of Rittman, who was slain in he midst of desperate hand-to-hand conflict on November 2nd, 1919, just nine days before the fighting ceased. Lieut. Bair was pushing forward against enemy machine guns, leading his platoon.

For his gallant conduct Lieut. Bair was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously, the citation being for "extraordinary bravery and heroism in action."

Howard Bair was born May 5, 1893, near Sterling, Ohio, a son of David and Frances Bair. He was graduated from Wooster high school, and later attended Ohio State university. He was physical director of the Junior High Schools of Columbus, O., previous to his enlistment, in June, 1917. Determined to do as his manliness dictated when he failed to get into the First Officers Training school, he enlisted as a private, but was at once promoted to corporal and later to sergeant. He was sent to a school for the study of liaison work. About February 20, 1918 he went overseas, where he was again placed in a school for special instruc-

tion. In July he was sent to the front ,and on the night of July 14th, he went "over the top." This was the day prior to the last great German thrust for Paris. His unit crossed the Marne river and the exploit caused great confusion in the enemy plans, although there were many casualties among the men of the attacking Americans. In letters home Howard Bair stated that many of his comrades fell and that he thanked the Almighty for being permitted to return without a scratch. In August Sergeant Bair was placed in an Officers Training school and on September 30th was given his commission as Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the 354th Inf., and sent to the front in October. A letter from him dated October 30th stated he was in the trenches and expected to go "over the top" at once. On November 2nd he made the supreme sacrifice. A statement from Adjutant Anton N. Lahley, Headquarters Co., 354th Inf., says:

"Lieut. Howard A. Bair, 354th Inf., deceased, was killed in action near Baricourt, France, Nov. 2, 1918. He showed great gallantry and fighting ability. He pushed forward against the enemy machine guns, calling upon his platoon to follow him. After killing two of the enemy, he was himself killed by a grenade while accepting the surrender of another of the enemy."

His father David Bair died Oct. 2, 1918. His mother Mrs. Frances Bair resides at Rittman. The following brothers and sisters survive: John E. Bair of Youngstown, O.; Norman H. Bair, Alliance, O.; Mrs. Elva Eshleman, Akron, O.; Mrs. Harriet Fulton, West Salem, O.; Mrs. Jessie Gray, West Salem, O.; Mrs. Lilli Belford, Cleveland, O.; Miss Pearl Bair, Rittman, O.; Miss Alpha Bair, Rittman, O.

RAYMOND EARL BARNES

Death in the midst of mighty conflict befell Raymond Earl Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, of south of Wooster ,and one of the many from this county to give up his life in overseas service. It was many, many months before relatives of the young man definitely established that he was dead. In the meantime they had made every effort to get word from or concerning him.

Through the Red Cross organization a soldier comrade from Kentucky sent word to the young man's wife, Virginia Barnes, of Akron, late in June 1919, that he had seen Barnes killed. Then, in addition to this word, came an official report from the War Department, supplementing a message received weeks before, to the effect that further investigation established that he had been killed in action. He had previously been listed as missing in action. His death occurred August 20, 1918.

Private Barnes had gone over the top on numerous occasions. Once he was covered in a shell hole for twenty-four hours before he was rescued;

on another occasion he was rendered unconscious by the explosion of a shell. His body was buried in an American cemetery in Paris.

Raymond Earl Barnes was married to Virginia Cahill, at Akron, July 27, 1917, and left for Camp Sherman in December of the same year. He was ordered overesas, and sailed in April, his wife having resided near the camp while he was in training. A son, Raymond Earl, Jr., was born in October, 1918, two months after the father had given his life, a sacrifice for his country and his flag. He was survived by his wife and infant son; his father and mother; a brother Roy Barnes, of Canton; and two sisters, Mrs. Cyrus Musselman, Fredericksburg, and Mrs. Harvey Treece, of Wooster.

EMMET L. BELL

Emmet L. Bell, of Shreve, an enlisted man in Company H, was the first victim of Hun bullets reported to relatives at Shreve. On November 3rd a message from the war department informed his family that the young soldier had been killed in action September 29th, just a year from the day he left Shreve.

Private Bell was born November 20, 1892, and enlisted in Co. H at the age of 18 years. He had been a telephone lineman previous to going to the Mexican border with the guardsmen. The young man was a member of the Christian church, and the K. of P. lodge at Shreve. He was popular among a large circle of friends.

On September 12, 1917, prior to going to Camp Sheridan, the soldier was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Hostettler, of Lakeville. The wife, together with his mother, Mrs. James Andress, of Shreve, and two sisters, Mrs. Guy Biggs, of Shreve and Mrs. Ralph Bailey, of Dover, O., survived him. In a special service in the Christian church at Shreve on September 29th, prayers were offered for the men of Co. H. The mother of Private Bell was present. The war department message, weeks later, brought her the news that her son had been killed on the very day the service took place.

ROSS RUSSELL BOOR

While there were two men from Wayne county who met death in the war with Germany prior to the entrance of the U. S. in the conflict, Ross Russel Boor, who was proprietor of the Cafeteria restaurant in Wooster previous to his service in the army, was the first man from this county to make the supreme sacriifce as a member of the U. S. military forces. He died, November 30th, 1917, at St. Nazaire, France, from pulmonary congestion and pericarditis.

Ross Boor was born on a farm near Bowerstown, Ohio, August 27, 1892, a son of Andrew and Emma Boor. He passed the Patterson exami-

nation at the age of fourteen years, was graduated from Bowerstown high school in 1910, and continued his quest for knewledge by attending Wooster college. Being a young man of determination and an aspiration to make his way in the world, he did as many others of Wooster's splendid students have done—earned his way through school. He purchased the Cafeteria restaurant, on East Liberty street, and conducted there a first-class eating establishment. When the call for men came, he hesitated between trying to continue his school duties, and entering the service. His patriotism conquered his strong desire to finish his college course, and on Sept. 24, 1917 he enlisted in the Department of Forestry, and was assigned to Co. D, 20th Engineers, being transferred to the American University camp at Washington, D. C., early in October. He sailed for France about November 12th, and became ill during the voyage overseas, passing away just a few days after landing.

"I have been taught in College the spiirt of sacrifice," he wrote home after he had enlisted, "and I know of no better way than to sacrifice one's life, if need be, by enlisting in the service of a great Democracy, such as ours."

Capt. F. F. Spencer, his company commander, wrote to the young man's mother: "He was well liked by his comrades and, while with this organization, his morals and character were irreproachable."

The following was written in memoriam by his former classmates and pupils: "He whose heart was filled with no hatred but the hatred of tyranny, oppression and wrong, motivated by no love but the love of liberty and democracy, and impelled by no force but the force of his manhood, left his home and friends in no apparent danger, when the next, and even several gales sweeping from the East would not 'bring to their ears the clash of resounding arms.' From the goal of his ambition almost in sight, from a future undimmed by the shadows of misfortune or disappointment, from a career replete with promise of success, he turned away to maintain the honor of the flag which our great-grandfathers died to create, and our grandfathers died to save, to sacrifice himself upon the altar of freedom."

LIEUT. JOHN T. BRANDT

It was not until late in June, 1919, that Mr. and Mrs. Austen Brandt, of 648 High street, Wooster, learned definitely that their son, Lieut. John T. Brandt, had been killed in action during the last month of the war. They had believed for weeks that their son was dead. This was strengthened as the days passed, and no word came from him; and it was made certain by the arrival home of Lieut. Harry Miller, a close friend, who knew definitely that Lieut. Brandt had been killed.

John T. Brandt was born in Wooster November 1, 1893, and at the time of his death was aged 25 years. He passed part of his boyhood in Wooster, and the remainder of it at Smithville. After attending the Smithville schools, he came to Wooster High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1914. For a few months he was a student at Wooster college, but later went to Boston, Mass., where he entered Tuft's Technical School, taking a course in Engineering. In April, 1917, feeling that it was his patriotic duty to enter the military ranks, he went to Harvard university and became a part of the Harvard Training School for officers, in which 1,500 men were enrolled. From there he was ordered to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he was given his commission as a Lieutenant, and ordered to report to Camp Greene. There he was assigned to the 60th U. S. Infantry and on April 13, 1918, went overseas. He served in all of the battles of the Fifth Division following the great Allied counter-offensive of July 18, 1918, as commander of the Scouts and Snipers of the First Battalion of this Division. His service was in the Intelligence section.

His death occurred at Cunel on October 14, 1918. He was wounded in this day's fighting by machine gun fire, and was being carried from a first aid station to a hospital farther back when a shell killed both stretcher bearers who were carrying him, and also took the life of the young officer. The War Department Records listed him as missing in action, but Lieut. Miller was in possession of undisputed evidence that the young man had made the supreme sacrifice.

Lieut. Brandt is survived by his father and mother, Austen and Mae Brandt, one brother, Horace Brandt, who served in the Fifth Marines, and two younger sisters, Catherine and Eldon Brandt, at home.

CORPORAL HARRY BRAUNECK

Corporal Harry Brauneck, born and reared in Wooster, was one of the first men of Company D, 146th Infantry, to make the supreme sacrifice. He was slain on September 29th, 1918, in the Argonne battle, killed by a high explosive shell which blew off his head. The message telling of his death reached Wooster on November 1, 1918, from Harris, the adjutant general, simultaneous with a message which brought news of the death of Corporal Ben Stoudenheimer.

Wooster people had known for some weeks that Company D was in the thick of the fighting in late September, and news that some of the boys from this city had fallen in battle was not unexpected. That one of them should be Harry Brauneck, however, proved a distinct shock. He was one of the younger men of the company, having landed in France on his 20th birthday anniversary, June 20th. He was killed just a year to the day from the time he left Wooster.

Harry Brauneck was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brauneck, of Wooster. A desire to join the volunteers had been growing within him ever since war had been declared, although he was not of draft age, and therefore, not subject to call to the colors.

"You'd make a good soldier, Luke (his nickname)" a friend remarked to him one evening on the public square.

"Think so?" he replied. "Then I guess I'll enlist."

And he immediately made good his word. He enlisted at the recruiting tent on the public square, and then told his father.

Letters to his parents from officers of his Company and Battalion and from his fellow soldiers testified as to his fighting qualities. "I only wish I had a Battalion of boys like him," Major M. R. Limb wrote to his father. "The only consolation I can give you is that he certainly gave them h--l while he lasted, and that there was not a drop of blood in him that was not true blue."

From the time he enlisted young Brauneck proved his worth as a soldier. He had frequently been picked for patrol duty overseas, and when he was killed he was right up at the front, in a hail of enemy shell fire, anxious to go forward.

Brauneck's body was buried on the battlefield, and his grave was marked. He is survived by his father and mother, and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Ethel Robinson, Toledo; James Brauneck, Massillon; Wayne Brauneck, Toledo; and John and Fred, at home.

CHARLES E. BRUNY

A Milton township young man who gave up his life in the service was Charles E. Bruny, of Rittman. He was killed in action during the closing weeks of the war, having been in the Argonne-Meuse offensive that hurled the German forces back from territory they long held in the vicinity of Verdun. Official notification of Bruny's death reached his family from the war department. The young man was sent to Camp Sherman from Wayne County, Sept. 20, 1917.

BERT BUDD

One of the men who went from Wayne county with the second group of men inducted into service, and who was killed overseas, was Bert Budd, of West Lebanon. He was born in that village on November 24th, 1889. His mother, Laura Budd, died when he was two years old. He was reared in the community by relatives, and had no brothers or sisters. His aged grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Budd, passed away three months after the young man was killed.

At Camp Sherman Bert Budd was a member of Co. L, 329th Infantry. He spent the winter training for overseas service in the Ohio canton-

ment, the weather being very cold, with deep snows. He sailed overseas in March with a replacement unit and was then transferred to Co. F, 125th Infantry. He served in a number of hard battles, and on numerous occasions went "over the top." He was killed by the explosion of a shell near Soissons on August 29th, 1918, at a time when the continued hard pressure of the allied armies was forcing the Germans to lose their grip on their vaunted "impregnable" lines in this part of France. His age was 28 years, nine months and five days.

HARVEY WINGERT CARBAUGH

Harvey Wingert Carbaugh, a Creston young man, died of pneumonia following influenza, at Newport News, Va., where he was doing duty as a guard, having been sent from Wayne county under the ruling admitting limited service men to certain branches of the military ranks. He was inducted into service on August 5th, 1918, sent to Syracuse, New York, and transferred from there to Camp Stuart. His death occurred October 9th. The body was returned to Creston for burial. His father, John Carbaugh, deceased, was formerly the village marshal at Creston.

DAVID ELMER CLIPPINGER

Born at Rittman, Wayne county, Ohio, December 9, 1892 and died in France October 22, 1918, aged 25 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The elementary education of Mr. Clippinger was secured in the Rittman schools from which he graduated under Prof. Putman, in 1909. The following year was spent in the academy of Park College at Parkville, Mo. He continued his preparatory school work by entering Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass., in 1911, and graduating therefrom in the class of 1914. He then entered the Civil Enginering Department of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1915 and continued therein until 1917, having reached his junior year.

In the spring of 1917 he felt it to be his duty to make some contribution toward the support of the forces that were opposed to Germany in the world war and accordingly volunteered for service in several branches of the United States army, but all positions for which his services were adapted had already received their quota of volunteers and he was unable to enlist. Anticipating an opportunity for service in the course of the regular military draft he gave up his school work and temporarily connected himself with the engineering corps of The Pennsylvania railroad operating between Cleveland and Pittsburg, which offered an opporunity for practical training along his chosen profession.

While thus engaged his opportunity for service came and he relinquished this position and was inducted into the military service of his

country on May 25, 1918, being assigned to duty at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. From here he was sent to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for training in the Fourth Officer's Training School. On account of the exegencies of the military situation at this time this training school was broken up and the work of the school was never completed, as the members thereof were assgned to immediate overseas duty. Mr. Clippinger then became a member of the 84th division, 336th infantry, Company G, and was transferred to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., from which camp embarkation of the American Expeditionary Forces was made. From this camp he was soon sent to France and upon arrival there the 336th infantry were used as replacement troops and he was soon assigned to service in the 4th division. As this was one of the active divisions he was soon in actual service and in the drive on St. Mihiel received wounds that caused him to be sent to the French military hospital at Vichy. While in the hospital he contracted pneumonia from which he died on October 22, 1918. Burial was made in the American cemetery at Vichy, Allier, France, in grave No. 74.

He leaves to mourn his loss his mother, Mrs. Barbara Clippinger, and his brother, Mr. G. H. Clippinger, together with many friends and acquaintances acquired in all places where he has been located. Mr. Clippinger was an earnest Christian young man and retained his church affiliation with the Mount Hermon Church, Mount Hermon, Mass.

CHRIS S. CONRAD

Although he was not inducted into service from Wayne county, Chris S. Conrad, who died in camp, was a native of this county. He was born August 13, 1895, at Sterling, O., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Conrad. On March 10, 1916, he left Sterling to go west, and was drafted at Alpha, Minn., and sent to Camp Dodge. He was injured in a street car accident on August 11th and died the following morning. The body was returned to Wayne county, and burial was made at Pleasant Hill church cemetery at Sterling on August 15th. His father, mother, two brothers and one sister survive him. He was a member of the Mennonite church.

FRANK ERNEST COOK

After nearly four months of service overseas, Frank E. Cook, of Orrville, bugler of Company C, 135th Machine Gun Co., of the 37th division, passed away on October 10, 1918. Dysentary was the cause of his death. He was a son of Sylvanus G. and Lovens Cook, and was trained for military service at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, being transferred to Camp Lee for a brief period and sailing overseas June 15, 1918.

Frank Ernest Cook was born June 18, 1894, on the Cook farm five miles south of Orrville. He laid down his life for his country at the early age of 24 years. His boyhood was spent in Orrville wheer he was favorably known by all. He entered the sixth grade of the public schools at Orrville and completed the high school course with great credit in the spring of 1914. He was prominent in the activities of the high school, being a member of the baseball team, the glee club and the high school quartet.

Ambitious to follow a business career he entered the Actual Business College of Canton, completing the course in June, 1915. He was employed for eighteen months in the Timpkins Roller Bearing Co., of Canton. Feeling that a more extensive education was necessary, he entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, in the autumn of 1916, where he was engaged in pursuing an accounting course when he entered into the country's service. He took an active part in the life of the university, especially exercising his exceptional musical talents in concert and glee club work. A bright and useful career lay in prospect for him. He is survived by his mother and two sisters, Mrs. Jennie Eyman and Mamie Cook. His father was called in death June 19, 1918, five days after the son had set sail for "over there." He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Athens, and also a member of the Orrville Citizens Band.

WALTER CUSACK

The first man from Wayne county who was in the service of the U. S. navy during the war to make the supreme sacrifice in the cause of humanity, was Walter Cusack, of Wooster, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cusack. His age was 26 years. He died on Thursday morning, Sept. 26th, 1918, in the marine hospital at Staten Island, N. Y., following a brief illness from pneumonia. His father and mother, summoned to Staten Island by a telegram which told them that their son was at the point of death, were enroute to his bedside by train when his life passed out.

Walter Cusack was born in Wooster Sept. 7th, 1892 and had lived in this city or community all of his life. In May, 1918, he enlisted in the Merchant Marine, going to Boston, where he received his training. From there he was assigned to active service on the high seas, and his movements were shrouded in the mystery of the censorship.

The parents brought the young man's body to Wooster, and his was the first military funeral Wooster witnessed in the world war. The service took place on Monday morning, Sept. 30th, from the Catholic church, with Rev. Edward Cramer in charge. The Wooster Guard of Honor, headed by the Drum Corps, acted as an escort in the funeral procession

to the cemetery, where three volleys were fired, and taps sounded over the young soldier's grave. The men of the firing squad, veterans of the Spanish-American war, were Harry McClarran, Cary Grossenbach, Joseph Keslar and Harvey Jolliff.

"We call him 'our Walter,'" Father Kramer said, in a beautiful tribute in his funeral sermon, "because he was dear, not only to his family, but to all of us who knew him best. I have been very close to him in these last four years, and I can say he was one of the purest young men I have ever known. He was not a young man who wanted to fight, but when his country called, he went to do his part. Greater love hath no man than this, that he give up his life for a friend. This young man stood between his friends and the forces of evil that would destroy them."

EDWIN G. CUTHBERTSON

Edwin G. Cuthbertson, a graduate of Wooster High School with the class of 1912, died of pneumonia in Brest, France, January 5, 1919, while awaiting transportation home. This young man was inducted into the service at Bedford, Ohio, and trained at Camp Sherman. Overseas he was stationed for the greater part of the time at Le Sous, in special telephone service. He served with the 331st infantry.

Edwin Cuthbertson gained a wide acquaintance during the family's residence in Wooster through his ability as an athlete. He was one of the best baseball pitchers Wooster High ever turned out. He was a young man of high character and one who seemed sure of making his mark in life. He attended Wooster College for one year before going to Bedford. He was aged 25 years.

EARL DANIELS

Earl Daniels, a Chippewa township young man, died from pneumonia at Camp Beauregard, Alabama. The word of his death was transmitted to his mother, Mrs. Samuel Frase, of Chippewa township. The young man's body was sent to Canal Fulton, and taken from there to the family home where funeral services took place.

VINCENT D. DANNEMILLER

The first Chippewa township youth to make the supreme sacrifice as a part of the armed forces of the United States in the World War, was Vincent D. Dannemiller, who died October 4th, 1918, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago, Ill. Death was the result of a brief illness from influenza and pneumonia. The body reached Doylestown on October 5th ,and was taken to the home of his father, Solomon Dannemiller, on Howard street. Funeral services were held on Monday,

October 7th, conducted by the Rev. Edward Fasnacht, from Sts. Peter and Paul's Catholic church, attended by one of the largest crowds that ever turned out for a funeral in Doylestown. The young man was born at Doylestown May 31, 1899, and was aged 19 years, four months and four days.

Vincent Dannemiller enlisted in the Marine Corps in July and was assigned to the Great Lakes station for training. He was one of the popular young men of his community, a member of the Y. M. S. and Y. L. S. society of the church, Catholic Order of Foresters, the Young Men's glee club, and was also a mmber of the Doylestown baseball club. A squad of eight men of Kenmore Home Guards fired three volleys over the open grave at the funeral service.

FRANCE E. DENNIS

Private France E. Dennis, killed in action in France, June 6th, 1918, was one of the first Wayne County men to make the supreme sacrifice for the cause of Democracy on the field of battle. He was the first man, born and reared in the county, to be killed in action. France E. Dennis, was a son of Frank N. and Teressa Dennis, of Burbank, and was born at Rittman, June 29, 1895, being 23 years of age. He enlisted in the Marine Corps May 5, 1917, and was given his training at Paris Island, being sent from there to Quantica, Va., and going overseas in November 1917. He was enlisted in the 82nd Co., 6th Regt., Marine Corps. Word of his death was received by his parents June 25th, and on the following Sunday appropriate memorial services were held in the Burbank Methodist church. A letter, written August 9, 1918, by his commanding officer, Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, to the deceased soldier's mother, is as follows:

Mrs. F. N. Dennis,
Burbank, Ohio.

I received your letter in regard to France's death several days ago, and am answering it at the first opportunity. Please accept my sincere sympathy as I fully realize what the death of such a fine boy means to you. France was killed while he and his comrades were rushing a most deadly machine gun position in the Bois Belleau (Belleau Woods) about 6 P. M. on the 6th of June. At the same time and with France, Private James Simpson, of Kansas City, was killed and Privates Bendetta and Collins were seriously wounded. I mention their names because they were all chums of France.

It was one of the most heroic acts committed in Bois Belleau; those three or four chums attacking a position which had caused so many of us to fall back with heavy losses.

France was a member of my platoon and I have known him well ever since I joined the company in Quantico, Va.

At the time we were ordered to France I examined him physically and was afraid he would not be able to stand the work, but the way he pleaded to go changed my mind, as did the way he soldiered after he reached France. I can proudly say that not one of my platoon thought of fear in the whole attack and France was one of the first to "get in" on

the Boche. How I do wish every man in the company was the fighter he was; you certainly have all the ground in the world to be proud of him. There was not a man in the company who was not his friend. He was full of ambition to learn. I have given him my military texts to read many times. It was a pleasure to work with him because we all knew his heart was in the thing.

Again let me extend my sympathy and the sympathy of all the men and officers of this company.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles D. Roberts, 1st. Lieut.

FRED DRABENSTOTT

Fred Drabenstott, of Canaan township, died April 27th, 1919, in France, from spinal meningitis, a short time before he was to have returned to the United States for discharge. Burial was made April 29th in an army cemetery. Drabenstott was induced into the service in Wayne county July 24, 1918, and sent to Camp Jackson, where he trained in the heavy artillery service and from where he was sent overseas. He was born in Ashland county, and removed with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Drabenstott, to Canaan township in 1914.

ALBERT ROY ELLIOTT

Albert Roy Elliott, of Chester township, was one of the young men from Wayne county who died while in the military service of his country during the late war. He passed away in the base hospital at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, on Sunday, October 6th, 1918. Death was caused by pneumonia, following influenza, and came after an illness of only a few days. The young man had registered for military service in June, 1917, and was inducted into service on Saturday, May 25, 1918, leaving for camp the following Monday in a group of 160 men who were sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He was transferred, a few days later to Camp Beauregard, and was in training there continually during the summer, preparing for overseas service.

Roy Elliott was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Elliott, of Chester township, and was born, December 12, 1889, in Coshocton county, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his induction into service was associated with his father in the business of conducting their farm. He was a young man of high moral character, one who enjoyed the confidence, esteem and respect of his neighbors, and whose death brought sorrow, not only to the immediate family, but all who knew him. The body was brought home for interment, funeral services being held from the home on Friday, October 11th, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Spencer. Burial was made in Wooster cemtery. The young soldier was survived by his father and mother, a twin brother, Ross Elliott and two

sisters, Ida M. Brown of Plain township, and Verna M. Parker, of Burbank.

ALLEN ENGLISH

Sergeant-Major Allen English, who was in Wooster for some time prior to the entry of the United States into the war, died from disease in France on October 8, 1918. He was aged 27 years, six months and 23 days. His parents resided at Robinhood, Ill. English was in the draft army, but vlunteered ahead of his turn, and served with the 84th division, being promoted to the non-commissioned office of Sergeant-Major through close attenion to duty. In Wooster he was employed in the oil fields.

LIEUT. WILLIAM H. EYLER

Lieut. William H. Eyler, who was graduated from The College of Wooster, and whose father, W. H. Eyler, was formerly the proprietor of the A-muse-U moving picture theater in Wooster, marrying Miss Josie Ackerman while he was a resident here, was killed in action on August 2nd, 1918, while leading his company up a hill under the severest kind of fire. He was in his sixth battle.

Lieut. Eyler, prior to the war, was employed in the labor department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., at Akron, being manager of the factory school. First news of his death reached a fellow employe, Robert Snyder, in a letter from John E. Critchlow, a former fellow worker with Eyler. A war department message to the young lieutenant's wife, received on Sept. 15th, brought the first official news of his death.

Lieut. Eyler was born in Chillicothe, O., March 4, 1891. He was in Wooster while his father was in business here, and following his graduation from college, taught school one year at Chillicothe and then went to Akron. Lieut. Eyler had always manifested great interest in military affairs, and became a member of the national guard as soon as his age permitted. In the Mexican trouble of 1917 he went to the border as a sergeant-major. Following this service he returned to the Goodyear Co., and undertook the organization of a new labor bureau, retaining his connection with the army. Although his grandparents came from Germany, young Eyler's Americanism caused him to apply for a commission at the earliest opportunity, notwithstanding the fact that he had been married only a brief time before, to Miss Florence Ross, a teacher in Akron South High school. He won a commission as first lieutenant, and was picked to go overseas with the Rainbow Division, which goes down in history as one of the American divisions longest in service overseas. He was assigned to the 166th infantry. Following his departure for overseas, his young wife returned to her home in Paulding, Ohio, where, on April 4,

1918, their son, William Ross Eyler, was born. He never saw his soldier father.

Lieut. Eyler had been sent to the front five times before he fell in his country's service, and on one previous occasion had commanded his company when his captain was wounded. He was the tenth Goodyear man to die in service.

Lieut. Eyler is survived by his wife and son, and his father, who, at the time of his death, resided at 1004 South Main street, Akron.

A full page Liberty Loan advertisement in the Akron Press in Octobr, 1918, under the heading, "While Heads are Bared," had the following tribute for the slain officer:

"Lieut. Eyler, it is ours reverently to acknowledge the service you have rendered. To your country and ours you gave all you had to give, a life, young and buoyant, offered when you had just arrived at life's fullest understanding—and more than this no man can give. But in the giving, sir, you gave as well the outpour of your stout young heart—that all of us to whom you pass along the torch might offer prayer, and carry on in better understanding that annobled cause for which no sacrifice shall be in vain. Some of us are far behind the battle lines of France today, for circumstances have made two battle lines and there must be, therefore, those gone to fight, and others kept behind to carry on at home. Both lines bring chance for deeds well done, and great investments, too. Little did you know, when you went to your post that day that your last letter to the wife you left back home contained a message not alone for her, but for all your countrymen as well. It did indeed, for you uncovered the heart of all America when you wrote, "I want to say in closing, if anything happens to me, let's have no mourning in spirit or in dress, for, like a Liberty Bond, it is an investment, not a loss, when a man dies for his country."

JOHN EARL FIKE

One of the first Americans to die in the battle for world democracy was John Earl Fike, of Creston, a son of Mrs. James B. Taylor, of Wooster. The date of his death is given as June 16, 1915. He fell during the battle of Artois, while fighting with the French Foreign Legion.

No absolutely definite confirmation of his death was ever received.

John Earl Fike was born October 21, 1883, at the family home in Creston, a son of John B. and Margaret Jane Fike. He was reared in that community. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the U. S. forces, and was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he was in the company of cavalry commanded by P. C. March, then Captain March, and who, during the world war, was chief of staff of the U. S. army. Fike was cited for bravery for gallant conduct in action against a band

of General Aguinaldo's brown-skinned warriors. Returning later to the United States, Fike was in Mexico at the time of the outbreak of the world war, and went to France to participate in the great conflict without informing relatives of his intention. In fact he wrote home that he was going on a mission that would probably prevent him from sending any letters for some months.

In France he enlisted in the Foreign Legion, and was one of the eight Americans to participate in the hard fighting of 1915. He gave the name of John Smith, who was his paternal grandfather, and his real identity was only learned by opening a letter he left with a comrade before going into the final battle. Judge Kelly, of New York City, published a most interesting book, "Kelly of the Foreign Legion," which gives an account of the fighting of the Americans, being particularly the adventures of his son, Russell A. Kelly, many of whose letters are reprinted on its pages.

Paul Pavelka, a comrade of Fike, under date of March 11, 1917, wrote to Mrs. Taylor, giving full information concerning his fallen comrade up to the date of his disappearance. The two became acquainted as comrades in the Foreign Legion in November, 1914, three months after the outbreak of the war. The regiment in which Fike and Pavelka served in the same squad, held a sector of the Champagne front until the end of March, 1915, when it was sent to the north of France. On May 9th the regiment made a brilliant advance, capturing three thousand prisoners and occupying two villages, advancing along a front of ten kilometers to a depth of four kilometers, all in two hours. The losses were heavy and the regiment was sent to the rear for a month, during which the Americans became greater friends than ever.

On June 15th the regiment was back at the first lines. Next day at noon an attack was made.

"Everybody left the trenches in one grand wave," Pavelka wrote. "The first line of boche trenches was easily gained. The second was not so easy. A solid stand had been made there, and hand to hand fighting took place. It was here that I saw your son fall, followed by Harmon Hall. An instant later Russell Kelly was hit, and I received my wound. All was confusion. Men stumbled over each other to gain that second Hun line. After it quieted down a little I saw only Kenneth Weeks and Scanlon, who were going on towards the third line. I hunted around for a way to the rear and ran across the body of Hall. He was dead. I could find no trace of Kelly, nor of your son, Earl."

Fike later was reported as missing, and on January 15, 1916, was officially reported as having been killed in action.

CLARENCE FISHER

One of the saddest of all the deaths of men from Wayne county was that of Clarence Fisher, of Wooster, who passed away from pneumonia while the homeward-bound transport on which he and many other men of the 329the infantry, was a passenger, was passing the Statute of Liberty in New York harbor on January 30th, 1919.

Clarence Fisher, whose age was 29 years, was one of the first eight men of the draft army to go to Camp Sherman. The draft board at that time called for volunteers from among the first hundred men drawn, to form the initial contingent which was needed at camp to prepare the way for larger numbers to follow. Fisher was one who answered the call, and the only one of the eight who paid the supreme sacrifice.

Coming back to Wooster in January, 1918, Fisher was married to Miss Goldie Mowrer, of Wooster, his death taking place one year to the day following his wedding. Fisher never saw his infant son born in the autumn following their January wedding, and for weeks had been impatiently looking forward to the day when he could hold his child in his arms.

Clarence Fisher was born near Overton, and lived there and in Wooster during all his life. He was employed by the Wooster Electric Co., at the time he entered the service.

A military funeral was held in his honor in Wooster on Monday, February 3rd, the services being conducted by Rev. O. A. Musgrave and the Rev. David Ayrton Heron. The pallbearers, all discharged soldiers, were: Elmer Ritter, Chat Alexander, Lieut. Ralph Wile, Walter Runkle, Merle Conrad and R. Burkhart. An escort from the Guard of Honor and the Guard's drum corps, directed by Charles Zimmerman, headed the procession to the cemetery. Following the interment, a memorial service was held in the Church of God.

JOSEPH R. FLICKINGER

Joseph R. Flickinger, a son of Henry and Rebecca Flickinger, of Wayne township, died of wounds in France August 8, 1918. The word of his death did not reach his parents until in November, and although diligent effort was made, no official information concerning him had been received up until the middle of July, 1919. However, from a letter he wrote home himself on July 31st, 1918, and from information from officers of the 38th infantry, to which he was transferred on the day he wrote, the family was able to determine that he met his death at Fismes, and that he died the day following that on which his wounds were received.

After he was transferred to Co. E, 38th infantry on July 31st, no word came back from him. It is a matter of recorded history, however, that the ranks of the 38th infantry had been thinned by two weeeks of terrific battle, and that Flickinger was one of some six hundred recruits the unit received on that particular day; that the regiment, which was expecting a rest, was hurled back into the furnace of battle, and that it performed no small part in driving the Germans back from Chateau-Thierry salient, which was doomed soon after the counter-offensive was launched near Soissons on July 18th. Early in August the 38th infantry reached Fismes, and there, for several days, outfought the famous Prussian Guard, holding the city against numerous attacks as hard as any the Germans made during the war. It was in this fighting that Flickinger was wounded, August 7th. Comrades saw him after he had been hit. One reported that he had seen two others help him toward a first aid station. The war department telegram saying he died on August 8th, tells the rest of the story.

Joseph R. Flickinger was born in Wayne township October 5, 1888, and was aged 29 years. He was inducted into service at Wooster on September 21, 1917, going with the second contingent that departed from Wayne county for Camp Sherman. There he was assigned to Co. L, of the 329th infantry, and there he trained during the winter, going overseas with the regiment June 11, 1918, and being sent to Le Mans, which was the headquarters of the 83rd division. It was at Le Mans that he was transferred to the 38th infantry.

He is survived by his father and mother, one sister, Mrs. Jennie Landaw, of Overton; and three brothers, William, John and Isaac.

HARVEY ALVIN FLUHART

Harvey Alvin Fluhart, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Fluhart, was born in Fredericksburg, Ohio, May 29th, 1896, and departed this life October 4th, 1918, aged 22 years, 4 months and 5 days.

He was a graduate of the Fredericksburg high school of the class of 1915. He answered the call to the colors Sept. 3, 1918, going with a Wayne county contingent to Camp Sherman where he became a private in the 35th company, 9th training battalion. Friday evening, October 4th, his parents received a telegram stating that he had passed away at 5:30 o'clock p. m., death resulting from an attack of Spanish influenza, which developed into bronchial pneumonia. The illness was of only a few days' duration. The body was returned to the home of his parents and a public service held at the family home Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. The service was conducteed by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Mechlin, and Rev. W. J. Williams.

Immediately following the service the funeral cortege of thirty-four automobiles proceeded to Wooster cemetery for interment and was met by Wooster's Guard of Honor, Gun Squad, Drum Corps and Boy Scouts, who formed an escort and advanced to the place of burial, where the earthly remains of Harvey A. Fluhart were accorded the beautiful and imposing service of military honors.

Harvey Fluhart was a young man of excellent character and of industrious habits with farming as his vocation. He was also a substitute mail carrier and in all relations to duty and business he was efficient and diligent.

Those who survive are the parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fluhart, three sisters, Mrs. Scott Lytle, Misses Mildred Fluhart and Blanche Fluhart, and two brothers, Marvin Fluhart and Carl Fluhart; a grandfather, Josiah Snyder, one nephew and other relatives.

CHARLES IAN FORMAN

Charles Ian Forman, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Forman, missionaries in India, and former residents of Wooster, was killed in the fighting in France early in December, 1917. He was serving with the Canadian Expeditionary forces. Ian Forman was a student at Wooster college in 1909, 1910 and 1911, and was well known here. He was aged about 27 years. He was four times wounded and four times returned to the trenches.

HARRY SYLVESTER FRANKS

Harry Sylvester Franks, a Wooster and Wayne township young man, made the supreme sacrifice in the battle of the Argonne Forest, falling in the Meuse river sector on October 25th, 1918, at a time when German resistance, after many days of steady pressure, was at last giving way.

Harry Franks was a son of Jesse and Ida Franks, of 615 Spruce street, Wooster. He was born October 12, 1898, in Wayne township, and was reared there, obtaining his education in the Wayne township schools. He was with Company D, 146th Infantry in the Mexican Border service, and following the return of the organization to Wooster, he remained with it and departed for Camp Sheridan as a member of the Guardsmen's unit. At Camp Sheridan, after training for several months, he was assigned to Company K, 101st regiment, of the 26th Division. He was in several hard battles prior to the Argonne-Meuse offensive. His death occurred just thirteen days after his 21st birthday anniversary.

Harry Franks is survived by his father and mother, and two brothers, Leo and Carl, both at home.

CLAYTON SAMUEL GOCHNAUER

Private Clayton Samuel Gochnauer, who was reared at Dalton, was killed in Italy on September 14, 1918. He is listed in the war department records as having been killed in action. An "air burst" following the firing of a big gun, caused injuries from which he died.

Private Gochnauer was born at Dalton, July 14, 1895, a son of George Martin and Lucy A. Gochnauer. He was graduated from Dalton high school. At the time of his induction into the military service, November 1, 1917, he was residing with his father at 118 Glenwood Ave., Barberton (his mother is dead), and was sent from there to Camp Sherman, from where he was transferred to Camp Merritt, and sent overseas about June 1, 1918. At Camp Sherman he was assigned to the 329th Inf., while overseas he was transferred to the Headquarters Co., 332nd Inf.

Particulars of his death are given in the following letter written Sept. 14th by Corp. Thos. A. Shaffer, of the same Company, to the deceased's brother, Lieut. W. A. Gochnauer, who at that time was attached to the 331st Inf .in France:

My dear friend:—It is with sincere regret, that I am called upon to inform you of the death of your brother, Clayton, today.

Our battery was putting on a "show" yesterday and one of the guns of the first section, of which Clayton was a member, had a premature. It was an air burst, the shell exploded shortly after leaving the gun. Three men were killed outright and about forty more or less severely wounded. Two of the wounded died later, and several more are in critical condition. Clayton was one of the two that died later.

The accident occurred about 10:30 A. M. yesterday and Clayton died about 1:00 A. M. today. We did not think, at first, that he was very severely wounded and we were greatly shocked at the announcement of his death.

Lieut. Carter of M. Company was one of the dead and several other officers were wounded severely.

The funeral was held today at 3:30 P. M. The five bodies were laid side by side in a little cemetery in Villa Franca. I was one of Clayton's pallbearers.

We all feel the loss of your brother keenly. He was a general favorite with the boys, especially so in his own platoon. He was always very friendly and generous. I know of no one who held anything against him in any way whatsoever. He spoke very frequently of his father and home, and altho never homesick, his father was continually on his mind.

Clayton has been in my squad practically all the time since coming to Headquarters Co. He holds the respect of all the men and I assure you that his loss is deeply felt.

With sincere sympathy I remain, Very truly yours,

FRED SHAFFER.

LUMAN HARKINS

Luman Harkins, whose family for some time prior to the war lived both at Akron and Rittman, was one of the volunteers from Wayne county who went to his death in the Argonne offensive. Young Harkins had enlisted in Company G, of Wadsworth, and trained with this com-

pany at Camp Sheridan, going overseas in June, 1918 on the Leviathan. He was with his Company in the Baccarat sector and then participated in the early stages of the Argonne-Meuse drive, being shot down on the fifth day of the attack, after the famous 37th Division had captured both Ivoiry and Montfaucon. Word of his death reached his parents early in November. The body was buried by comrades on the battlefield, and the grave was marked.

CORPORAL ROY MARVIN HARTEL

To die in the military service of his country after the armistice was signed was the fate of Corporal Roy Marvin Hartel, of Applecreek. Corporal Hartel was the only child of Abraham and Cora E. Hartel, and was born at Maysville, Wayne County, April 6th, 1896. He died December 31, 1918, aged 22 years, 8 months and 25 days.

Corporal Hartel was one of the contingent of 254 men that left Wayne county on July 26, 1918 for Camp Jackson, South Carolina, being the largest number to entrain on a single day for any training camp. At Camp Jackson he was assigned to the Field Artillery, and made rapid strides in mastering the details of this branch of the service. His promotion to Corporal was the result of this progress. Corporal Hartel remained in training at Camp Jackson and on November 11th, when the armistice was signed, was ready to go overseas, and was scheduled to sail within a few days with Company C, Fourth Regt., F. A. R. D. The signing of the armistice halted the transportation of troops, and after a few more weeks in camp Corporal Hartel and his fellow soldiers were informed that they were to be discharged. He was one of a group of Ohio men returned from Camp Jackson to Camp Sherman, Ohio. On the train while making the journey to Camp Sherman, he became ill. At Camp Sherman he was taken from the train, carried to the base hospital and placed in charge of the army hospital authorities on December 26th. He developed pleuro-pneumonia, and died five days later. The body was returned to Applecreek, where funeral services were held on the Sunday following. The service, very largely attended, was conducted from the Reformed church, of which he had been a member since 1911, by the pastor, the Rev. F. E. Zechiel. Interment was made in Applecreek cemetery. As a Christian he was faithful to duty, and exemplary in his life, a young man of clean habits, highly esteemed by all who knew him. The heart of the whole community pulsated with sympathy in behalf of the parents in their great loss. Roy Hartel was a farmer by choice, and in the last letters he wrote home there were references to his plans for the future, showing that he intended to return to the farm to take up the burdens and the responsibility and to be of material assistance to his parents in their declining years.

OLIVER PARK HERSHBERGER

Although he was, from all indications, one of the men who fell in battle in the first days of the great offensive that turned the tide of battle in July, 1918, the War Department, up until August 1, 1919, when this was written, was unable to report definitely the fate of Oliver Park Hershberger, a Plain township young man. The father, S. C. Hershberger, made every possible effort, through Congressman McCulloch, the War Department, the Red Cross, and by letters to comrades in service, to obtain particulars concerning his son's supposed death on the battlefield. July 28, 1919 a war department message reported him as dead "date and cause to be determined later."

Oliver Park Hershberger (in the Draft Board records for some reason listed as Park O. Hershberger) was born in Plain township May 14, 1891, a son of S. C. and Belle Hershberger, both of whom survive him. He attended school at Valley College, Wooster township, and was employed as a farm hand when he was inducted into service and sent to Camp Sherman October 5, 1917, going with the third contingent of men to leave this county. He was transferred to Camp Pike, Araknsas, November 9, 1917 and remained in training there until June 12, 1918 when he was transferred to Camp Merritt. He sailed overseas June 19, 1918 as a member of the Camp Pike June Automatic Replacement Co. No. 6. In France he was first placed in Co. M, 163rd Infantry, 41st Division, and according to the War Department report of June 6, 1919 was transferred to the 3rd Division on July 12, 1918. Several returned comrades reported that they had served with him in Company E, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division until July 22, 1918, when they report that he was wounded by a piece of shrapnel at Hill No. 204. The first and last letters from him after he reached France were dated July 10, 1918.

The 3rd Division fought at the Marne, near Chateau Thierry for a week following July 15th, and then advanced to the Vesle river at Fismes. From July 15th to August 10th this Division was in some of the hardest fighting of the war.

LEROY HUNT

LeRoy Hunt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt, was born, March 13, 1890, on a farm southwest of Wooster, and spent the early days of his life on the farm. Later the family moved to Wooster, where he was employed at the Ohio Experiment Station. He then worked in Akron, from where he was sent to camp, at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., March 6, 1918. After three months of military training he sailed and saw service with the 110th Sanitary Train, which was attached to the 35th Division. He had

enjoyed the best of health in camp and, following the signing of the armistice, looked forward to a speedy return to the States, and to his home. He was stricken with influenza, which developed into tuberculosis. He was returned to the United States in March, 1919, and taken to Camp Wadsworth. A message that brought the news of his home-coming was opened at the family home and joy was turned to sorrow at the reading, for it told of his very serious illness upon arrival. The young man died at Camp Wadsworth June 26, 1919, aged 29 years, three months and 13 days. He left to mourn his loss his mother, a sister, Miss Florence Hunt, a brother, Ernest Hunt, all of Wooster; and another sister, Mrs. John Flood, of Akron, besides a host of friends. The deceased was a member of the Methodist church, of Wooster, and a member of the lodge of Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM KANE

William Kane, more familiarly known in Wooster as "Willie" Kane, made the supreme sacrifice on the field of battle in France, being killed on the fourteenth day of October, 1918, while the American armies were forging ahead in the Meuse river sector of the battle front. Kane, who was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kane, residing near Millbrook, was one of the first men from Wayne county to enter the service through the draft, going to Camp Sherman, Sept. 21, 1917. He went overseas in July, 1918, and soon thereafter was transferred to a fighting unit. Word of his death was not received until November 18th, a week following the signing of the armistice. Kane had been employed by The Mougey Ice Co. in Wooster.

JULIUS GLENN KEISTER

Julius Glenn Keister, of Wooster, was the only one of the Wayne county men who made the supreme sacrifice in the military service, whose duties did not take him away from the city and county. This young man, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius T. Keister, was born in Wooster, and all of his life had been spent here. He was educated in the city's public schools and was preparing to enter the ministry, pursuing his studies at The College of Wooster, where, in order to continue his educational work to some extent while serving in the army, he enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps. He was quartered in Kenarden Barracks, and was one of some fifty young men who became ill with influenza. After some days he was removed to the family residence on Park avenue. His illness had developed into pneumonia. He battled bravely for a week, but succumbed on Sunday, October 20th, at 6 p. m. Prior to his illness at the college military barracks, he had spent many hours in giving aid and comfort

to fellow students who were ill, and weakness caused by hard work and loss of sleep made him a ready victim to pneumonia.

Julius Glenn Keister was aged 21 years, two months and 28 days. Funeral services were held from the Park avenue home on Tuesday, October 22nd. Interment was made in Wooster cemetery. The Wooster Guard of Honor, with the drum corps and firing squad, together with a marching colmun of khaki-clad S. A. T. C. men made the funeral service one of the most military in Wooster during the period of the war.

DON LAWRENCE

Private Don Lawrence, born and reared in Wooster, was killed in action in the Argonne-Meuse offensive while serving with the Infantry. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Etley Lawrence, and was born in Wooster, where the family resided until three years prior to his death, moving from Wooster to Loudonville. The message telling of his death was directed to his sister, Mrs. Irene Baum, Cleveland, Ohio. He was 28 years of age. The young man was working in Cleveland and was inducted into service there, receiving his training at Camp Gordon and going overseas in July, 1918.

PHILIP LEHMAN

The greatest American military effort of the war—the offensive in the region of Verdun which began in late September and continued until the signing of the armistice, cost the lives of thousands of brave American young men, several of whom were from Wayne county. One of these was Phillip Lehman, of Sugar Creek township, who made the supreme sacrifice on October 26th, 1918. He was instantly killed when struck by a piece of shrapnel.

Phillip Lehman was born near Kidron, O., October 27, 1888, and was aged 29 years, 11 months and 29 days. He was a son of Christ J. and Anna Lehman, his father having preceded him in death. He registered for military service in June, 1917, and on April 29, 1918, was inducted into service from Jefferson, Wayne county, and sent to Camp Sherman where he secured his brief military training. He was one of those who remained in training camp only a short time, sailing overseas June 4th from Camp Merritt. He was assigned to Co. I, 101st Infantry. After a little additional training in France, his unit went into action at the start of the Argonne drive. He went "over the top" for the first time on one of the last days of September, emerging unscathed. The story of how he met his death is told in the following letter to his mother from his Lieutenant and Chaplain:

France, November 4, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Lehman:—By the time you will reecive this letter the War Department will have notificd you of the death of your son, Phillip, who was killed in the drive north of Verdun on October 26th. There is little that I can say to you to lessen the weight of the blow that has fallen upon you. Phillip was called upon to give the utmost that a man can give for the cause, and because he is yours the effect of the blow falls upon you as it does upon every mother who loses her son. All that I can do for you is to lift the veil of mystery that must hang about his fate. On the first day of the drive, Phillip was wounded in the hip—just scratched, by a piece of shrapnel. The doctor told him to get out of the woods where the heavy shelling was, and go to the Company kitchen, which was some ways down the valley. I talked to him at the first aid station, and he seemed cheerful and well. The next day, all of a sudden, the Germans began to shell the valley where the kitchen was located. Everyone took to the dug-outs at once and as soon as the shelling stopped we went out to see if anyone had been hit. A shell had landed near the kitchen, killing several mules and a fragment had struck your poor boy in the head, so that he must have died instantly and without pain. I took care of him and buried him on the spot, saying the burial service over his grave. I took his personal effects, and they will be sent back to you. Among them was his testament, which he kept always by him, and which he had marked, and in the back of which he had kept some of his favorite prayers. I have talked to many of his friends before writing this letter and so I know that Phillip died as he had lived, a strong, clean, Christian boy. He stood for the best type of American soldier, the product of a Christian home. Among his friends over here, as at home, through his life and example, "He being dead, yet speaketh." He lies buried near the little town of Samogneux, north of Verdun, on the road leading to Haumont. I cannot make your sorrow any less, My dear Mrs. Lehman, but I am sure that you know where and how to find the God of all comfort, and into his hands I commit you.

Yours with deep sympathy,
BURNHAM BELL, 1st Lt. and Chaplain, 101st Infantry.

CARL LEWIS

Carl Lewis, who went into service at Lorain, where he was employed, died of wounds in France in October, 1918. His mother, Mrs. Charles Arnold, of Orrville, was informed of his death December 10th, 1918, in a message from his regimental chaplain. Lewis was aged 24 years, and for some years was a resident of Orrville. He was in service with an Engineers unit, having enlisted in May, 1918.

FRED MEAHL

Fred Meahl (carried on the official records of the 146th Inf. as Fred Mehl) died from wounds in France October 17, 1918. Fred Meahl was a Wooster boy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Meahl, who moved to Ashland when Fred was a boy in his teens. He had returned to this city, however, and enlisted in Company D before this organization left for Camp Sheridan. Meahl was one of Captain Redick's most trusted men, and he was wounded in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, so seriously that he was immediately given first aid and then sent to a hospital. His wounds, caused by shrapnel, were of a character that defied surgical skill, and he lived but three weeks.

HARRY MEIER

One of the Wayne county men who was in the military service only a brief time before death called him was Harry Meier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Meier, of west of Applecreek. His life had been spent on the farm, and he was popular with all who knew him. He was one of the contingent of men sent from Wayne county to Camp Taylor, Ky., on August 28th, 1918, there having been forty-eight men in the group that left Wooster in the early morning. He was making good progress in his military training there when he became ill with influenza, passing away a few days later, one of the many victims of the most serious of all maladies that swept through the training camps during the period of the war. His death occurred October 21st, 1918. The body was returned to Applecreek, and taken to the Meier home, from where funeral services were conducted on October 24th. A firing squad from The Wooster Guard of Honor, and a considerable number of the members of this organization, attended the funeral services.

EDWARD MEINER

Edward Meiner, a Doylestown young man, was killed in action on November 3rd in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, then in its final stages. Meiner, who was twenty-six years of age, was one of the first men from Chippewa township to enter the service. He had made his home with his sister, Mrs. Michael Weiand, south of Doylestown. His father, John Meiner, resided at Barebrton. A Christmas package, filled with the things he loved in life, was enroute to him at the time he was killed, having been packed by relatives and dispatched to him some days prior to the reecipt of word that he had met his death. Meiner served in the Headquarters Company of the 316th Infantry.

FOREST GLEN MESSNER

One of the sons of the grand old county of Wayne who crossed the wide Atlantic to do his part to free the world from the grip of Prussianism, and who made the supreme sacrifice, was Forest Messner, of near Applecreek. The young man died from bronchial pneumonia near Bordeaux, France, October 24, 1918. Only meager information concerning his death ever reached his parents. His brother, Walter Messner, who entered the service on the same day as did Forest, was rudely shocked while strolling through an American cemetery near Bordeaux to find his brother's newly-made grave. He had not previously known of his death. The war department's announcement of his passing away reached the family November 28th.

Forest Glen Messner was born on a farm in Wooster township on July 29, 1894, the third son of Cyrus and Elizabeth Messner. He received his education in the rural schools, and was employed as a farmer when his country called him. He was one of the group of 254 to go to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, from Wayne county on July 26, 1918, where he was assigned to the Field Artillery, Fourth Battery. It was about Sept. 18 that he started for overseas. From aboard ship in crossing he wrote three letters to his family, giving his love and best wishes to his relatives and friends. No further word came until the death message was received. Forest Messner is survived by his wife, Anna Lehman Messner, two small children, Ruth Thelma, aged four, and Raymond Stanley, aged two; his father and mother, four brothers and two sisters, Walter, who was also in service, Warren, Clemence and Herbert, near Applecreek, and Mrs. Frank Short and Mrs. Elmer Flory, of near Wooster. He was a member of the Reformed church at Applecreek, near which place he had lived all of his life, a kind young man, with a forgiving disposition, and a friend of all who knew him.

He left his home in perfect health;
He looked so young, and brave.
We little thought how soon he'd be
Laid in a soldier's grave.

LEWIS MURRAY, JR.

Sergeant Lewis Murray, Jr., of Shreve, was killed in action in France September 29th, 1918, while serving with Co. H. Murray went to his death in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, a few days after the giant attack of American forces was launched.

Lewis Murray was born at Millersburg, O., April 12, 1896. He was married to Miss Helen Koch, of Ashland, soon after he entered the serv-

ice, and the young wife, together with a little daughter, survive him. He is also survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Murray, at Shreve, and the following brothers and sisters: Harry M. Murray, Cloise Murray, Mrs. Eva Stackhouse, Mrs. Elizabeth McNeal, Louisa Ann Murray, and Kellar Murray. The young man's grandfather Kellar was a soldier in the Civil War, died in prison, and sleeps in a southern burial ground.

DANIEL DALLAS NUSSBAUM

To meet his death on the battlefield within six months of the day he entered the military service was the fate of Daniel Dallas Nussbaum, of Applecreek. He was killed in action in the Argonne wood, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which was the most brilliant of all the feats of American arms during the war. The drive, which started on September 25th, carried the Yanks forward through positions the French and the English had been unable to break in four long years of fighting, and was still going forward with increased speed, when the armistice was signed, at which time Sedan had been taken. Nussbaum was killed on October 23rd, about the time the Americans fought their way through the Kreimhilde Stellung, one of the most strongly fortified of the German lines of resistance.

Daniel Dallas Nussbaum was born at Applecreek October 23rd, 1894, so that he met death on the 24th anniversary of his birth. He was a son of Daniel and Caroline J. Nussbaum, and all of his life was spent in the community in which he was born. He was inducted into the military service at Wooster April 1, 1918 and was sent to Camp Sherman with the first large contingent of men to leave in the spring of that year. He left for overseas duty June 10th with Company M of the 329th Infantry. In France he was transferred to Co. H, 101st U. S. Infantry, and it was with this combat unit that he fought valiantly until death claimed him.

DONALD C. ORR

Death on a transport carrying him to the scene of activities abroad, after he had completed his preliminary military training at Camp Sherman was the fate war held out for Donald C. Orr, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Orr, of near Applecreek.

Donald Orr was born December 20, 1895, near Applecreek, and resided in that community all of his life. He was graduated from the grade schools in 1909, from the Applecreek High School in 1912 and from the Orrville High School in 1913. In 1917 he attended Business College in Akron for a period of five months. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Applecreek.

On June 26, 1918 he went to Camp Sherman and was in training there until August 20th when he left for overseas, driving an army truck from Cleveland to Camp Mills, New York from which place he sailed about Sept. 16th. He was with Co. D, 309th Ammunition Train, 84th Division. He died before the Transport Neston, on which he was a passenger, reached foreign soil, and his body was laid to rest in Everton cemetery, Liverpool, England. His father, mother, four brothers and one sister survive him.

The kindly and tender ministrations of the Red Cross were much in evidence in the case of Private Orr. It was through this organization that the young man's sorrowing parents learned the particulars of his death. Several letters were received, but all of the essential details are given in the following one:

Liverpool, England, Jan. 7, 1919.

Mr. Dudley S. Orr, Applecreek, O.

My Dear Mr. Orr:

Owing to circumstances over which we have had no control in consequence of the abnormal conditions due to the prevailing epidemic of influenza during the past few months, we are very sorry not to have been able to write you sooner, regarding the death of your son, Donald C. Orr. He died on board the S. S. "Neston" on the 28th of September, 1918 at 11:30 p. m., of pneumonia, following influenza.

His body was brought ashore and buried in the Everton cemetery, Liverpool, on October 7, 1918. There were present at the funeral myself, as repreesnting the Home Communication Service of the American Red Cross, and two ladies representing the local Care committee of the American Red Cross. A "triumph" wreath consisting of green cycus leaves, cream chrysanthemums, and maiden hair fern, together with small Stars and Stripes flag, was placed on the grave by one of the ladies. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Joseph F. Conway (United States Army Chaplain) of Merkison, Wis. Your son was accorded full military honors.

The number of the grave is 30, Section G, in the U. S. division of the cemetery.

We feel it must be very hard indeed for you to have had your son die so far away from home under such conditions, but we can assure you that he received the best possible attention and treatment under the circumstances. We wish to convey to you the sincerest sympathy of the American Red Cross in your sad loss, and trust that you will find some consolation in the fact that he gave his life for his country, and in the interests of the great cause for which we have been fighting—that of

righteousness and liberty and democracy—and that his sacrifice has not been in vain. I am,

Yours respectfully,
DAVID W. ROBERTS,
Captain, American Red Cross, Home Communication Service.

RUSSELL REED

A Mt. Eaton young man who passed away in a base hospital at LeMans, France on May 28, 1919, six months after the fighting had ended with the signing of the armistice, was Russell S. Reed, son of Ellsworth and Mary Reed, well known residents of that community.

Russell Reed was born August 5, 1894, on a farm near Mt. Eaton, and grew to manhood there. He was graduated from Mt. Eaton high school April 19, 1913, and later attended Business College at Canton, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Nina Schaub, on September 1, 1917. He entered the military service at Canton on June 26, 1918, having been employed in that city with The National Cash Register Co. He was trained at Camp Sherman and left for overseas with Headquarters Co. No. 333 of the 84th Division, on September 1, 1918. In France he was transferred to the 112th Guard Co., A. S. C., A. E. F., Belgian camp. Four days before the armistice was signed he marched to the front.

His death was from complications following influenza, and he was ill only 16 days. He was a young man of good habits, made friends wherever he went, and kept them, always having a kind word for all whom he knew. He is survived by his young widow, one little daughter, Evelyn Mary, his father and mother, and one brother, Harry David Reed. He was buried at LeMans.

My Dear Mrs. Reed:—No doubt the sad news has long since reached you of Russell's death. It is truly a great loss to you and to his folks at home and you surely have the heartfelt sympathies of every man in our company. Russell was a mighty fine young man and had a world of friends in the A. E. F. He was well liked by all who knew him. During the short time of Russell's illness he had many callers and all the boys took great interest in doing all they could to cheer him on. He was delirious for several days before his death. The ward master told me the evening before he died he had taken his pillow in his arms and hugged and kissed it as though he had a babe in his arms. He was given a private room and a nurse and he wasn't left alone for a minute, day or night. The best doctors in the A. E. F. were there and Mrs. Reed, I am satisfied he had the best care possible. Everyone was just wonderful to him and showed great patience at all times. I went to see him morning and night and tried to do all I could and the doctors and nurses would talk to me

as though I were one of his family and told me just what to expect. He was buried in Le Mans and he had a full military funeral. There was nothing lacking and services were a credit to him, although it was hard to see him go at this time and age, too. I expected to take a few pictures of the whole affair, but it was a French holiday and I was unable to buy the films as all stores were closed. I took all of Russell's personal belongings to the hospital and they are to be sent to you. In fact they were packed the same day. You can feel assured that everything was done for Russell before and after, under the conditions and being away from home. The boys all join in sending their heartfelt sympathies to you and his folks at home.

HARRY ROYER

Harry Royer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Royer, residing four miles northwest of Orrville, was killed in action in the Argonne-Meuse offensive on October 22nd, 1918, just about three weeks before the war ended. Word of his death reached his parents early in December. Harry Royer was inducted into the army from Wayne county May 25th, and went to Camp Taylor, being transferred to Camp Beauregard, from where he was sent overseas and transferred to the 125th Infantry.

JOHN K. SALTSMAN

More than two years before the United States became a belligerent power in the great conflict the first Wayne county man sacrificed his life to save civilization from the domination of the Hun. While this nation was slow to get into the war, there were some few Americans who entered the war in its early stages. One of these was John K. Saltsman, of West Salem, who enlisted in the Canadian forces, was assigned to a Machine Gun Company, crossed the Atlantic before 1914 ended, and died on the battlefield of Ypres on the 27th of February, 1915, the victim of a German sniper. He was, without a doubt, the first Wayne county soldier who made the supreme sacriifce in the World War.

John K. Saltsman was born at Burbank, Ohio on October 12, 1893. He was aged 21 years. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Saltsman, of West Salem, his father having been Erie freight agent at both Burbank and West Salem. The family resides in Congress township. In 1911 John Saltsman left home to make his way in the world, being employed for a time at Akron after which he became a deck forman aboard a Canadian-Pacific grainer on the Great Lakes. Still later he joined a Canadian surveying party working in Canada, and it was while following this vocation that the war broke out, and his adventurous spirit led him to enter the Canadian military forces. He enlisted in Company C,

Seventh Machine Gun, Canadian Engineering Forces. He completed his training as a machine gunner in England. His movements abroad, because of the censorship, were veiled, but in a letter he wrote home dated February 18, 1915, he told of having participated in severe fighting near Verdun. This was at a time when the French, English and Canadian forces were hard pressed by superior German forces. It was on March 21, 1915 that his parents were apprised of his death through a letter from C. C. Clark, a pal. Saltsman had been made an officer in his Machine Gun unit, and had distinguished himself by brilliant conduct in action. The letter telling of his death, written under date of February 28, 1915, is as follows:

"Dear Mrs. Saltsman:—You will no doubt by now have received the Chaplain's letter notifying you of John's death. Should you receive mine first, I hope, with all my heart, you won't take it too much to heart, as the dear boy went down doing his duty against the most vile and criminal foe the world has ever known. Jack and I have always been together since I joined in Canada, and I have learned to love and respect him as a brother. I never have met a cleaner, more likeable boy and have no doubt of his reception in Heaven. When landing in France we exchanged addresses, promising to write should anything happen to either of us, which is now my painful duty. I would have given anything had it not happened. Still, if I am to go, I hope to be taken in a like manner. It was just at dawn when standing to. Jack was taking his turn on watch when a sniper shot him through the head. The poor by didn't know he was hit, simply went into the long sleep from which he will awaken in Heaven. We carried him out that night and buried him in the Canadian country, on the southern slope of a high hill, the boss of our section standing the honors. By the light of the electric lantern, the Chaplain read the service in the midst of an absolutely still night. We returned to our posts in the front line, and the snow came down, spreading a blanket over him. There was nothing that we could do that was left undone. I am sending you a few trinkets as keepsakes, hoping they will arrive safely at your address. Lost in line, a pal. I know fully what my loss has been and how badly you must feel. Hoping you will look upon Jack's death from the soldier's mother standpoint, I beg always to remain, Sincerely yours,

"CHUCK" CLARK.

FOREST SCHAAF

Forest Schaaf, a Shreve young man, gave up his life in the Argonne battle. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaaf, of Shreve, and well and popularly known in the village, where he was known to all. He had enlisted in Company H many months prior to the war, and served with

this Company overseas, receiving his final military training in this country at Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Capt. Eddy, his Company commander, found Schaaf to be one of his most valuable men. He met his death at the front while his Company was steadily progressing in hard fighting near Montfaucon. The first word of his death reached Shreve in a letter from Lieut. L. C. Crawford, this message being received several days in advance of the official war department notification.

LORENZO SHAFFER

Lorenzo Shaffer, who until some years prior to the war, resided with his parents at Congress, died of wounds in France October 24, 1918. His father was William Shaffer. The family removed to Garden Isle, and later, to Wadsworth, and it was from there that the young man was inducted into service, going to camp with a Medina county contingent. He was aged 27 years. Shaffer had been married, but his young wife died in 1916, leaving him without dependents, and therefore, subject to military duty.

WILLIAM F. SMITH

William F. Smith, according to War Department records, was the first man to leave Wooster with Co. D, 146th Inf., to make the supreme sacrifice on the field of battle. He was not, however, with the Wayne county organization when he was killed. At Camp Sheridan, while the guardsmen weer training for their overseas work, he was transferred to a contingent of men for immediate service overseas, and he sailed early in 1918, being assigned to a regular army unit. He met his death July 15th, on the first day of the last German drive upon Paris.

William Smith was a native of Midland, Michigan, where his mother resided at the time of his death. He had been employed in Wooster for some time prior to the outbreak of the war, and he enlisted here in Company D. He was aged about 20 years. The young man was a nephew of Mrs. D. L. Cayo, of Wooster.

COLONEL HOUSTON SNYDER

Another of the men from Wayne county who fell on the field of battle in France was Colonel Houston Snyder, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Snyder, and a resident of Canaan township. Colonel Snyder was born in Holmes county, near Benton, Saltcreek township, September 18, 1886, and at the time of his death was aged 32 years, one month and one day. Mr. Snyder for several years prior to the war had been in California, and he enlisted in Company A, 112th Infantry, a unit of the Sunset Division, which corresponded to Ohio's 37th, in that its foundation

was the National Guard. Private Snyder particpated in some of the hard fighting of the closing months of the war. First news of his death reached his father in a telegram from the War Department, but the details came later in a letter from his commanding officer, which is herewith reproduced:

Co. A, 112th Inf., Dec. 21, 1918.

Mr. Jonathan Snyder, Creston, O.

Dear Sir:—Deeply regret to advise you that the communication sent you by the War Department in regard to your son, Private Colonel H. Snyder, is correct. He was killed in action on October 19th, about 7 p. m., while assisting a mess detail who were carrying food to our men in the line of resistance. A three-inch shell landed about 25 feet away from another enlisted man and himself, a piece of shrapnel about two inches long cutting its way into his heart, killing him instantly. The other man was badly injured. I saw to it personally that he received a proper burial early the next morning, about four hundred yards from where he was killed in the Bois de Dampitaux in the St. Mihiel sector, about two miles from Beney, France. His personal belongings, which were very few, were sent to the statistical officers of the 112th Inf. and no doubt same will be received by you in due course. He was a brave lad, and only one of the many who gave up their lives to bring about a united peace.

Very truly yours,

O. J. Ostendorf, 1st Lieut. 112th Inf., Commanding.

Five days before his death, Private Snyder wrote the following letter:

Oct. 14, 1919.

Dear Folks at Home:

Well, as I haven't written for a long time, will drop a few lines to let you know that I am all right and hope everyone there is in good health. We are taking a little rest at present, which all of us need and are glad to take advantage of it. We were in the battle fourteen days and raining part of the time, no blanket sometimes, and practically nothing to eat the first four days, so you can imagine we were glad when we got relieved. Anyhow we drove the Dutch about twelve or fifteen miles, and that is what we are after. We had quite a few killed, and a great many wounded. Although the Geramns left many dead behind, they must have had lots of wounded. I tell you it is awful to see the shell holes and the towns that have been destroyed. Well, I must close and go to bed, and will write again soon, as I don't think we will go to the front again for a while. At least I hope not, although I am ready to go at any time. Will

tell you of the sights I saw when I return. Enclosed is a coupon I am sending you for a Christmas present, as they gave each of us one, and I don't think I will be home for Christmas dinner this year, but perhaps next year I can. You can hardly buy anything here, and when you do, the French charge about five times as much as it is worth. We are still within hearing of the big guns."

(The "fourteen days" of fighting Private Snyder refers to was the Argonne-Meuse offensive.)

THOMAS RUSSELL SNYDER

The first and only Wayne County man lost at sea during the period of the war was Thomas Russell Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Snyder, of Madison Hill. He was being transported to France on the Troopship Ticonderoga, which vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast on September 30th, 1918. Upwards of 150 men lost their lives in this tragedy of the sea, the result of what was, next to gas warfare, considered the most merciless form of savagery introduced by the enemy in the war—the sinking of vessels without warning by torpedoes fired from submarines.

Thomas Russell Snyder was in the military service just a little more than two months. He had been employed at the Ohio Experiment Station, and some two months before entering the service he was married to Miss Frankie Campbell, a daughter of Frank Campbell, of Wooster, and a most estimable young woman. On July 25th he was one of 254 young men from this county who departed for Camp Jackson, South Carolina. There his grasp of the details of military science was so rapid that he was among the first men in his contingent chosen for overseas service. He had been assigned to the field artillery branch of the service, and was enroute to join a fighting unit in France when his life was cut short. The message telling of his death reached his bride of four months on October 20th, 1918. He is survived by his wife, his father and mother, one brother, Harry Snyder, and one sister, Mrs. William Eichar.

CARL R. STEBBINS

Carl R. Stebbins, of Creston, died on Saturday, October 12, 1918 in Stuyvesant hospital, New York City. Death was caused by pneumonia, following influenza. Like the great majority of victims of influenza, he was ill only a few days.

Carl Stebbins was a son of Charles Stebbins, of The Stebbins Banking Co., of Creston, who passed away soon after the death of his son. He was born in Creston, and had lived there all of his life, except for the last few years. He was 30 years old. During the World's War he enlisted

in the naval service as a machinist, and was just completing a special course of study in the Stevens Technical School, at Hoboken, N. J., when he became ill.

Harry Stebbins is survived by his wife, of Massillon, O., where they resided; and by his mother and one sister. Burial was made at Lisbon, Ohio.

CORPORAL BEN F. STOUDENHEIMER

The Argonne battle, in which Company D covered itself with glory, cost the lives of several Wayne county men, among whom was Corporal Ben F. Stoudenheimer, a son of Joseph and Anna Stoudenheimer, of Smithville. He was shot down and instantly killed by a German sniper on September 27, the second day of the conflict launched by the American armies, which developed into the greatest battle of the war.

Corporal Stoudenheimer died just exactly one year from the day he and his comrades left Wooster to fight for humanity. He had enlisted in Company D about one month previously.

Ben F. Stoudenheimer was born Feb. 2, 1895, on a farm south of Wooster, and all of his life was spent in the vicinity of Wooster until he enlisted in the military forces of the nation. He was a clean young man of high principles, and deep religious convictions, and his life was an example well worth following. Letters from his officers and comrades had informed friends of the high regard in which he was held, and when the supreme test came, he was one of those who did not flinch, but who pressed ever onward towards the goal that meant victory. His ability as a soldier was responsible for his promotion to the non-commissioned office of corporal, which he held at the time of his death.

Corporal Stoudenheimer was survived by his father and mother who resided at Smithville; a sister, Delma, of Wooster; Myrtle, of Canton; Charles, superintendent of schools at Marshallville; William, of Wooster; Curtis and Robert at home, and Lewis and Ralph, and a stepbrother, Harry Pinnicks, all of whom served in the army.

Ralph, a brother of the dead man, who was regimental sergeant bugler of the 146th infantry, found his brother's body on the battlefield. The young hero received a soldier's burial in the bleak fastnesses of the Argonne region.

DEWEY UTSLER

Dewey Utsler, although he did not go into the military service from Wayne county, was a former resident of the county, his parents having lived at Dalton. He attended the Dalton public schools, and was graduated from the Dalton high school. Afterwards his mother, with whom he lived, removed to East Greenville, and Dewey went to Barberton where

he was working when his turn came to enter the service. He was sent to Camp Sherman for training, went overseas with the 332nd regiment of the National Army, was transferred to Italy, and was killed in the fighting on the Italian front in September, 1918. His father was killed in a mine cave-in near Dalton some years prior to the war.

JOSEPH WADE

Joseph Wade, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wade, of Orrville, was killed in action in France September 29, 1918, the word of his death reaching his parents in an official message from the war department January 6, 1919. No reason was ever assigned to the long delay in the receipt of the message. Young Wade was made a member of Co. H, 313th infantry, having been drafted into service in the state of Maryland, where he had been employed. He received his training at Camp Meade, and at the time of his death was participating in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, the greatest American effort during the war. It was on this same day that several Wayne county men, fighting with the 37th division, lost their lives. The dead man's brother, Lawrence Wade, serving in Co. H, 146th infantry, 37the division, was wounded in the arm on the day the armistice was signed.

HENRY GLENN WEBB

Henry Glenn Webb, who was born on a farm near Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, July 6th, 1895, died from bronchial pneumonia, October 6, 1918, having served for sixteen months in the U. S. navy, spending some time aboard a submarine chaser. He was aged 23 years, three months and ten days. He died in the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., after a brief illness which started with influenza.

This young man resided near Orrville until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents removed to Windham, Portage county . The family always considered Wayne county their home, and returned to Orrville this year to live there permanently. Henry Webb was graduated from Windham high school, and following his graduation was employed in Akron. He enlisted in the U. S. navy at Cleveland, Ohio, June 13, 1917, and was sent from there to Newport, Rhode Island, to train as a seaman, then to Portsmouth, N. H., and still later to Annapolis naval academy. Then he was placed on the Reina Mercedes, a training ship for officers, and later transferred to the Submarine Chaser S. C. 326, serving on this vessel about six months as a heavy gun pointer. The chief boatswain of the S. C. 326 wrote of him that he "lacked nothing to make him a manly man, a good seaman and a loyal American, well known and much liked by every officer and man at the station, and was one of us, heart and soul."

On June 12, 1918, he was transferred to the U. S. Destroyer Huntington and helped to convoy transports across the ocean. The record of the U. S. navy in protecting transports was without a parallel in history, and this young man was a part of the service that performed the work so efficiently. He remained aboard the Huntington until a few days before his death, when the vessel went to dry dock for repairs, and the gun crew to which he belonged was sent to the armed guard barracks. The men were slated to be transferred to a larger and better ship, and were detailed to take part in a parade October 12th. He became ill and was taken to the hospital, and died four days later. An escort accompanied the body to the family residence at Akron, O., from where the funeral services were held. Interment was made in Crown Hill cemetery at Orrville, with full military honors, an escort of soldiers and marines accompanying the funeral party from Akron to the burial grounds.

Henry Webb had established a reputation as a gun pointer. The captain of the gun crew is authority for the statement that he made eight straight hits in the day time and four out of five at night; and that the crew had credit for destroying three German submarines. His captain declared, "There is one more thing that could be said of him. He did his bit, stuck to his post in time of danger, including attacks by German U-boats."

Following his death his uniform was sent home. There was a band on the right arm denoting that he had been Chief Officer of the Watch; a circle and star on the left arm, designating him as a gun pointer, and a gold chevron showing that he had been in service in foreign waters for more than six months.

The censorship during his lifetime prevented him from relating firsthand his thrilling experiences on the deep. Then, before the war ended the censorship, death sealed the lips that would have had a most interesting story to tell. Only through communications from his officers and friends among his fellow seamen have the family been able to learn of his exploits.

HARVEY WEISS

Harvey Weiss, a Shreve young man, and one of several from that village to pay the great price in the line of duty, died in a hospital in France from pneumonia on December 12th. The message telling of his death reached his wife at Shreve at Christmas time. The young man was wedded shortly before entering the service. He went overseas with the 79th division, and served with this unit during the closing days of the war. He was one of several to live through the war, and then succumb to disease before he reached home.

FOREST CLAYTON WEISER

Forest Clayton Weiser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Weiser, of Wayne township, was born in Baughman township, Wayne county, Ohio, on February 17, 1892. Patriotic sentiment was early demonstrated by this young man. In 1898, during the excitement of the first days of the Spanish-American war, although he was but six years of age, he heard his parents discussing the war situation from day to day in their home, and the child became greatly interested. As his father did not have any firearms in the house, Forest started out one morning to borrow a gun from a neighbor in order that he might go to war. On accunt of his tender years he was refused, but before giving up he went to a second neighbor, where he met with a similar refusal. Even then the lad continued his efforts to procure a gun. He haunted the roadside some distance from the farm house, in the hope that soldiers would pass that way so that he could join them and march away to war, remaining there for several hours when he was found and taken home. "I want to go to the Philippine Islands," he exclaimed, when the tale of his ambition was unfolded to his mother and father.

In the year 1910, at the age of 18 years, he removed with his parents to a farm in Wayne township, where he spent most of his time working for his father on the farm. On June 1, 1915, he enlisted at Wooster, in Cmpany D, at that time a unit in the Eighth Ohio infantry. His first trip with the regiment was to Yellow Springs, where the men were in camp for two weeks. On January 8, 1916, the occasion of the riot at Youngstown, he was called out at midnight, joined the company in Wooster, and preceeded to the scene of the trouble. On June 19, 1916 under call of the president, he again went with the company and regiment, this time to the Mexican border, where he remained until the command returned to Wooster March 22, 1917. On July 15, 1917, he was transferred with the other Company D men, from the National Guard to the Federal service. On September 29th, 1917, he left Wooster, arriving at Camp Sheridan October 1. On May 25, 1918, he, with the other men of Co. D, arrived at Camp Lee, Va., going from there to New York, from where he sailed June 15, arriving at Brest, France, June 22. He participated in all the engagements of his company overseas until the 28th day of September, when he was wounded in the Argonne Forest, being hit by a high explosive shell. His captain sent him back to the first aid station where his wounds were dressed, and where, upon being asked if he was badly hurt, replied assuringly that he was not, and that he would soon be back with his company and follow them on to victory. But his wounds were more serious than he suspected, and two days later, September 30th, he passed away.

Forest Weiser was aged 26 years, seven months and 12 days. He was a good and obedient boy, a willing worker, kind to his parents, and through his kind, gentle and quiet manner, was liked by all who knew him. He was a good and law-abiding citizen, as well as a true brave soldier. He leaves a father, mother, one sister and two brothers, who also served in the army.

LIEUT. CLAIR WILBUR WELTY

First Lieutenant Clair Wilbur Welty, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Welty, of Applecreek, fell to his death from an airplane on November 10th, 1918, the day before the armistice was signed. His death was one of the saddest of all, occurring, as it did, a few hours before the end of the war. His brother, Clayton Welty, wounded while fighting with the Marines at Chateau Thierry, had reached home only a short time before, still suffering severely from shrapnel injuries to his lung.

Lieut. Welty was born at Applecreek October 15, 1890, and was aged 28 years and 25 days. At the outbreak of the war he was a foreman in the Carnegie steel plant at Youngstown. He refused a commission as captain of infantry to enter the aviation department. He mastered the art of flying after a brief course in a ground school, and had been in France nearly a year at the time of his death. For many months he had been training aviators at the famous flying school at Issoudon, two hundred miles south of Paris, the largest flying school in the world. He had chafed at his assignment, and begged for a chance to go to the front and be assigned to the fighting forces. His proficiency and his ability to impart his knowledge to others had kept him in the flying school. He had been promoted to first lieutenant two weeks before he met his death.

Lieut. Col. Hiram Bingham, in a letter to the aviator's mother under date of December 9, 1918, expressed his regret at the young man's death. His letter informed the parents that their son was flying as a tester in one of the smaller and faster machines when the accident occurred. "while making a regular flight in the line of duty," the Lieut. Col. wrote, "Lieut. Welty's machine collided in mid-air with another plane, and fell to the ground out of control. Medical and mechanical aid were rushed to the wreck, but were too late, for death was instantaneous. A careful investigation of the accident was made, but nothing definite could be determined as to the cause.

"Permit me to offer my sincere sympathy and the sympathy of a number of the officers of my command in your great loss, a loss which we all share with you. Lieut. Welty was an excellent flyer ,an excellent officer, and a gentleman, a higher tribute than which there is none. He always did his duty thoroughly and well."

The Rev. Merchant S. Bush, his chaplain, wrote: "I assure you everything was done for him that could be done. He lies in our beautiful camp cemetery, which is tenderly and carefully kept. His grave was covered with the most beautiful flowers which only fair France can furnish."

All of the information reaching his parents agreed that his death occurred in a fall from a plane, but while his Lieutenant Colonel wrote that he was flying as a tester, other letters indicated that he was piloting a machine and instructing a pupil. The father and mother had the consolation of learning that it was "through no fault of his" that he met his death. The story of his death is probably told better in he following letter, reproduced in full, than in any other:

Paris, November 30, 1918.

Mrs. A. J. Welty, Applecreek, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Welty:—As a representative of the home Communication Service of the American Red Cross I want to send you my deepest sympathy in the sorrow brought you by the death of your son as the result of an airplane accident in this Aviation Center at 7:45 in the morning of November 10.

Lieut. Welty was flying with a pupil when their airplane collided with another airplane containing two aviators. As the result of the collision the tail of the plane, in which were your son and his pupil, was cut off. Lieut. Welty made an effort to gain control of the plane, but he could not, and the plane, going into a nose dive, crashed into the ground. Both aviators were instantly killed so there was fortunately no suffering. Lieut. Welty had been a "tester" since June 23, and was officially reported as "a good pilot."

The funeral was the impressive military one. First came the military band, silent save for the beating of the dirge by the drum, and the military escort. The caskets were draped with our flag and covered with many flowers—caskets, for the two flyers were buried at the same time side by side. Following came fellow aviators to show their affection and respect for their comrades. At the cemetery the flag was flying at half mast. While the band played our familiar "Nearer My God to Thee" personal friends carried the caskets to their resting place. The impressive burial service of Scripture and Prayer was followed by the firing of the military salute of three guns, and then the bugle sounded its beautiful "last call."

The grave is in the cemetery belonging to this camp, Military cemetery No. 32, a quiet spot at the edge of a little woods about seven miles from Issoudun, Indre, France. The grave will be marked by a tablet giving your son's name, rank, assignment, the date and cause of death, and you may rest assured that it will be carefully cared for. It will be registered as well by The Graves Registration Bureau of the American

E. F. Soon you will receive the personal effects of your son's through the A. E. F. Personal effects bureau.

You have my most sincere sympathy for the personal loss that is yours; and yet in time you will be glad, I believe, that, if your son was to be taken from you, he met his death in the line of duty and in doing his part to win this victory in which we all rejoice together.

Very truly yours,

FLORENCE A. GRAVES,

Home Communication Section, American Red Cross.

WILBERT W. WHITE

Lieut. Wilbert W. White, while he did not have a legal residence in Wayne County, gained so many friendships during his years in school at Wooster College, that his work as an aviator was closely watched by Wayne County people. He was a nephew of Dr. J. Campbell White, President of Wooster College, and his father was a native Wayne Countian. He was killed in action October 10, 1918.

Lieut. White was a son of Dr. W. W. White, President of the Bible Teachers Training School, New York City. He was graduated from Wooster College in 1912, and when he entered the service, impelled by a strong desire to aid in the triumph of right, he left not only his father and motehr, but a wife and two children. The following extract of a letter he wrote January 26, 1918, from Ft. Worth, Texas, to his father, gives his opinion of the work he was about to undertake.

"The situation as it now stands is that I am a qualified cadet, temporarily and it *may* be permanently attached to the 147th Squadron. .....

"Life to me now is a whole lot more serious matter than it ever has been before. I realize that I've something to live for, and if necessary to die for, and I'm fully prepared to do either. If God wills that I come through this war with my senses, I'm going to do a lot of thinigs I was never thinking of before—and if I'm not to get back,—well, I wlil at least have given my life for the right. It is a great war we're in, Father, a wonderful war; a war between right and wrong and I'm in it heart and soul to the end."

Several letters written by members of his squadron describe in detail his last fight. An extract from one of these letters says:

October 17, 1918.

"We, too, had a sad death over the lines recently, that of Wilbert W. White, of New York. We were on a balloon straffing expedition. The balloon attacker, Brotherton, went on to one on the ground, leading us away from the large body of Spads supposed to protect us. We last saw Brotherton diving on this low balloon, amid a hail of machine-gun bullets. Our three planes were attacked by 5 Fokkers at that moment, 10 kilometers from our lines and well behind the large protecting formation of Spads! White was leading, so when a Fokker dove on Cox, a new pilot, White turned in his tracks and went back at it. The Fokker kept diving on Cox as White raced back, head-on at it, firing without effect. He must have realized that Cox would be shot down unless he put the Boche out of the fight, so never swerved. I watched them come together, thought for a moment they would

just pass side by side, but next instant off came a wing of each plane amid a cloud of splinters and shreds of fabric, and down they went spinning like tops, nose on into the ground, not 50 feet apart. White was married, had two children, was to have received orders returning him to the States in a few days and knew it. But he never hesitated when he saw his duty cut out, which makes his act all the more heroic. It was his 7th official plane."

Lieut. White was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in November for a special act of heroism in September, the act of bravery being described as follows in the Washington announcement:

"Second Lieut. Wilbert W. White, 147th Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the regions of Etain and Chambley, France, September 14, 1918. While protecting three allied observation planes in the region of Etain, Lieut. White was attacked by 3 Halberstadt fighters. He engaged them immediately, successfully fighting him off and leading them all away from the observation planes, which were thus permitted to carry on their work unmolested. While returning home he dived through a cloud to attack an enemy balloon near Chambley, bringing it down in flames. Two Fokker scouts then attacked him, and although he was alone, with intrepid courage he attacked the first Fokker head on, shooting until it went down into a vertical dive out of control. Pulling up sharply he fired a long burst at the 2nd Fokker as it went over him, putting it to immediate flight. Home address: Dr. W. W. White, 541 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y."

"Out of Control," a publication issued by the First Pursuit Group in France, under date of November 7, said:

"Lieut. Wilbert W. White of the —th Aero Squadron, lost in combat on October 10, 1918, began his military training at the School of Military Aero-nautics, University of Toronto, Sept. 18, 1917. He continued his training in the Royal Flying Corps, flying in the Canadian training squadron at Benbrock Field, Camp Taliaferro, Texas. He received his commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps on February 5, 1918, and was immediately assigned to the —th Aero Squadron, then being organized at that camp.

"Coming overseas with his squadron in March, he went through his advanced training on the American Flying Fields in France, and went out to the front in May. Soon afterwards he was made a Flight Commander and served in such capacity till his death. He was a born leader, a favorite among the pilots of his flight and the idol of his men.

"His work over the front was brilliant and consistent, being a reliable patrol leader he could be depended on to see everything in the air and to act with coolness and decision. He was officially credited with the destruction of four German planes and a balloon, while two more planes and another balloon were awaiting confirmation at his death. In his first combat he attacked two hostile machines single-handed, sending one down in flames and killing the pilot in the other, the machine crashing into the ground.

"On Oct. 10, 1918 a German plane got into position to fire on a member of Lieut. White's patrol. With characteristic courage the latter drove straight at the Hun machine, drawing his attention from the other Allied plane. The machines collided at full speed, and the two wrecks fell to the ground. Lieut. White's death stands as a monument to his bravery."

ARTHUR P. F. WHITMAN

Arthur P. F. Whitman, a Chippewa township young man, was one of the many soldiers who succumbed to the epidemic of influenza in army camps. This young man, in training at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, was ill but a few days,and died October 12th. He was a son of Mr. and

Mrs. William Whitman, and had been a successful young farmer prior to entering the military service. He was in the army only a few months. The body was returned to Doylestown for interment.

EDWARD ZUVER

Edward Zuver, a native of Creston, and a son of T. S. Zuver, for twenty years Wells-Fargo express agent in Creston, was killed in action in France, near Fismes, August 10, 1918. He was fighting with a Regular Army Division . Edward Zuver attended the Creston village schools, but a few years before war was declared his father was transferred to Greenville, Pa., from where the young man was inducted into service. He was aged about 22 years.

CHAPTER XXV.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND NOTES

Fritz Limb, of Wooster, son of Major Marcus R. Limb, who was probably the youngest Wayne county soldier in France, attaining his 16th birthday in April, 1919, five months after the armistice was signed, in a letter that was received by his grandmother in Wooster Nov. 30, 1918 says:—"I am sending you a shoulder strap and a button off a German soldier that I took prisoner in the Argonne Forest battle. He belonged to the 157th Landwehr, or something like that. It means, in English, reserve, or old men. I had a bead on him with my old 30-30 Springfield, when he highballed down a dugout, and I had to take him prisoner then. He called me a 'schweinhund' and it is a good thing I did not understand him or we would have one Dutchman less to feed today." Private Limb, in the same letter related an incident concerning Lieut. Walter Yost, of Co. D, his commanding officer. Lieut. Yost was sitting on the crest of a little hill, eating a piece of hardtack when a shell bursted not far behind him. His teeth closed on the morsel so suddenly that one tooth was broken off, and found a resting place, together with the hardtack, there in the woods.

Fritz Limb, and his brother Marcus George, were probably the youngest Ohio boys who served in the army while their father was also in service. The elder brother, just 15 when he enlisted, was a wireless operator. Major Limb was overseas with the 146th Infantry.

Lieut. Frank W. Gerlach, of Quinby avenue, Wooster, who enlisted as a private in Headquarters Co., 146th Infantry, and worked his way up until he was commissioned from an officers' training school in France, one of the first from Wayne county to win a commission in France, saw some hard fighting, and after the signing of the armistice was one of the officers of the army of occupation, having been assigned to Co. A, 60th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Gerlach sent many interesting letters home, but no experience he had was of more interest than a sightseeing tour of the city of Luxemburg, where he was permitted to go through the palace. Of this he wrote:

Our next step was at a very pretentious building and after passing through many doors and hallways we were ushered into a room and we didn't know what was coming off, as on this door were the words "Hof Komisoner." Well, after an exchange of words in German with Herr Rauch (the guide) this commissioner came over to use and in good English welcomed us to the city of Luxemburg. The result of this visit was a pass into the Grand Duchess' palace with a guide who could speak excellent English. As we were nearing the palace Marshal Foch was just departing from there, and we saw for the first time the man who led the Allied armies to complete victory. All the people turned out and cheered the most popular man in Europe. He looks just like the wonderful man he is.

This palace was some place and if I were to explain all I saw it would take all the paper I have. The central attraction, the Grand Duchess, made the lesser attractions insignificant in comparison but take it all in all the American girl is the best queen yet, and we will continue to say "America uber Alles" even if we did get a good look at the Duchess, who does not seem to be over 18 years of age."

Cadet Earl F. Weaver, a former Marshallville young man, although he didn't go overseas, went through practically the whole period of training as an airman, and in a letter written at Eberts Field, Lonoke, Okla., to his brother, W. W. Weaver, of Wooster, describes vividly his feelings during his first trip in the air. He says:

"It was surely thrilling in getting ready for my first flight. We marched out to the hangars all dolled up in leather coats, goggles and helmets, and found some fifty ships on the line, with engines throbbing and crews busy inspecting each ship; this is done before and after every flight. Soon the engine of our particular ship was hitting on all 8 at about 1400 r. p. m. and after heading it out across the field, the instructor nodded that I should climb into the rear seat. I buttoned up, adjusted goggles and helmet, and after seeing that the life belt was securely fasten-

ed, we started out across the field on my first joy ride. Well we ran along the ground at about 50 miles per hour and before I realized it we were climbing up and it was surely wonderful; one feels as though he is sailing away never to come back. He feels as though he is sort of a super-man getting above the monotonous things of earth. He never realizes he is moving, although he is sailing through space more than a mile a minute; rather the earth seems to be receding, and a beautiful picture it represents too; every ugly detail is gone and it seems more beautiful than any picture an artist could paint, just like one big formal garden. All sensations are gone, save the one of delight at the panorama underneath. One thinks that it is such a pity that the farmer cannot see his fields from the clouds. Fields and woods meet in geometrical straight lines or artistic curves, roads seem like ribbons and stream and rivers look like threads of silver. At this time of year (early November) the color effects are truly wonderful, one color seems to merge gently into another and forests are the same level as fields; no harsh colors either; fields appear as patches of velvet, similar to a crazy quilt. All seemed more like a dream than actuality, and in coming out of it, I hear the faithful old engine chugging away, and glancing at the instruments, I find we are up about 5000 feet. Suddenly we made a sharp turn to get out of the way of another ship, and here I had my first thrill. We turned almost vertical and I was looking directly down at the earth instead of ahead at the horizon. I felt the strain on my life belt and thanked my lucky stars that I had taken pains to fasten it securely. Suddenly the engine was throttled down and we began to descend in a steep spiral, and when about 500 ft. from the ground, straightened out and made a steep glide, which is always done in landing; here we had a speed of 80 m. p. h. and the earth seemed to rush up to meet us, but soon we straightened out again and were on "terra firma" once more."

Sergeant Major Thomas Fitzgerald wrote: On November 19, 1917, I arrived at Camp Custer, which is located in a beautiful rolling country about five miles west of Battle Creek, Michigan. To me, as was the case with most "rookies," everything in the wooden city seemed very strange for the first few days, but I soon got acquainted with the boys, became accustomed to the surroundings and in a short time was very much enthused with my new line of work. I was assigned to the headquarters of a battalion in he 160th Depot Brigade, which was a permanent camp organizatin and an auxiliary to the infantry. In camps where they had Depot Brigades all drafted men were mustered into the Army through that organization. In other words, it was known as the "mustering in" branch of the service. The men were held in the Brigade about thirty days

where they were outfitted and given preliminary training preparatory to transfer into an overesas unit. The work was very interesting, especially when the "rookies" would arrive. I always made it a point to meet the boys at the train and invite their attention to the fact that they were soon to receive a "shot" in the arm, that the water was bad in camp and a lot of other information that I thought strangers in a strange land should know. The boys gave me a few tips of that nature when I arrived in camp so I thought I would pass the good news along. The climate at Custer was ideal, except in the hot, dry days of summer when the sand was blowing and in the winter when the thermometer was registering around thirty degrees below zero. Occasionally there would be a rainy spell which would last for about a month. In spite of these peculiar climatic conditions Custer ranked second among the cantonments of the country in health rate. The only battle I ever participated in was the battle of the "Flu" which raged at Custer for about nine weeks in the fall of 1918. While I did not suffer from the malady myself, I was kept very busy trying to be of service to the less fortunate soldiers. Before the epidemic was gotten under control there were about 14,000 soldiers affected and nearly 800 deaths as a result, including two Red Cross nurses. Like most soldiers, my one ambition was to get "over there" and see action, but it seemed to be my misfortune to be held at the Michigan camp for the duration of the war. I longed for an order that would transfer me overseas but it never came through. After hostilities had ceased in Europe, I was transferred to the Convalescent Center Headquarters, an organization where casuals returning from overseas were sent for observation and final examination before being discharged from the service. In a great many cases I helped to muster men out of the Army that I helped muster in many months before.

Sergeant Major Thomas B. Fitzgerald.

Merle Stinebring, of Wooster, didn't get overseas, but he was on the water, and had an exciting experience. He was transferred from Camp Merritt to Camp Lee, Va., going by water down the coast, one of 6,200 men on the President Grant. When the transport was 150 miles out from shore, the hold began to fill with water, and the vessel made port with difficulty. The crew attempted to take the vessel back to New York, but she sank in the harbor.

ON FIRST TRUCK THAT ENTERED METZ

One of the most interesting experiences of Wayne county soldiers in France was that of Lt. Frederick B. Wishard, of Wooster, who was on the first truck which entered the stronghold of Metz, taken over by the Allies following the signing of the armistice. Lt. Wishard, for some time prior to the armistice, had been doing special military police work, having been transferred from the 136th Machine Gun Co., of the 37th Division. His knowledge of French had placed him in special work after the 37th left the Lorraine front, although he participated in the St. Mihiel drive. Upon entering the city of Metz, the unit of military police, in which Lt. Wishard was an officer, assisted the police administration in those first anxious days of occupation. Lt. Wishard was one of the Wayne county men who rose from the rank of private. He enlisted in Co. D, of the old Eighth O. N. G. and saw service on the Mexican border, also going with the Company to Camp Sheridan, from where he was selected to attend the Officers Training School at Leon Springs, Texas, where he won his commission.

Lieut. Colonel Edward J. Barrett, former citizen of Wooster, who went into service from Sheboygan, Wisconsin, performed most valuable service in the Medical Corps. The Sheboygan Press of April 30, 1919, in commenting upon his service, said:

"Early in February, 1918, he was sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he was stationed for one month before being transferred to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. After two months at the latter post, he was assigned to the important duties of organizing the hospitals at the port of embarkation, one of the most stupendous and complex tasks connected with the war. Ninety-four per cent of the U. S. troops passed thrugh this department, comprising Camps Upton, Mills, and Merritt, together with every hospital in the city of New York. The chief hospital at this port is St. Marys, which is known as Hospital No. 1, Hoffman's Island, the hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases, New York Polyclinic Hospital, Ellis Island Hospital, Hudson county hospitals, located at Secaucus, N. J., Nassau hotel, Long Beach, which was converted into another hospital. Fox Hill, Staten Island, Norwegian Hospital, Buch Terminal, Brooklyn, General Hospital, No. 1 and the Messiah Home, Bronx, N. Y., Grand Central Palace, Old Furniture Exchange and Greenhut's department store, which were both fitted up for hospital purposes, Camp Mills and Camp Merritt and Rockefeller Institute. The number of hospitals and the large amount of space available for this purpose, gives only a faint conception of the magnitude of the work performed at this port, but when the number of men which the United States sent to France is taken into consideration

and the fact that ninety-four percent of them passed through this port on their return, teh reader may form some idea of the task connected with the handling of this large body of men. Examinations were made of the men, before they embarked for overseas duty and all the casuals were taken care of on their return to this country. Greenhut's hospital was the largest in this group, having 4,000 beds, but many of the others were almost as large. The plan carried out at the port was to keep the beds as empty as possible, and after a careful examination was made of the returning soldier, he was classified and sent either to that camp where special diseases were treated or transferred to the point nearest his home. There weer hospitals, or places, wheer special cases weer taken care of. The Messiah hospital, which was donated by the National Catholic War Council, was used erclusively for patients suffering from shell-shock. The old German club, located at 59th street and Sixth avenue, New York, was donated by the charitable women of the city, and is now known as the Lafayette Home, and used exclusively as officers' quarters. With these extraordinary facilities, over 90,000 sick and wounded passed through this port and were properly taekn care of up to the time of Major Barrett's departure, April 23. In addition to the hospitals, the department maintained twelve complete hospital trains, with diners attached, which are used for transferring disabled soldiers to various points. When asked about the conditions of the returning soldiers and the prevalence of certain wounds, Major Barrett stated that the greatest number of cases were wounds of the head, arms and feet, and that the basket case rumors have been greatly exaggerated, he saw only one case of an extreme disability and in this instance the unfortunate man lost both hands and both eyes. The body wounded were invariably serious and died overseas."

Floyd Dietrick, a former Overton and Wooster young man, fought with the Marines two weeks at Chateau Thierry, when he was wounded by shrapnel, being severely injured. He recovered and returned to the States, being wedded, soon after his return, to iMss Amy Saurer, of Wooster.

Mrs. J. C. Purdy, of Orrville, upon receipt of a war department message informing her that her son, Ralph, was wounded in France, July 15th, exclaimed:

"I'm glad he's wounded instead of being taken prisoner."

The first bit of German lead that reached Wooster after it had found lodgment in the body of a Wayne county soldier was sent home by Blair

W. Fisher, who was wounded July 21st. It was a piece of shrapnel about as large as a soup bean, and had been picked out of Fisher's neck. Fisher had been "over the top" several times before he was wounded. He recovered completely.

"I'm in a hospital now. I think I did pretty good, 120 days at the front, and four times over the top," wrote Forest Fogell, West Salem young man, in a letter received in August. "The shell that got me struck about ten feet in front of us as we were advancing, injuring ten men. I had a hole in my hip about as large as a hickory nut. It was bandaged and I started towards the rear. An enemy plane flew across and turned a machine gun on us. I could see the bullets hitting very close to us. It had scarcely disappeared before they started to fire on us with four-inch guns." Fogel served in 17th Company, Marine Corps.

Ralph Airhart, a Marine Corps man, returned to his home at Orrville in October, 1918, for a furlough. Airhart was injured July 15th, near Chateau Thierry. "Of the 250 men of my Company that went over the top, only four men were uninjured," he reported. "The Germans are yellow. Their machine gunners are capable, but the Huns won't face bayonets. When the infantry sees us coming they fling up their arms and yell 'Kamerad.' " Airhart insisted that he had killed seevn Germans during the fighting in which he participated before being injured.

Charles R. Rohrer, of Rittman, who saw service in he 30th Infantry, was one of the few Wayne countians to be taken prisoner. He was captured July 24th, and remained in German prison camp until released after the armistice.

David F. Snyder, of Wooster, who was wounded in the Argonne battle, together with his corporal captured eleevn prisoners in the first two days of that drive.

A letter written by Lieut. Col. H. B. Bertolette, of Shreve, after the first Argonne-Meuse attack, said in part: "We are using for our mess a dining room furnished by the Germans—their plates, knives, forks, spoons, and eevn food they left in their hasty retreat. Quite often the officers do their own cooking. They fry their own bacon in their mess pans, and make coffee over a little fire in the dugouts."

Harry Dickey, of Shreve, was wounded in the left arm, which was more serious for him than had it been his right. He is left handed. The letter he wrote home describing his injuries, was written, with a great struggle, with his right hand.

Describing his wounds from a hospital bed, Ernest Detweiler, of Wooster, wrote: "I am pretty badly cut up. My right foot is gone, and my left heel is blown off. But I expect to be back in the States by the holidays, although I will have to come on a stretcher." Detweiler returned, as he predicted, and with the aid of artificial limbs, was soon able to get around.

George and Jay Wise, sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Wise, of Shreve, both served overseas. A rumor spread through the community that one had been killed and the other wounded. The father and mother were saddened. The absence of letters strengthened their fears. Then one day, a spider came down in front of Mrs. Wise. Her face brightened at the good omen. A few days later a second spider descended on its frail swing in front of her, and she was confident that the rumors about her boys were false. Then, on the evening of the day the second spider brightened her life, came a letter from one of the boys written many days after the date when they were supposed to have been killed. Both boys returned safely.

"We are occupying a house which a few days ago accommodated a German major and his adjutant," wrote Ellsworth Miller, of Smithville, who served in the Rainbow Division, under date of Sept. 18th, 1918. "One side of the roof is gone, blown off by a high explosive, but there is considerable furniture, and as the major left hurriedly without taking any of his effects with him, we are entirely comfortable. We have had a number of excellent meals from the canned goods he left behind, have enjoyed his patent coffee, and for three nights now I have reposed luxuriously in a pair of the 'dear departed's' silk pajamas. They don't fit well, because the major must have been two and a half times my diameter, but coupled with his adjutant's featherbed, they make a delightful, not to say unusual, combination for a rough and calloused 'doughboy.'"

Howard Earl, of Sterling, who was in the aviation service, was one of ten Yanks who adopted a French orphan boy, caring for him in their barracks.

"On the third night out, I had just gone to sleep," wrote Corporal Charles C. Webner, of near Smithville, describing an accident at sea,

"when I was awakened by a severe jar of the boat. The engines stopped immediately, and a few seconds later the ship's siren sounded the alarm signal for all hands to come on deck and man the boats and rafts. In a remarkably short time, and in most orderly manner, all the men, some not fully clad, took their places as they had been drilled to do and awaited the signal to launch the boats and take to the water. The thought of death never entered my mind, but I looked at that cold water several times and dreaded getting into it. It was seen as soon as we came on deck that another vessel had rammed us, tearing a great hole in the side of our ship and knocking in the front end of the other. The water-tight compartments held, however, and after some delay both ships were able to put back to port under reduced speed."

Ray Weible, of Orrville, who saw service on a submarine, was on the U. S. O-5 on August 16, 1918, when it was rammed off the Delaware coast by a British merchantman. The submarine submerged, and although somewhat damaged, made port in a few days. There the members of the crew read that a British merchant ship, upon landing had reported having sunk a German U-boat. In October, 1918, an explosion aboard the submarine killed the third officer and knocked Weible's hat off his head. Weible was aboard the submarine on another occasion when it was fired upon by an U. S. destroyer, but submerged and escaped.

Major Samuel Bell, of Wooster, writing from France after the signing of the armistice, said: "It can now be officially stated, based on the period of from July, 1917 to November, the length of the life of a horse in the military service was three years and three months. Figures based on the period of from July, 1918 to October, 1918, showed the average to be two years and eleven months. During certain periods of the most severe fighting in which the British army participated, their records show that a horse lived but three months. The average purchase price paid by the United States for horses for war purposes in France was $335; in Spain, $405; in England, $410. Up to the date of the armistice, 38,845 animals had been received from the U. S. for the American forces, 135,708 from France, 8,763 from Spain and 18,675 from Britain. Of these 35,667 died of disease, gas or wounds. When the fighting ended the U. S. forces had 166,554 animals on hand. If the war had continued until June, 1919, it was planned to have 515,064."

First Lieut. Glenn E. Hawk, of Wooster, received the following citation for bravery issued by Major General Ely, commanding his division:

"First Lieutenant Glenn E. Hawk, Company F, 7th Engineers. On the afternoon and night of October 18th, 1918, with a detail of twenty

men, accompanied the Infantry through the Bois de Rappes, near Cunel, for the purpose of wiring in the extreme northeast outposts. Due to strong resistance of the enemy he saw fit to throw his men in and help hold the captured ground. Later he personally made a reconnaisance in full view of the enemy machine gunners and snipers, for a desirable outpost location and led his men in the wiring. Also, on the night of November 3rd and 4th, 1918, he supervised the construction of one of the pontoon foot bridges over the canal near Brieulles. Thus, constantly under heavy gun fire, he showed exceptional ability in the handling of his men and in the utter disregard for danger and untiring efforts he set a splendid example and succeeded in completing the work which enabled the Infantry to later cross the canal and capture the commanding heights east of the Meuse.

Three sons of Margaret Pringle, of Wooster, served in the military service, Samuel, Paul and David. Samuel was a lieutenant, David enteerd the aviation department, and Paul was overseas with the 146th Inf.

Ray Johnson and Roy Johnson, twin brothers, and Virgil Fair and Vernon Fair, also twin brothers, were in service.

Four sons of Mrs. Lena Zarlengo, of Wooster, saw service. Dominic, Louis, James and John, three of them inducted from Wayne county and the other, Louis, at Detroit.

There were three sons of Walter D. Foss, of Wooster, in the service. Capt. C. P. Foss and Donald J. Foss saw service overseas, while the younger son, Walter Jr., entered service at Harvard and then became instructor in bayonet practice at Plattsburg.

Thomas, Edward and John Fitzgerald, sons of Thomas Fitzgerald, of Wooster, were all in the service.

Wilfred Kamp, who resides just east of New Pittsburg, had three sons, Charles, Roy and Wayne, who entered the service.

Although but one man from Wayne county, Thomas Russell Snyder, perished at sea through the activity of enemy submarines, several Wayne county men were on torpedoed ships. Lieut. Ralph Wile and Earl Derr, whose homes were opposite each other on Nold Avenue, Wooster, were on transports that were torpedoed. Clayton Marthey of Maysville, and Ira Batdorf, of Wooster, were among the others.

Many soldiers in army camps saw theatrical performances because of the generosity of the home folks in providing Smileage tickets. These were sold in books costing $1, each book admitting a soldier to a number of performances. Paul Thayer, a horticulturist at the Ohio Experiment

Station, was chairman of this movement in Wayne county, and Wayne county people bought a great many of these books and sent them to men in the army.

Wayne county was not slow to take up the organization of Local Posts in the American Legion, an organization to which all men who served in the nation's military organizations, were declared to be eligible. An application for a chartrer for Wooster Post was made in August, 1919, and "Wooster Post, No. 68" was organized on Wednesday evening, September 3rd, at Memorial Hall, by the election of the following officers:

Post Commander, F. C. Gerlach.
Post Vice Commander, F. C. Redick.
Post Treasurer, Frank Blough.
Post Historian, Harlen R. Hauenstein.
Post Adjutant, Ralph Wile.
Post Chaplain, Thomas A. Graven.

This was the first Post organized in Wayne county, and the 68th Post in the Nation. A large membership was soon obtained, and steps towards the oragnization of other Posts in the county were taken.

ROSTER

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

(Note—Abbreviations are used as follows: O. T. S., Officers Training School; F. A., Field Artillery; Inf., Infantry; Lt., Lieutenant; Col., Colonel; Bn., Battalion; Bat., Battery; Tr., Training; D. B., Depot Brigade; Dis., Discharged.)

COLONELS

Gerlach, Frank C., Wooster. Private Co. D, 8th. O. N. G., July 12, 1894; Corp., Apr. 8, 1895; Sergt., Aug. 24, 1896; Sec. Lt., Mar. 27, 1896; Capt., Aug. 7, 1897; Major, May 24, 1902; Lt. Col., May 21, 1917; Col., Oct. 22, 1918, 145th. Regt., Col. 146th. Regt., Feb. 18, 1919. Discharged, April 30, 1919. War with Spain, April 26-Nov. 21, 1898, Expedition to Santiago de Cuba and occupation of Cuba. Mexican Border service, June 15, 1916-Mar. 22, 1917 as major 8th. O. N. G. War with Germany, July 15, 1917-April 30, 1919. Organized Supply Officers School, 37th. Div., Camp Sheridan; attended Field Fortification school, Ft. Sill; Organized and in charge of Fourth O. T. S., Camp Sheridan; Organized and in charge of 37th Divisional Center of Instruction at St. Barbe, France; participated in all engagements of 37th Div., Baccarat sector, Aug. 4-Sept. 16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26-30; Pannes sector, Oct. 7-16; Ypres-Lys offensive, (Belgium) Oct. 31-Nov. 4; Ypres-Lys offensive, Nov. 9-Nov. 11. Awarded Belgian War Cross by the King of Belgium for exceptionally gallant conduct in action during the operations of the 37th Div. in Belgium. Awarded the French War Cross by the Marshal of France with the "Ordre de L'Arme" (Croix de Guerre with Palm Leaf).See portrait.

Hard, Dudley Jackson, Wooster (and Cleveland) Enlisted 1891. Rose to rank of Colonel. See portrait.

McClaran, John Walter, Wooster. Graduated Annapolis Naval Academy, 1911. Commissioned Midshipman, then Ensign, then Executive Officer, then Lieutenant Commander. Sec'y to Captain of New Hampshire, Ensign on Destroyer Beal, Ensign on Destroyer Cassin, service abroad 18 months. The Cassin was the first American war vessel torpedoed during the war. Ensign McClaran was commended for his bravery on that occasion, his efforts preventing the destroyer from being sunk. At present (September, 1919) Commander of Destroyer Radford in Pacific waters.

McQuigg, John R., Cleveland, O., formerly of Wooster. Commissioned lieut. of Infantry in 1890 and remained in military service until his final discharge Jan. 17, 1919. See portrait.

Taggart, Elmore F., Orrville. See portrait.

Wiley, Walter, Wooster. Ranked as Captain in Navy. Coast Guard service. In charge of Post of Los Angeles; then confidential Aide to Rear Admiral in charge of Pacific coast from Alaska to San Francisco; then in charge of Naval Intelligence District composed of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Transferred to Bureau of Censorship, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Barrett, Edward J., Sheboygan, Mich., formerly Wooster. Entered service in 1898, serving in Philippine Islands with Volunteer Engineers. On Reserve list until World's War, when he was commissioned major and assigned to Medical Corps. Stationed at Ft. Riley, then Oglethorpe, then New York City, where he organized and was in charge of the hospitals of ports of embarkation. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel prior to his discharge in May, 1919.

Bertolette, Harry B., Shreve, Ohio, Major Medical Corps, Ohio National Guard. Called by the President July 15, 1917. Assigned as Regimental Surgeon to 146th. Infantry. Overseas June 23, 1918. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel M. C. February 24, 1919. Awarded French War Cross February 24, 1919. Honorably discharged May 1, 1919.

Merillat, Louis A., Sr., Orrville. Commissioned major from civil life. Oct. 5, 1917. Div. Veterinarian 41st Div. Oct. 5 to Jan. 6, 1918. Overseas, Dec. 11, 1917; Jan. 6, 1918 to April 20, commandant 1st Veterinary hospital at Neuchateau; April 20-Aug. 1 Executive officer Franco-American Veterinary Liaison Mission, requisitioning 100,000 horses from French civil population. Aug. 18-Feb. 23, 1919, Chief Veterinarian 1st. army; Feb. 23-June 30, detached to write reports. May 9, 1918, commissioned Lt. Col. June 20,

1919, received Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Discharged July 25, 1919.

MAJORS

Bell, Samuel H., Wooster. Veterinary Corps. See portrait.

Clark, A., Wooster, Ohio; Regular Army before war. 1st. O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison, May 5, 1917, as Captain, Cavalry, Reserve Corps, assigned to command 13th Company. Recommissioned as Captain, F. A., August 17, 1917 ordered to 2nd. O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison, to command 2nd. Tr. Bat. Promoted Major, F. A., Nov. 27, 1917 ordered to 324th F. A. Camp Sherman. Feb. 18, 1918 ordered to 308th Cavalry, Douglas, Arizona. Graduated from Artillery School of Fire, Ft. Sill, October 25, 1918. Assigned to 48th F. A. In April, 1919, assigned to 3rd Infantry, Eagle Pass, Texas. In May 1919, transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with demobilization. June 1st, 1919, ordered to Washington, D. C. for duty in the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

Critchfield, A. B., Shreve. Officer O. N. G. for many years. In service during war in charge of sharpshooting at Camp Perry. Small arms expert.

Forbes, Ernest Browning, Wooster. Major Sanitary Corps. See portrait.

Horn, Harry, Wooster. Major Medical Dept. See portrait.

Limb Marcus R. Wooster. Enlisted in Company D, 8th. Ohio Inf. March 1891, 2nd. Lt. March 1894. Resigned in Feb. 1896. Reappointed 2nd. Lt. May, 1902. Captain May 1903. Mexican Border Service June, 1916. War with Germany June 15th, 1917. Captain Company D, 146th Infantry. Adjutant 146th Infantry, Nov. 1918. Major Inf. May, 1918. Overseas June 13th, 1918. Hospital Oct. 9th to 15th, C. O. St. Dizier, Oct. 15th, to Nov. 8th. Ordered to report to 146th Inf. Trans. to 358th Inf. 90th Div. G. H. Q. Inspector Feb. 23rd, to March 6th. Reported at Gerolstein, Germany, to 90th Div. on March 8th, assigned to 2nd. Bn. 358th Inf. Station Daun, Germany. Left France June 8th, 1919. Awarded French War Cross May 1919. Discharged, Camp Pike, August, 1919.

McDowell, Rex, Orrville. Commissioned Major Medical Corps.

Merillat, Louis A., Orrville. West Point, 1915. Promoted through regular channels to Major, in August, 1919. Overseas with 3rd Div., April, 1918. Commanded Hd. Co. 38th Inf. at Chateau Thierry. Trans. 4th Inf., 3rd Div. in August. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded Sept. 30 at Montfaucon. Evacuated home in December. Recovered and assigned to Camp Johnston.

Miller, Robert Scott, Gatesville, Texas. Enlisted May 17, 1917. Entered O. T. S., Camp Funston, Texas. Com. Capt. Aug. 15. Assigned to 165th D. B., Camp Travis. Promoted Major Inf., Dec. 31, 1917. Trans. to 161st. D. B., Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 30, 1919. Still in service Aug. 22, 1919.

Snyder, Oscar P., Orrville. Commissioned First Lieut. Nov. 11, 1916, Dental Corps five months on Mexican border; August 1917 assigned to 28th Div. as Div. dental surgeon; overseas May 3, 1918; promoted to Major Oct. 6, 1917. Battles, Marne defensive, Marne offensive, Oise-Aisne, Argonne. Assigned Hq. Base Sec. No. 2, Bordeaux in April, 1919; 28 months with 28th Div. as Div. Dental Surgeon. Returned to U. S. July 20, 1919, assigned to Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Wilson, Robert E., Wooster, Ohio. Commissioned Captain April 13, 1918. Assigned to Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Promoted to Major July 13, 1918, in charge of five laboratories working on defense chemical research problems. Discharged March 19, 1919.

CAPTAINS

Blankenhorn, Marion A., Orrville. Commissioned First Lt., Medical Corps March, 1916. Active service May 1, 1917 with Lakeside Hospital unit. Assigned to British Casualty Clearing Station in Ypres salient, June to Nov. 1917. Promoted Captain April 20, 1918. Assigned to Mobile Hospitals of 5th army corps in Meuse-Argonne sector Sept. 15-Nov. 1. Appointed consultant in general medicine 1st army corps Dec. 1, 1918. Director Medical service Hospital No. 3, Treves, Germany. Discharged March 7, 1919.

Brown, Thomas P., Wooster. Commissioned Captain 2nd. O. T. S., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Nov. 27, 1917. Served Camps Lee and Gordon. Prepared men for overseas. Formerly O. N. G. officer. Discharged, July, 1919.

Crawford, Lewis C., Shreve. Commissioned Sec. Lt. Aug. 5, 1917; Assigned Co. H, 146th Inf. First Lt. Sept. 15, 1917. Wounded right thigh in Argonne Sept. 28, 1918. Dis. Jan. 12, 1919. Commissioned Captain in May, 1919 and reorganized Co. H.

Douglas, James Nelson, Wooster. Commissioned First Lt., Medical Corps, Ft.

Oglethorpe. Promoted Captain. Dis. Jan., 1919.

Eddy, Emmet W., Shreve. Captain Co. H, 146th Inf. See portrait.

Foss, Clifford P., Wooster. Enlisted May. Entered First Officers Training School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, May, 1917; commissioned First Lt., assigned Headq. 74th Brigade Inf., 37th Div. Camp Sheridan; overseas June 23, 1918. Promoted Captain, assigned command Co. G, 147th Inf. Participated in battles 37th Div. Discharged April, 1919.

Foster, Thomas, Wooster. Volunteered Oct. 31, 1917, commissioned Captain Medical Corps Dec. 7, 1917. Camp Greenleaf, M. O. T. C., March 17, 1918 on duty at embarkation hospital, Camp Stuart until April 7, 1919, in charge of infirmary of camp surgeon. From April 7, 1919, surgeon's office Hq. Port of Embarkation, Newport News as Medical officer in charge of disinfestation of returning troops.

Graven, Thomas A., Wooster. Enlisted Oct. 30, 1917 at age of 46. Commissioned First Lieut. Med. Corps Dec. 7, 1917. Called into service Jan. 22, 1918 for regimental work in aviation signal service. Served as surgeon, Camp Sevier, S. C.; transferred May 3, 1918 to Camp Dix, N. J. for regimental and infirmary work, 8th Bat. 153rd Depot Brigade. June 13, 1918, assigned to base hospital, Camp Dix, as ward surgeon in contagious disease section; passed through influenza epidemic when 873 lost their lives; assigned to orthopedic surgery Feb, 1, 1919. Discharged, July, 1919.

Kerr, Harry H. Enlisted December 7th, 1900 Co. H. 8th O. N. G. Commissioned 1st. Lieut. June 6th, 1914. Mexican Border Service June 18th, 1916 to March 22nd, 1917. Drafted into Federal Service July 15th, 1917. Assigned to 146th Infantry. Promoted Captain September 23rd, 1918. All engagements 37th Div. Dis. April 13, 1919.

McCoy, Grover G., Wooster. Commander Hq. Co., 146th Inf. See portrait.

McSweeney, James, Wooster, O. Captain of Field Artillery. Enlisted Troop A, Cavalry, Cleveland, 1912; served in Troop A in Mexican Border service and until declaration of war on Germany. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, assigned to 2nd Ohio F. A., which later became 135th F. A. Promoted First Lieutenant, June 11, 1917, Captain April 25, 1918 and transferred to 136th F. A., January 3, 1919 transferred to 345th F. A. Discharged July 9, 1919.

McSweeney, John Jr., Wooster. Captain. Enlisted May 11, 1917. Attended First Officers Training School, Ft. Benj. Harrison. Commissioned Second Lieutenant August 15, 1917. Promoted to First Lieutenant, then to Captain. Commanded 147th Machine Gun Co. overseas, after training at Camp Sheridan. Wounded in Argonne battle; transferred to staff of General Farnsworth, 37th Division commander. Cited for bravery. Remained abroad for study at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, returning to U. S. in July, 1919.

Ports, Earl, Shreve. Served O. N. G. Captain Supply Co., 146th Inf. Served overseas. Discharged, April, 1919.

Redick, Fred C., Wooster. Commanded Co. D, 146th O. V. I. See portrait.

Shupe, Thomas, Cleveland, formerly Wooster. Captain Medical Corps. Overseas with Lakeside Hospital Unit.

Tice, Fred, Shreve. Transferred to O. T. S. Ft. Benj. Harrison from Co. H, Shreve. Commissioned Lt. Promoted Captain.

Thompson, William L., Cleveland. Enlisted May 10, 1917. Commissioned 1st Lt. 1st O. T. S. Ft. Benj. Harrison. Overseas May 26, 1918 with 320th Inf. Promoted Captain.

Whitmarsh, Raymond D., Wooster. Commissioned Captain Inf., 2nd O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison Nov. 27, 1917. Assigned 343rd Inf., Camp Grant. Trans. to 311th Cavalry, Ft. Riley; to 67th F. A., West Point, Ky., Sept. 1918. Cavalry Officers school Ft. Sam Houston, Feb. 1919-April, 1919. Discharged May 20, 1919.

Worline, Henry W., Wooster. Commissioned 1st Lieut. at Ft. Benj. Harrison. Promoted Captain. Commanded Headquarters Co., Camp Hancock.

LIEUTENANTS

Alexander, Ralph S., Wooster. Enlisted May 15, 1917, entered O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison, commissioned Sec. Lt., sent to Camp Sherman, then Taylor; assigned 309th Ammunition Train; overseas October, 1918; promoted First Lt.; discharged Feb. 15, 1919.

Annat, Charles, Wooster. Commissioned Sec. Lieut., F. A., U. S. A. Enlisted June 28, 1918. Camps Sheridan, Taylor, Wadsworth. Dis. Dec. 13, 1918.

Armstrong, R. B., Shreve. Trans. from Co. H to O. T. S., Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Commissioned Lt.

Bahl, James L. First Lieut., Aviation. Killed in action. See "The Men Who Died."

Bair, Howard A., Rittman. First Lt. Inf. Killed in action. See "The Men Who Died."

Baird, John A., Wooster. Enlisted June, 1916. 1st. Lieut., 85th Aero Squadron. Camps Funston, Benj. Harrison. Sailed Italy Sept., 1918. Located at Foggia, Sud., Italy; Tours, Issoudun, France. In action in Toul sector. Army of occupation.

Baumgardner, Harold K., Wooster. Inducted Oct. 4, 1917, sent to Camp Sherman, 158th D. B., then to headquarters, Gas Defense Service, Washington, D. C., later known as Chemical Warfare Service. Served through period of beginning, growth and mustering out of this department. Advanced from private to corporal, sergeant first class, and, commissioned Sec. Lt., Oct. 7, 1918. Discharged March, 1919.

Beer, Thomas, New York, N. Y. Commissioned Sec. Lt., March 2, 1918. Assigned to Shipping and Tonnage Detachment. Sailed for France March 14, 1918. General Staff Headquarters S. O. S. G1. Tonnage Division, April 13, 1918 to June 21, 1918. Transportation Corps, June 22, 1918 to June 24, 1919. Promoted to First Lt. Feb. 23, 1919. Landed New York, June 19, 1919. Dis. June 24, 1919.

Blankenhorn, Heber, Lieut. Served in France in special Intelligence service on staff of General Pershing.

Bonnett, Donald V., Shreve. Sec. Lt., Co. H. Overseas with 37th Div. Returned in October, 1918 to drill new men.

Brandt, John. Lieutenant of Infantry. See "The Men Who Died."

Buchanan, Paul S., Wooster. Enlisted May 11, 1917. Ist. Lieut., 68th Inf., N. A. Camps Ft. Benj. Harrison, Taylor, Gordon, Sheridan.

Camp, Howard C., Wooster. Enlisted Co. D., 146th Inf. Commissioned Sec. Lt. at Camp Sheridan.

Campbell, W. A., Shreve. Enlisted Co. H, O. N. G., June 25, 1916; served Mexican border. July 15, 1917, Sergt. Co. H, 146th Inf. Commissioned Sec. Lt., Dec. 19, 1917; assigned overseas as battalion intelligence officer, 2nd Bn., 146th Inf. Returned to U. S. Sept. 19, 1918, assigned 10th Div., Camp Funston. Instructor 10th Div. school of arms. Dis. Jan. 10, 1919.

Chalfant, Allan B., Wooster. Enlisted May 1917. Entered Officers Training School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Commissioned Second Lieutenant August 16, 1917. Assigned to 330th Inf., Camp Sherman. Overseas June 12, 1918. Stationed at St. Gervais, Sarthe, near Le Mans. Battalion Gas Officer. Returned with same Division, 83rd Div., January 19, 1919. Discharged February 12, 1919.

Charlton, William, Wooster. Enlisted Chemical Warfare Service April, 1917. Stationed at Lakehurst proving grounds. Entered O. T. S., completing course week before armistice was signed. Placed on reserve list as Lt. Ret. Dec. 1, 1918, first Wayne county soldier to arrive in Wooster with honorable discharge after war ended.

Compton, William C., Wooster. Enlisted May 21, 1917, 2nd. Lieut., 57th F. A., U. S. A. Camps Stuart, Merritt; overseas April 21, 1918; on front at Brocourt; also Montfaucon sector. Returned in May, 1919.

Davis, Cooper D., Wooster. Enlisted Co. D, 8th O. N. G. Service Mexican Border. Sergt. at Camp Sheridan. Overseas with 146th Inf. Commissioned Lt. Motor Transport Corps April 22, 1919. Discharged Sept. 5, 1919.

Deeds, Charles Ross, Dalton. Served in Medical Corps.

Douglas, Edward Mark, Wooster. Enlisted June, 1917, Medical Corps. Overseas June, 1918. Promoted First Lt. Served Verdun, St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry.

Enders, Lieut. Gordon W. Overseas with Ambulance unit. Entered Am. Aviation School. Fell 2200 Ft. in practice flight. Recovered.

Eyler, Lieut. William, Akron. Lieutenant of Infantry. See "The Men Who Died."

Fair, Virgil P., Wooster; inducted Oct. 4, 1917. Sent to Camp Sherman. Transferred to Camp Taylor, commissioned Sec. Lt.

Farrell, W. F., Wooster. Commissioned from 1st. O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison. First Lt. Trained men for overseas service.

Ferguson, Carl B., West Salem. Enlisted May 25, 1918. 2nd Lieut., 153rd Inf., C. O. T. S. Camps Taylor, Beauregard and Gordon. Dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Fitch, Hugh R., Wooster. Enlisted July 13, 1917. 2nd. Lieut., 36th F. A. U. S. A. Camps Ft. Benj. Harrison, Custer, Mills, McClelland. Dis. Feb. 1, 1919.

Flory, Harry R., Wooster. Enlisted July 18, 1918. 2nd. Lieut., Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. and Miss. A. & M. College. Dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Fritz, Charles Millard, Wooster. Commissioned Sec. Lt., Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C.

Funk, Daniel C., Wooster. Enlisted April 8, 1918; course in ordnance field

supply, U. of Pittsburg and Camp Hancock. Instructor and lecturer ammunition and explosives dept. of Ord. Sup. School July 22 to Dec. 6. Commissioned Sec. Lt., O. R. C., Dec. 9, 1918. Dis. Jan. 20, 1919.

Gerlach, Frank W., Wooster. Enlisted Headq. Co. 146th Inf., May 22, 1917, promoted Sergt. Major, 3rd. Bat. Sept. under Major W. E. Walkup; March, 1918, made Regt. Sergt. Major. Overseas with 37th Div. Sent from Baccarat Sector to Army Candidates School at Langres, France; left Regt. Sept. 25, commissioned Sec. Lt. in October, assigned to 60th Inf., Fifth Div. Reg. army, joining Regt. Nov. 5 in Argonne. Front line Nov. 11th when armistice was signed. Army of Occupation, Athletic Director of regiment. Dis. July, 1919.

Gould, Clarence P., Wooster. Commissioned Ensign in U. S. Navy.

Gravatt, Quentin P., Wooster. Commissioned First Lt., Signal Corps at Cleveland, Sept., 1918.

Haupert, Paul Fredric, Wooster. Enlisted, at Columbus, O., April 1917 in Battery C., 134th Field Art., sent to Camp Perry, then to Camp Sheridan. Attended O. T. S., Leon Springs, Texas, commissioned Second Lt., re-assigned to Battery C. Overseas June 23, 1918, served in all engagements of 37th Division. Discharged April, 1919.

Hawk, Glenn C., Wooster. Enlisted Hq. Co., 146th Inf. July 21, 1917. Trained Camp Sheridan. May 1, 1918 entered O. T. S., Camp Lee. Commissioned Sec. Lt., May 15, 1918. Reached France June 21; assigned to 303rd Eng.; trans. Sept. 18th to Co. F, 7th U. S. Eng., 5th Div.; First Lt., Nov. 1; army of occupation. Continually at front from Sept. 11 to Nov. 11. Twice cited for bravery and good judgment by Major General Eby.

Hinig, Edwin, Wooster. Enlisted Co. D, 146th Inf., July, 1918. Advanced Corp, Sergt. Entered O. T. S. in France and received commission as Lt.

Hosler, Ralph, West Salem. Lieut. Medical Corps.

Ice., K. C., Shreve. Lieut. Medical Corps.

Keister, Warren J. Enlisted in Band 8th. Inf., May 22, 1899; appointed principal musician Jan. 18, 1903; transferred to Co. D 8th. Inf. Jan. 4th, 1915; appointed Regt. Sergt. Major and transferred to N. C. S., March 16, 1916; commissioned 1st. Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant, 8th. Inf. Apr. 13, 1917; mustered into the U. S. service July 23, 1917; accepted commission in U. S. army Aug. 5, 1917, with 146th Inf., 37th Div. as Battalion Adjt. in the U. S. and A. E. F. Left France for U. S. Oct. 16, 1918 as Liaison instructor, attached to Hq. 19th Division. Camp Dodge, Iowa. Dis. Nov. 30, 1918; 19 years 6 months continuous service.

Lebo, Clark H., Shreve. Commissioned Sec. Lt. Trans. to O. T. S. from Co. H. Served with 145th Inf.

Luccock, Emory Wylie, Wooster. Enlisted Dec., 1917. Great Lakes Naval Tr. Sta. Commissioned Ensign. Became naval aviator, training at Miami, Fla.

McAfee, C. E., Wooster. Lieut. (band instructor).

McClure, Paul, Wooster. Attended 1st. O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison. Then O. S. U., then Kelly Field, Texas. First Lt. aviation. Night bomber.

McLaughlin, Harold N., Wooster. Enlisted February 23, 1918. Entered Naval Auxiliary Training School, Cleveland, March 11, 1918; transferred to Municipal Pier, Chicago. Service on Great Lakes, on Steamer Shenango and Cruiser Gopher. Entered O. T. S., Pelham Bay, August 12, 1918. Commissioned Ensign, October 5, 1918. Assigned December 19, 1918 to U. S. S. Montclair, sailing from New York to St. Nazaire and Rotterdam.

Markley, J. Wayne, Wooster. 1st. O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison. Aug. 11, trans. to aviation section of Signal Corps. Dec. 15, 1917 entered ground school, Austen, Texas. Graduated Feb. 2, 1918. Started flying at Kelly Field. Commissioned Sec. Lt., May 9, 1918, assigned as dual instructor, Sept. 17, sailed overseas; instructor advance pursuit school, Issoudun. Returned to U. S. March 18, 1919. Dis. Mar. 20, 1919.

Maurer, Edgar W., Cleveland. Enlisted May 12, 1917. O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison. Commissioned Sec. Lt., Aug. 15, 1917. Assigned 332nd Inf., Overseas June 8, 1918. Wounded Sept. 13, 1918 in trench mortar accident, Vallezio, Italy. Dis. May 17, 1919.

Millar, J. H., Wooster. Enlisted, Aug. 20, 1918. 2nd. Lieut., F. A. U. S. A. Camp Taylor. Commissioned and dis. Dec. 11, 1918.

Miller, Harry Herbert, Wooster. Enlisted June 1, 1915, Co. D, 8th O. N. G. Overseas with 37th Div., June 15, 1918. Transferred to A. C. S., Sept. 15, 1918. Commissioned Sec. Lt. Nov. 1, 1918, assigned to Co. K, 60th Inf.; transferred to Co. H, 322nd Inf., May 11, 1919. Mexican bodrer service, Baccarat sector, Meuse-Argonne. Dis. July 9, 1919.

Miller, Roy Charles, Wooster. 1st. Lieut., 332nd Inf., 813 Pioneer Inf., Camps Ft. Benj. Harrison and Camp Sherman. Sailed overseas Sept. 14, 1918. At front at St. Mihiel.

Miller, Walter U., Wooster. Enlisted Co. D, 8th O. N. G., Dec. 1, 1912. Appointed Corp. Apr. 1, 1915, Sergt. May 4, 1917; First Sergt. Co. D, 146th Inf., Dec. 10, 1917. Entered 3rd O. T. S. Jan. 5, 1918, Leon Springs, Texas. Commissioned Sec. Lt. June 1, 1918 and assigned to 155th D. B. Camp Lee; trans. Camp Sheridan July 15, 1918, assigned to Co. F, 46th U. S. Inf., 9th Div. Promoted First Lt. Aug. 23. 1918. Dis. Mar. 1, 1919.

Norton, Franklin W., West Salem. Commissioned Sec. Lt.

Orcutt, Wilbur E., Wooster. Enlisted July 16, 1918. Entered O. T. S. at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Commissioned Sec. Lt., Sept. 16, 1918. Assigned Camp Zachary Taylor. Dis. Dec. 28, 1918.

Palmer, Eugene Stephen, Wooster. Enlisted May 11, 1917. Entered O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison. Commissioned Sec. Lt., July 31, 1917; assigned 329th Inf., 83rd Div., Camp Sherman. Overseas June 10, 1918; promoted First Lt Sept. 5; trans. 26th Div., 302nd Inf., Jan. 1, 1919 as instructor in rifle practice. Four months course Rennes university.

Pringle, David P., Wooster. Enlisted U. S. Marines June, 1918, transferred to Marine Flying Corps and sent to ground school at Boston Tech; rated as gunnery sergt., U. S. M. C.; trans. to Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla., qualifying as pilot. Retired Dec. 21, 1918. One of youngest flyers in service, aged 19.

Pringle, Samuel W., Wooster. After Y. M. C. A. service, enlisted in Headquarters Co., 146th Inf., in December, 1917. Sent to Officers Training School, Field Artillery and was commissioned Second Lieut. in July, 1918; stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C. for three months; promoted to First Lieut. in October and placed in command of Battery B, 73rd F. A., under overseas orders when the armistice was signed. Discharged Dec. 6, 1918.

Quinby, Edward M., Wooster. Enlisted August 27, 1917. Commissioned Sec. Lieut. Nov. 27; assigned to 324th Inf., Camp Taylor; overseas Aug. 15, 1918; transferred to 120th Inf., 30th Div. Dis. April 18, 1919.

Reiman, Russell A., Wooster. Enlisted as Scout Headq. Co. 146th Inf., June, 1916. Served Mexican border. Entered Officers Training School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, commissioned Sec. Lt., sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, served there until August, 1918, transferred to Camp Perry, then to Camp Upton and sent overseas. Promoted First Lt., assigned to 815 Pioneer Inf. Returned to U. S. July, 1919.

Reiman, Dr. Harry A., Wooster. Commissioned First Lieutenant in Dental Corps, Nov. 27, 1917. Not called into service.

Revenaugh, J. P., Wooster. Enlisted June 26, 1917. Ensign Naval Reserve force, Submarine and Coast Patrol, Newport, R. I.

Russell, Charles, Wooster. Enlisted Dec. 13, '17. Aviation Dept., Kelly Field, Texas. Sergt. Instructor in Flying Dept. Commissioned Sec. Lt. in April, '19. Dis. June 15, '19.

Slutz, Robert F., Wooster. Enlisted, April 1917. 1st. Lieut. Co. I, 166th Inf., Rainbow Division. Commissioned at Ft. Benj. Harrison. Sailed overseas, Sept. 2, 1917. Served in all conflicts of the 42nd Div., and with Army of Occupation. Gassed in Argonne battle.

Smith, Thomas L., Wooster. Officers Tr. School, Ft. Benj. Harrison. Commissioned 1st. Lieut., 51st F. A., U. S. A. Camps Dodge, Jackson, Ft. Sill, Bowie. Dis. Feb. 8, 1919.

Spear, Robert W., Wooster. Enlisted Columbus Barracks Sept. 22, 1917; assigned Co. A, 61st Inf. at Gettysburg, Pa. Moved to Camp Green, N. C.; sent to 3rd O. T. S. at Ft. Oglethorpe. Overseas April 19, 1918; assigned to school and commissioned Sec. Lt. June 1, 1918; assigned 367th Inf. as instructor; trans. Co. E, 54th Inf.; then to Co. G, 18th Inf., 1st Div., joining at Sedan, Nov. 1. Served in army of occupation with Co. C, 354th Inf.

Stark, Julius, Wooster. Lieutenant of Infantry. Enlisted Co. D, Eighth Infantry, August 1, 1911. Appointed Corporal, Sept. 1, 1913. Honorably discharged and reinlisted August 1, 1914. Entered U. S. service June 19, 1916 as Supply Sergt. Honorably discharged and reinlisted Aug. 1, 1917. Honorably discharged to accept commission as Sec. Lieut. Infantry Dec. 19, 1917. Promoted First Lieut. May 8, 1918. Served with 146th Inf., returning in command of Co. F. Discharged April 13, 1919.

Stebbins, Rolland Carl, Creston. Enlisted July, 1918, U. S. Navy. Ranked as Ensign. Died Oct. 12, 1918 from influenza. See "The Men Who Died."

Stewart, Walter, Wooster. Enlisted Co. D, 146th Inf. Commissioned Sec. Lt., June 10, 1918. Promoted First Lt. in France.

Swallen, James W., Wooster. Commissioned Sec. Lt. Overseas with 11th Div. Hq.

Taylor, Clark Harrison, Fredericksburg. Inducted July 24, 1918. Sec. Lieut. F. A., U. S. A. Camps Jackson and Taylor. Dis. Jan. 10, 1919.

Townsend, Andrew J., enlisted July 4, 1917, at Bluffton, O., sent to Gettysburg, Pa., assigned to Co. F, 7th Reg. Inf. Attended O. T. S., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., commissioned Sec. Lt. Overseas April 21, 1918, assigned to 51st Reg. 6th. Div., and in Nov. to 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. April, 1919.

Vanover, Elmer, Wooster. Commissioned after going to Camp Sheridan with Co. H.

Vanover, Jesse S., Wooster. Enlisted June, 1917. Commissioned 2nd Lieut., R. A., No. 309 in France. With Advance Motor Truck Co. overseas; trained at Ft. Benj. Harrison; went overseas Dec. 31, 1917; on various fronts. Headquarters at LeMans and Dijon. Promoted First Lieutenant. Dis. Aug. 1919.

Welty, C. Wilbur, Lieut. of Aviation. Killed in action. See "The Men Who Died."

White, Hubert C., Wooster. Enlisted May, 1917. 1st Lieut. U. S. Marine Corps. Camps Paris Island, Cuba, Quantico. Overseas Sept. 1918.

White, Wilbert W., New York City. Lieutenant in Aviation service. See "The Men Who Died."

Wile, Ralph H., Wooster. Enlisted May 6, 1917. Entered Officers Training School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Regular army, November 27, 1917. Assigned to 4th U. S. Inf., Camp Green, North Carolina. Overseas April 6, 1918. In action at Chateau Thierry June 1st, Second Battle of the Marne July 15th, Ainse-Marne offensive July 21-August 5. Promoted to First Lieutenant October 1st, 1918. Returned to United States as instructor. Torpedoed aboard U. S. S. Mt. Vernon Sept. 6th. Discharged December 24th.

Wishard, Frederick B, Wooster. Enlisted Co. D, 146th Inf., January, 1916. Served on Mexican border, went with Co. to Camp Sheridan. Entered O. T. S. at Leon Springs, Tex., commissioned Sec. Lt., assigned 136th Machine Gun Co. Overseas June, 1918. Transferred to Military Police; Special work because of knowledge of French. Discharged July, 1919.

Wright, Andrew, Wooster. Second Lieut. Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga. Ordnance Tr. School, Camp Hancock, Ga.

Yeager, Reed, Wooster. Commissioned Sec. Lt. from West Point before course was completed.

Yoder, Homer M. Smithville. Commissioned First Lt. Medical Corps, June 26, 1918. Entered M. O. T. S., Camp Greenleaf. On duty Camp Lee Aug. 20-Sept. 20. Base hospital, Camp Lee during influenza epidemic. In charge infirmary 1st. Tr. Bn., D. B., Oct. 15-Nov. 20; special duty brigade surgeon's office, Camp Lee, Nov. 20 to Mar. 27, 1919. Dis. Mar. 28, 1919.

Yost, Walter R., Wooster. Enlisted Co. D, 8th O. N. G., April 1, 1911. Appointed Coproral April 1, 1914, sergeant April 1, 1915, First Sergt. June 1, 1916; commissioned Sec. Lieut. May 1, 1917; promoted First Lieut., Sept. 15, 1917. Served throughout war with Co. D, 146th Inf. Discharged April 13, 1919.

Young, George W., Wooster, and Cleveland. Commissioned Second Lieut. from First O. T. S., Ft. Benj. Harrison. Assigned to Co. C, 323rd Mach. Gun Bat., 83rd Div. Overseas, June 15, 1918. Detached to give instruction in Gas Div. Returned to U. S. and discharged April, 1919.

WAYNE COUNTY UNITS IN 37TH DIVISION

Gerlach, Frank C., Wooster, Lt. Colonel, later Colonel 146th Inf.

Keister, Warren J., Wooster, Assistant Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 146TH. INF.

Captain—Grover G. McCoy, Wooster.

Regimental Sergeant Major—Frank W. Gerlach, Wooster.

Sergeant (Intelligence Section)—Rajah W. Bandy, Wooster.

Corporal (Regimental Headquarters)—George P. Fisher, Wooster.

First Class Private (Orderly Section)—Geo. E. Derr, Wooster.

Privates (Orderly Section)—Charles A. Condon, Orrville; Frederick P. Limb, Wooster; Paul M. Robison, Shreve; Roy W. Smith, Wooster; (trans. to Hq. Troop Dec. 1, 1918).

Band Section—Sergeant Bugler, Ralph S. Stoudenheimer, Wooster; Sergeants—Arnold L. Brown, Wooster; Emmet C. Feasel, Dalton; Corporals—Paul V. Pringle, Wooster; Glenn V. Weiser, Wooster; Clarence W. Whitemeyer, Wooster;

Second Class Musician—Devere Kaufman, Wooster; Third Class Musician—William R. Chapman, Shreve.

Signal Platoon—Corporal, Fred Foltz, Shreve; First Class Private—Harry W. Evans, Doylestown; George Blake Post, Wooster; Private—Willis M. Fulton, Wooster (wounded in Argonne); Herbert L. Hunter, Big Prairie; Charles C. Sterrett, Wooster (trans, to Hosp. Nov. 7, 1918; rtd. Jan. 7, 1919); Benjamin B. Williams, Wooster.

Trench Mortar Platoon—Corporal, Paul K. Weitzell, Wooster; James C. Robison, Wooster.

Pioneer Platoon—First Class Private—Mirrel Adams, Easton.

37 M. M. Gun Platoon—Sergeant James Grosjean, Wooster; Clyde S. Lilly, Orrville.

Wayne County men who left Wooster with Headquarters Company who were commissioned were: Ross Weygandt, Glenn Hawk, LaFayette Swain, Samuel Pringle, Russell A. Reiman and Frank W. Gerlach.

COMPANY D, 146TH INFANTRY

(Unless otherwise noted men served entire time with organization and returned with it. Notations after names indicate promotions or events occurring after command left Wooster.)

Captain. Marcus R. Limb. Promoted Major.

First Lt., Fred C. Redick. Promoted Captain. Commanded Co. in all overseas service. Wounded Oct. 1.

Sec. Lt., Walter R. Yost. Promoted First Lt.

First Sergt., Julius Stark. Commissioned.

Sup. Sergt., Jacob Selzer, trans. Hq. Co., Intel. Sec. Oct. 3 to O. T. S., Lavalbone.

Sergt. Walter U. Miller. Commissioned.

Sergt. Edward W. Ross.

Sergt. Charles C. Sterrett; made Bn. Sergt. Major; trans. Hq. Co.

Sergt. James W. Swallen. Commissioned.

Sergt. Harold C. Miller; trans. 112th Sup. Tn., motorized.

Sergt. Glenn Whitemeyer, O. T. S., Oct. 1, Lavalbone. Wounded Sept. 29.

Sergt. Geo. E. Derr, trans. Hq. Co., then to Sup. Co.

Corp. Harry H. Miller. Commissioned.

Corp. Norman K. Weimer. Wounded Argonne Sept. 28. O. T. S. Oct. 15.

Corp. Ralph L. Harpster.

Corp. Walter H. Stewart. Commissioned.

Corp. James C. Robison. Trans. Hq. Co.

Corp. Rajah W. Bandy. Trans. Hq. Co., Sergt.

Corp. Henry S. Brown. Sergt, First Sergt. Wounded Sept. 30. O. T. S. Oct. 15.

Corp. Ross Kistler. Trans. Camp Jackson.

Corp. Cooper Davis. Commissioned overseas.

Corp. Willard McComas. Made Sergt.

Corp. Louis Rapke. Disc. at Sheridan.

Corp. Roscoe Condy.

Corp. Frederick B. Wishard. Commissioned.

Corporal Harry Jolliff.

Corp. Ralph W. Johnson. Trans. 112th Sup. Tn.

Cook Alonzo VanValien. Trans. Camp Jackson.

Cook Edward Imhoff. Mess Sergt. Oct. 4.

Cook Arthur Greene. Trans. 308th Eng. Wounded Argonne.

Mechanic Forest Wieser. Died of wounds.

Mechanic Russell Kerstetter. Wounded, Cierges, Sept. 27.

Musician Ralph Stoudenheimer. Trans. Hq. Co., Sergt. Bugler.

Musician John Pahl. Trans. Hq. Co.

Adams, Harry W. Trans. 112th M. P.; trans. 147th Inf. Wounded Argonne.

Blair, Everett. Corp., Sergt.

Bowden, John C. Corp.

Brenner, Abraham. Corp., Sergt.

Boigegrain, James E. Corp.

Bricker, Harrison J. Corp., Sergt., Sup. Sergt.

Farrell, Charles K. Corp. Trans. St. Nazaire Embarkation Center.

Fisher, Blair W. Trans. 26th Inf. Wounded Chateau Thierry.

Fulton, Willis M. Trans. Hq. Co. Wounded Argonne.

Gaug, John.

Hartley, Jesse. Corp.

Himes, Thurman. Mechanic. Wounded Argonne Sept. 27.

Johnson, Ray E. Trans. Bakery Co. No. 311.

Lenhart, Burr. Corp., Sergt.

Pierson, John E. Corp., Sergt.

Pooler, Leslie C.

Plumb, Leon A. Corp., Sergt.

Stanley, Joseph G. Disc. at Sheridan.

Sang, George E. Mechanic. Wounded, Cierges, Sept. 27.

Thompson, Harry. Corp.

Whitney, Leon E. Div. Observer Sec.

Zimmer, Clifford J. Corp.

Anean, Joe. Trans. Mach. Gun Co., 146th. Inf.
Barrett, Charles C. Cook. Trans. Hq. Co.
Brunsworth, Ralph. Trans. Hq. Co.
Birbeck, Robert E.
Bentz, Wm. A. Trans. 112th Amm. Tn. and M. P.
Buffmyre, Clarence I.
Brauneck, Harry. Killed in Argonne.
Boyer, Grafton. Hospital from St. Mihiel.
Brks, Steve. Corp.
Brock, Dannie E. Trans. Mach. Gun Co. 146th Inf.
Clowser, Walter B. Corp. Wounded, Sept. 1.
Coles, Cyril M. Corp.
Cernea, Charles.
Chioran, George. Trans. Q. M. Corps.
Dechman, Irey J. Trans. Hq. Co.
Diorio, Sylvia. Wounded Argonne, Sept. 27.
Dangaard, Carl V. Disc. at Sheridan.
Evans, Harry W. Trans. Hq. Co.
Eckleberry, Edward J. Cook.
Elbell, Henry.
Frick, Wayne.
Franks, Harry. Transferred at Sheridan. Overseas. Killed in action.
Franks, Joe C. Trans. Sheridan immediate service overseas.
Fair, Vernon F. Corp.
Fetter, Emmet L.
Fisher, Walter R.
Franks, John R.
Goedicke, Harry. Trans. to Camp Jackson.
Greegor, Charles M. Trans. to Camp Jackson.
Haines, John. Trans. Vet. Corps, Remount Sec.
Homer, Ralph E. Disc. at Sheridan.
Hosfeld, Russell. Trans. Brig. Hq., Mounted Scouts.
Hagerman, Raymond. Corp.
Hinig, Edwin D. Corp., Sergt. Commissioned.
Harmon, George E. Corp.
Hyronimous, Frederick. Trans. Base Hosp.
Hider, Earl J. Trans. Sheridan, immediate overseas service.
Hider, Glenn D., Trans. Sheridan, immediate oversbeas service.
Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. Wounded Baccarat sector.
Houck, William. Trans. 147th Inf.
Inks, Earl. Corp.
Inks, Melchior. Trans. Motor Transport and Repair Regt.
Johnson, Henning. Corporal.
Ketler, Delburn. Corp.
Kramer, John R. Corp.
Lucci, Joseph.
Meahl, Fred. Corp., Sergt. Killed in action.
Martin, Ernest P. Trans. Motor Transport and Repair Regt.
Morrow, Audley G. (Canton) killed in action.
Maxwell, Richard.
Moore, Wilbert. Trans. Sheridan immediate overseas service. Killed in action.
Meyer, Dail. Trans. Co. C, 146th Inf.
Meinsinger, Edward. Trans. Bakery Co. No. 311.
Manchionetti, John.
Pinnicks, Harry G.
Pooler, James W. Trans. to Camp Jackson.
Post, George Blake. Trans. Hq. Co.
Pitman, Chivie. Trans. Vet. Corps, Remount Sec.
Plant, Lloyd. Trans. 41st. Eng.
Ray, Clarence L. Trans. 112th Sup. Tn.
Reece, Faye G.
Rowell, Charles E.
Richmond, William E.
Ross, Wilbur C. Trans. 41st Eng.
Saddler, Robert B. Disc at Sheridan.
Santare, Dominic.
Sirean, James. Trans. to Camp Jackson.
Snyder, Clarence E. To Hosp. in France.
Snyder, David A. Corp. Wounded Sept. 27.
Stoudenheimer, Benjamin. Killed in action.
Smith, Ward A. Corp.
Smith, William F. Trans. Sheridan, immediate overseas service. Killed in action.
Stimmel, Roy M.
Sapp, Walter J. Corp. O. T. S., Lavalbone, Oct. 15.
Stark, Clifford R.
Tomassetti, Dominic. Trans. Mach. Gun Co. 146th Inf.
Tomassetti, Vinazio.
Vanderlin, Edward. Trans. Hq. Co.
Walton, Homer E. Corp.
Williams, Benjamin B. Trans. Hq. Co.
Weber, Arthur. Trans. Hq. Co.
Wagner, George. Trans. Base Hosp.

COMPANY H, SHREVE

(Note—Unless otherwise designated, men returned with Company.)
Captain—Emmett W. Eddy, wounded Argonne.
First Lt.—Harry H. Kerr, returned to Shreve as Captain of Co. H.

Second Lt.—Lewis C. Crawford, 1st. Lt. Sept. 15, 1917, wounded Argonne.
First Sergt. W. O. Clark, trans. O. T. S.
Supply Sergt. Harry R. Mathewson, trans. to base hospital, Camp Lee.
Mess Sergt. Walter W. Lasley, on duty with Co. H, reenlisted Regular army.
Sergt. Emmet Bell, killed in action.
Sergt. Clark H. Lebo, commissioned 2nd. Lt. Trans. 145th Inf.
Sergt. Earl S. Weiler, promoted 1st. Sergt.
Sergt. W. A. Campbell, commissioned 2nd. Lt.
Sergt. Lloyd J. Lopez.
Sergt. Lewis W. Murray, killed in action.
Corp. Jesse Weithoff, on duty Bn. Hq. intelligence section.
Corp. John E. Fleming, reenlisted Regular army.
Corp. Orum B. Lee, reenlisted in Regular army.
Corp. Irvin E. Campbell.
Corp. Paul Robison, trans. Hq. Co., 146th Inf.
Corp. Paul Hague.
Corp. Charles R. Spencer.
Corp. Donald C. Smith.
Corp. John Ray, trans. motor ammunition train.
Corp. Dewey Ray, trans. motor ammunition train.
Corp. Glenn C. Mackey.
Corp. A. C. Townsend, trans. 1st Pioneer Inf.
Cook Albert C. Miller.
Cook Fred Wigton.
Bugler George H. Mayers.
Mechanic Joe B. Withrow, wounded Sept. 27.
John S. Albright.
A. C. Bell, wounded Sept. 25.
W. F. Brenneman, commissioned 2nd Lt. Trans. 155th Depot Brigade.
Roy Doty.
Fred Foltz, trans. Hq. Co. 146th. Inf.
F. D. Kauffman, trans. O. T. S.
H. F. Studer.
James A. Thompson.
Howard A. Baker, wounded Sept. 27.
C. W. Bodenheimer, trans. Hq. Co., 146th. Inf.
L. E. Christine.
Roy Easterday.
F. H. Henicle.
J. B. Murray, trans. 1st Pioneer Inf.
Elmer Vanover, trans. O. T. S. Commissioned.
Virgil B. Wright, trans. Hq. Co. 146th Inf.
George Babcock, trans. Mch. Gun Co. 146th Inf.
H. C. Bonnell.
R. R. Brant.
L. A. Cornell, wounded Sept. 17.
R. C. Croskey, reenlisted in Regular army.
F. C. Forney, reenlisted Regular army.
S. T. Greegor, trans. Mch. Gun Co., 146th Inf.
H. C. Hague.
S. C. Hoopes, trans. Div. Hq.
R. E. Horst.
B. W. Austen. trans. Mch. Gun Co., 146th Inf.
Clarence Babcock, trans. base hospital Camp Sheridan.
O. F. Benner, reenlisted Regular army.
F. E. Buzzard.
C. D. Crawford, promoted Corporal.
C. S. Donald, trans. base hospital.
Herbert Gard, trans. to Mch. Gun Co., 146th Inf.
Lloyd Geiogue.
Forrest Harmon.
C. M. Horst, wounded Argonne, Sept. 28.
H. M. Hunter, to Hq. Co. 146th Inf.
Samuel Jett, trans, 1st Pioneer Inf.
J. J. Johnson.
F. S. Kodrich, trans. field bakery Co.
Carl J. Lorson, reenlisted in Regular army.
J. F. McAdams.
Sigel V. McClure.
Frank Mackey.
Dean E. Nave, promoted Corporal.
Charles Ott, trans. to Mch. Gun Co., 146th Inf.
Frank Roberts, discharged Camp Sheridan.
H. C. Sands.
F. G. Schaaf, killed in action.
Earl Severns.
Carl Small.
F. C. Spealman, trans. base hospital, France.
L. D. Wade, wounded Sept. 28 and Oct. 7.
C. R. Wigton, trans. Supply Co., 146th Inf.
G. V. Wise.
D. E. Woldbolt.
L. E. Kauffman. Wounded Sept. 28.
H. L. Lee, reenlisted Regular army.
R. W. Lower.
H. W. McFarland.
Paul S. McKenzie, trans. Hq. Co., 146th Inf.
R. D. Miller, trans. 1st Pioneer Inf.
O. H. Osborne, trans. Field Bakery Co.
B. E. Rickabaugh, trans. Mch. Gun Co. 146th Inf.
E. R. Rumbaugh, wounded Sept. 27.

Homer Saunier, trans. 1st Pioneer Inf.
H. W. Schultz.
M. F. Shoutd, killed in action.
R. A. Smith.
W. C. Spitler, trans. Mch. Gun Co., 146th Inf.
G. E. Weitthoff.
C. E. Wintersteen, discharged in U. S.
Jay Wise.
R. A. Woodhull, reenlisted Regular army.
Dewey B. Sellers, died Camp Sheridan.
Geo. W. Weahry.
Irving M. Snow, trans. O. T. S.
Wilbert J. Quillen.
Russell B. Shaffer, discharged in U. S.
Harry C. Shaffer.
(Note—Men in other units of the 37th Division are listed in general roster.)

GENERAL ROSTER

(Date immediately following name is date of entering service. First camp named is camp to which soldier first reported. Where only day and month are given 1918 is the year referred to. Abbreviations are same as in roster of officers.)

Aber, John G., Wooster, Mar. 20. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Abramson, Leo. 13th Co., 153 Depot Brig., Sherman. Dis. Jan. 22, 1919.

Acker, Clyde E. Navy.

Ackerman, Warren S. Wooster, Aug. 29, Taylor. Reconstruction school.

Ackerman, Henry, Wooster. Jan. 18, '13. Artillery, Panama in March 1916. Cook. Gained rank of Sergt.

Ackey, Olen Myrl, Wooster. Sept. 4. Sherman.

Adams, Edward, Wooster, Sept. 3, Gordon. 19th Co. C. O. T. S. Ill Influenza. Dis. Nov. 30.

Adams, George H., Wooster, Sept. 9, '17, Sherman.

Adams, Leo Nathan. Navy.

Adams, Mirrel Harlo, Wooster. Army.

Agiou, Tony, Woster, June 4. Custer.

Airhart, Ralph, Orrville. Enlisted Marines June 26, '17. Wounded June 15, after having killed seven of the enemy.

Akey, Olen M., Wayne Tp. Sept. 4, Sherman. Selected to attend O. T. S. in Nov. Dis. Dec. 9.

Alexander, Chat. M., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C. 5th Regt., F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Alsip, Clifford Hartzel, Orrville, June 25, Camp Sherman.

Amiet, Carl Irvin, Salt Creek, June 25, Co. D, 308th Eng. Overseas Sept. 7, to May, '19. Dis. May 9, '19.

Amstutz, Albert, Dalton, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Amstutz, Gideon Harvey, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Mar. 4, '19.

Amstutz, Norman Cornelius, Wooster, Marines, Aug. 5.

Ammon, Carl Leon, Wooster, Ind., Sept. 20, '18, Co. D 308th Motor Sup. Tr., 83rd Div. Sergt. Dis. Apr. 27, '18.

Amstutz, Noah, Dalton. July 24, Jackson. Artillery.

Anderson, Arnold, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Andress, Don Orin, Shreve, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 23, 1919.

Antenuccio, Antonio, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Antenuci, Joseph, Wooster, June 26. Sherman.

Anthony, George Rehm, North Lawrence, May 27, Taylor.

Arnold, Dowell, Dalton. Enl. Reg. army, served overseas.

Arnold, Earl Leon, W. Salem, Oct. 4, '17. Camp Sherman, 11th Co. 3rd. Tr. Bn. 158th D. B. Dis. Dec. 9.

Arnold, Walter Dale, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 8, '19.

Asbury, Delarma, Orrville, May 21, Columbus Barracks.

Auble, Perry E., Orrville, 147th Field Hospital Co., 112 Sanitary Train. Dis. Apr. 11, 1919.

Austen, Jacob. Army.

Ayers, Thurman, Orrville, Mar. 11, Columbus Barracks.

Aylesworth, Harold Leon, Shreve, Ind. Oct. 7, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Aylesworth, Harry Clayton, Wooster, Ind. Aug. 9, Taylor. Dis. Dec. 4.

Baab, Walter, Wooster, May 27, Taylor, Co. D, 313 M. G. Bn. Fought in Argonne. Dis. June 19, '19.

Babcock, Arthur W., Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman. Trans. Mackison Bar., N. Y.

Bachman, Adam, Bat. B, 325th F. A. Dis. Feb. 13, '19.

Bachtell, Clifford E., Creston, Ind. May 25, Sherman. Hq. Co. 28th Inf. Overseas Sept. 3-Feb. 19. Dis. April 19, '19.

Bachtell, Lloyd Hall, Creston, Aug. 27, 18, Taylor.

Baderscher, Lloyd Delno, Applecreek, Sept. 4, Sherman, Motor Trans. Co. No. 791. Dis. May 29, '19.

Badger, Myron, inducted at Cleveland. Served overseas. Corp. Co. H, 331st Inf. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Baer, Frank Graber, Marshallville, May 27, Taylor. Co. A, Dev. Bat. Camp Beauregard. Sergt. Dis. Feb. 27, '19.

Bailer, Lawrence B., W. Salem, April 1, Sherman. Killed. See "The Men Who Died."

Bailey, Merl Clayton, July 24, Bat. B, 5th Regt., F. A. Jackson. Dis. Jan. 7, '19.

Baird, John Adams, Wooster. Army.

Baker, Dwight H., Wooster, June 1. Camp Lee, Va. Overseas in Veternary Corps. Dis. May 31, '19.

Baker, Harry E., Wooster, May 26, Gordon, Co. I, Regt. 16, 3rd. Casualty Det. Overseas Aug. 26 to Apr. 2. Dis. May 29, '19.

Baker, James Lewis, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Baney, Roy, Wooster, July 24, Jackson, Cook Bat. C, 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Barden, William S., Shreve, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman. Selected Third O. T. S. Dis. Mar. 26. Disability.

Barlow, Forest Luther, Orrville, July 24, Jackson, 4th. Co. 1st Bn. 159th D. B. Dis. Jan. 1, '19.

Barnett, Sam, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Sergt. Bat. C, 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Barnett, Simon, Wooster, July 24, Camp Jackson.

Barnhart, Harry J., Wooster. Candidate O. T. S. Atlanta, Ga. Dis. Nov. 29.

Barnhart, William A., Sterling, May 30, Gordon, 63rd Co. 6th Inf. Repl. Regt. Overseas July 21 to July 29, '19. Over top three times at St. Mihiel. Corporal. Slightly wounded, served with Army of Occupation.

Barr, Clifford Allen, Orrville, Ind. Oct. 4, '17. Sherman.

Bartell, John C., Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor. Corp. Bat. A, 69th F. A. Dis. Dec. 21.

Bartlett, William J., Creston, May 27, Taylor.

Basinger, David W., Dalton, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng.

Batdorf, Ira M., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Overseas Oct. 21-Dec. 20, Bat. A, 118th F. A. Torpedoed but saved. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Bauer, Carl, Orrville, Feb. 13, Ft. Leavenworth.

Baughman, Adam, Marshallville, May 27, Taylor.

Bauman, John L., Rittman, May 27, Taylor.

Baumgartner, David Elmer, Applecreek, Oct. 4, '17. Camp Sherman.

Baxter, Thomas, Wooster, Jan. 10, Kelly Field, Sergt. 4th. Con. Co. A. S. Overseas March. Dis. Jan. 1, '19.

Baylis, Ira Mitchell.

Bebout, Bernard, Burbank, May 16, Valparaiso, Ind.

Bechtel, Clarence Ellsworth, Creston, Oct. 1, S. A. T. C., Baldwin-Wallace.

Bechtel, Harvey, Wooster, Oct. 4, '17. Camp Sherman. Overseas with Motor Transport. Dis. July, '19.

Bechtell, John Clair, Creston. Army.

Beeler, Elmer Earnest. Navy.

Bell, Carl, Wooster. Co. G, 146th Inf. Overseas.

Benner, Edward Oscar, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Overseas Aug. 16.

Benner, Irvin, Orrville, Apr. 1, Sherman, 39th Co. 10th Tr. Bn. M. P. Dis. June 20, '19.

Benner, Levi, Orrville, Apr. 1, Camp Sherman, Sergt. M. G. Co., 329th Inf. Overseas June 12-Jan. 30. Dis. Feb. 27, '19.

Bensinger, Vernie Edward, W. Salem, June 25, Sherman.

Berger, Charles A., Wooster, Hq. Co., 332nd. Inf. Served in Italy. Dis. May 5, '19.

Berger, Ernest F., Wooster. Army.

Berkey, Albert Fred, Smithville, Oct. 4, '17. Sherman.

Berry, Harry Earl, Sterling, July 24, Jackson, Bat. C, 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Besancon, Francis A., Fredericksburg, Co. E., 332nd Inf. Dis. May 2, '19.

Best, Kenneth Earl, Wooster, July 7, Jackson. Cook Hq. Co. 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Betteridge, Normand, Wooster, Enl. June 14, in Navy as electrician. Trained at Holabird, N. Y. Overseas Sept.

Betteridge, Oscar, Wooster. Enl. Apr. 10, '17 as electrician in Navy. Nav. Tr. Sta., Brooklyn. On U. S. S. Wise, Hampton Roads, Va. Sec. Class Electrician.

Biddle, Orrin, Rittman. June, 1917, with Regular army. Served overseas.

Bidinger, George Vincent, Doylestown, Oct. 12, S. A. T. C. St. Xavier.

Biggs, John Jacob, Wooster, June 1. Meade, Md.

Bilderback, Floyd John, Orrville, Feb. 13, Ft. Leavenworth. Dis. June 14, '19.

Birbeck, John Alexander, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor, Co. B, 313 M. G. Bat. Fought in Meuse-Argonne.

Bixler, Calvin, Orrville, Aug. 31, Sherman. Dis. Aug. 1, '19.

Bixler, Lester, Applecreek, Sept. 4. Sherman, Co. A, Dev. Bn. Dis. Dec. 26.

Blacklock, John Richard, Wooster. Enlisted Marines Apr. 5. Dis. June, '19, reenlisted June, '19.

Bloom, George, Wooster, Mar. 5, Columbus Barracks.

Blosser, Dayton Lee, Dalton, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman. Overseas.

Blosser, Zola Reed, Fredericksburg, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Transferred to Camp Pike, overseas, wounded.

Blough, Ernest C., Sterling, May 27, Taylor.

Blough, Frank Winger, Wooster, June 14, U. of Cincinnati.

Blough, Roy Henry, Rittman, July 24, Jackson, Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Blough, Tingley Francisco, Burbank, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Bloxham, George Kieffer, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor. 6th Co. 21st Regt. Eng. Dis. Dec. 2.

Boc, Michael, Big Prairie, May 27, Taylor.

Bodler, Vorile, Shreve, July 25, Sherman.

Bodager, Warren Willis, Marshallville, July 24, Jackson, Hq. Co. 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Bohlen, Fred Jaocb, Rittman, Sept. 28, Jefferson Barracks.

Bohlen, John William, Orrville, May 27, Taylor, Beauregard. Overseas Aug. 1. Machine gunner at front Oct. 31-Nov. 7 with 80th Div. Dis. June 15, '19.

Boigegrain, Virgil Edward, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 7, '19.

Boivin, George Harris, Mt. Eaton, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C. 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Boles, Charles Henry, Big Prairie, July 24, Jackson. Overseas Oct. 21-Dec. 20. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Boley, Glenn C., Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 7, '19.

Boley, Howard, Shreve, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 7, '19.

Bomeli, Edward Jacob, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Overseas. Dis. Aug. 14, '19.

Bonham, Robt., 5th Co. Dis. Detach., Camp Grant, Ill. Dis. Dec. 24.

Bonner, John, Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. July 17, '19.

Bonewit, Russell Seal, Burbank, Sept. 4. Sherman.

Boone, Emmet Jay, Sterling. S. A. T. C. Otterbein.

Boor, Ross, Wooster. Died in France. (See photo.)

Boreman, Earl, Burbank, Ind. Aug. 27, Taylor, 18th Co. 5th Bn., 159th D. B. Dis. Oct. 9.

Bosley, John Wallace, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Boss, John Arnold, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor.

Boss, William Fred, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. F. 60th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Botimer, Edwin, Wooster, July 24. Jackson.

Botimer, Walter Thomas, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Botkin, James Herbert, Wooster, Nov. 8, Washington, D. C. Dis. Mar. 26, '19.

Bowers, Glen Willard, Creston, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C. Baldwin-Wallace.

Bowersock, Ralph, Doylestown. Co. G, 146th Inf. Dis. Apr. 13, '19.

Bowman, Glenn Harrold, Creston, Apr. 1, Sherman, M. G. Co. 127th Inf. Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne. Overseas June 12-May 5. Dis. May 23, '19.

Bowman, Neal Fenton, Wooster. Enlisted Marines June 20. Still in service, Sept. 10, '19.

Bowman, Warren, Wooster, Co. D, Motor Sup. Tr. Overseas July 14-June 22. Vosges sector, Meuse-Argonne. Dis. June 28, '19.

Boyer, Orris Lewis, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Boyes, Robert Pharoah, Rittman, Oct. 4, '17. Sherman.

Boynton, Levi Hall, May 25, Grant, Ill.

Brady, Vincent Robert, Creston, July 24, Jackson. 9th Bat. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Brandt, Horace, Woster. Enlisted Marines. Served overseas in Second Div. Dis. Aug. '19.

Brauneck, Wayne, Wooster, Sept. 4, '18. Sherman. Hq. Det. 3rd Bn. 1st Gas Regt. C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 17.

Brenneman, Glenn Richard, Orrville, Sept. 7, '17, Sherman. Field Hosp. No. 331. Med. Det. Overseas June 13. Italy. Battles at Vittorrio, Veneto and Piave river. Dis. Apr. 30, '19.

Brenneman, Harry C., Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. C, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Brenneman, Ira Samuel, Dalton, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Brenneman, Jay B., Rittman, May 27, Taylor.

Brenneman, John Henry, Marshallville, Aug. 31, Sherman.

Brenner, Edward, Orrville,. Dis. Aug. 12, '19.

Brenstuhl, William Henry, Wooster, Apr. 1, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. July 25, '19.

Bricker, John Avarall, Wooster. Enl. Marines Aug. 6, '18. Overseas.

Brillhart, Frank H., Orrville, June 25, Sherman.

Brinkerhoff, Glenn Lorayn, Rittman, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Brook, Dannie E., Wooster, Co. G., 148th Inf. Dis. April 13, '19.

Brown, Carl Moses, Dalton, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 31.

Brown, Clarence, Wooster. Enl. Regular army. Served overseas.

Brown, Harry, Burbank, Sept. 4, Sherman, Co. I, 3rd Bn. 1st Gas Regt. C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 16.

Brown, Paul, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Dis. July 14, '19.

Brown, Russell, Dalton, 4th Co. 1st Tr. Bn. Dis. Apr. 24, '19.

Brumter, Frank, Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Brumter, Irvin, Wooster, Sherman. Co. G, 329th Inf. Dis. Dec. 9.

Bruny, Charles Edward, Rittman, Sherman. Died overseas. See "The Men Who Died."

Bruny, George Albert, Rittman, July 24, Jackson.

Bryan, Lessel Floyd, Wooster. Enl. Marines Aug. 17.

Bryce, Ellsworth, Wooster. Flying cadet squadron 55 of Aviation Corps, Berkeley, Calif.

Buchanan, Gaylord S., Wooster. Enlisted May 8, '17. Pharmacist Mate 1st Class Naval Hosp. Corps. Trips to Brest, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux. Ret. Jan. 4, '19.

Buchholz, Joseph Henry, Wooster, July 24, Jackson, 2nd Co. 8th Bat. 156th D. B. Dis. Jan. 15, '19.

Buchholz, Charles Nicholas, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Oevrseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 7, '19.

Buch, Alfred K., Orrville, Apr. 1, Sherman. Dis. June 16, '19.

Budd, Bert, W. Lebanon, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman. See "The Men Who Died."

Budd, Perry, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Burgan, Harry D., Wooster. Enlisted U. S. Navy. Dis. May 6, '19.

Burger, Edward J., Rittman. Overseas with 308th Ammunition Train. Dis. May 14, '19.

Burkey, Calvin, Wooster, Aug. 14, U. of Cincinnati. Bat. D, 60th F. A. Motorized. Ranked as wagoner. Dis. Feb. 8, '19. Killed by lightning Sept. 10, '19.

Burtt, Benjamin H., Wooster. Mus. 2nd Co. Camp Grant, Ill. Dis. Dec. 30.

Burkholder, Allen Jay, Smithville, July 24, Jackson.

Burkholder, Hollis, West Salem. Dis. June 16, '19.

Busch, Victor, Orrville, May 30, Columbus Barracks.

Bush, Herbert C., Fredericksburg. Dis. Apr. 28, '19.

Busson, Samuel Henry, Doylestown, May 16, Ft. Thomas. Co. 4, Conv. Cen., Camp Dix. Dis. Jan. 28, '19.

Butler, Lee Buriss, Fredericksburg, May 27, Taylor.

Butzer, Carl, N. Lawrence, Aug. 8, Taylor.

Butzer, Samuel, Marshallville, July 24, Jackson.

Byell, Boyd S., Orrville. Co. G, 329th Inf. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Camp, Edward, Wooster. Merchant Marine. Dis. Jan. '19.

Cameron, Harold E., Doylestown, Sergt. Major Hq. Co. 112th Amm. Tr. Dis. April 18, '19.

Cameron, Welker, Wooster. Enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind. In O. T. S. when armistice was signed.

Campbell, Alexander, Wooster, Sept. 25, '17. Sherman.

Campbell, Roy Benjamin, Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Campbell, James K., Shreve. Supply Co. 146th Inf. Dis. Apr. 13, '19.

Campbell, Luther Richard, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Served overseas. Dis. March, '19.

Canakamp, John D., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. 59, F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Cappola, Carlo, Wooster, Apr. 1, Sherman. Dis. Apr. 24, '19.

Carbaugh, Harvey, Creston, Aug. 3, Syracuse, N. Y. See "The Men Who Died."

Cardaci, Frank, Rittman, June 1, Columbus Barracks.

Carr, George Paul, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Hq. Co. 159th D. B. Dis. Dec. 13.

Carson, Chalmers S., Wooster, 236th Regt. Sanitary Corps. Sheridan.

Carter, Otto Franklin. Navy.

Casenhiser, Harold Arthur, Doylestown, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Motor Transport Co. No. 342. Dis. May 14, '19.

Caskey, Glenn Gale, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. B, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Casner, Forest, Wooster, Feb. 14, Columbus Barracks, O. Served overseas. Dis. April 2, '19.

Castor, L. L., Rittman. Dis. July 5, '19.

Chapman, Harold P., Wooster, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman.

Charlton, John Wood, served in Navy on "Wisconsin." Dis. Dec. 19.

Charlton, Robert E., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. C, 12th Regt. F. A. Dis. Dec. 23.

Chenevey, Albert Joseph, Applecreek, Aug. 27, Taylor. Medical Detach, base hospital and band.

Chenevey, Cyril Francis, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor. Base hosp. Detach. and Hosp. No. 5, New York, N. Y.

Chenevey, Everett, Applecreek, Sept. 4, Sherman, 13th Co. 4th Tr. Bn. Dis. Dec. 9.

Chenevey, Lawrence Peter, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Cherry, Roy M., Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Chilloitt, Walter M., Orrville, Hq. Co. 166th Inf. Dis. May 16, '19.

Cholly, Charles Leon, Fredericksburg, July 24, Jackson. Cas. Det. 2nd Brig. F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Claiborne, Elmer Miller. Army.

Clapper, Russell Merle, Rittman, Oct. 7, S. A. T. C., Ada.

Clark, William James, Rittman, July 24, Jackson.

Cleckner, Eldon George, Doylestown, Aug. 27, Taylor. Base Hospital.

Cleckner, Forest Murle, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor.

Cleckner, Raymond, Doylestown, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas 308th Eng. Dis. July 8, '19.

Clinage, Mack, Shreve. Dis. Mar. 25, '19.

Cline, Louis, Orrville, Apr. 1. Sherman.

Cline, Paul Samuel, Doylestown, July 24, Jackson, Bat. F. 59th F. A.

Clippinger, D. E., Rittman, May 27, Taylor. See "The Men Who Died."

Clyatt, J. La Fayette. Enlisted army.

Coffey, Harley Augustus, Creston, Sept. 7, '17, Sherman. Sergt. Co. L, 329th Inf. Overseas June 12-Jan. 31. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Coffey, Russell, Creston, Oct. 12. S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Coffman, Howard George, Wooster. Enl. Marines July 31.

Conald, Earl, Dalton. Dis. June 17, '19.

Conner, Dale Sewell, Orrville, May 7, Taylor. First Cas. Ord. Bat. Overseas Aug. 26-Jan. 22. Dis. Feb. 13, '19.

Conrad, Merl, Wooster, Aug. 14, U. of Cincinnati.

Conrad Orie Melvin, Sterling, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. F, Q. M. C. Dis. May 15, '19.

Conrad, Perry Forgein, Doylestown, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Converse, Glenn Leon, Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Corp. Co. A, 8th Bn. U. S. G.

Cook, John Floyd, Corp. Co. D, 8th Div. Mot. Sup. Tr. Dis. Feb. 12, '19.

Creeks, Milton Charles, Orrville, Aug. 27, '18, Taylor. Dis. July 16, '19.

Crain, Homer E., Wooster. Hq. Co. 56th Inf. Dis. May 15, '19.

Coscinott, Dominic, Orrville, May 26, Sherman.

Crabill, Roy, Creston, July 24, Jackson. Mil. Police. Dis. Jan. 6, '19.

Craig, Dell. Enlisted army.

Cramer, Leroy, W. Lebanon, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 26, '19.

Creek, Milton, Orrville. Dis. July 16, '19.

Crider, Elmer C., Orrville, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman.

Crider, Samuel, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Crile, Earl A., Shreve. Dis. Apr. 15, '19.

Crooks, Clifford G., Dalton, July 24, Jackson. Sup. Co. 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Crowl, Wilson Lyle, Wooster. Enlisted May 19, '17 Co. D, 16th Railway Eng. Overseas Aug. 5, '17. Dis. May 9, '19.

Crumley, Milo Abraham, Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. See "The Men Who Died."

Cuenin, Paul J., Sterling, July 24, Jackson.

Culbertson, John, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson.

Culler, Eugene M., Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. C, 308th Eng. Overseas June 12. Dis. May 8, '19.

Cutter, Charles Leo, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Daniels, Clarence Earl, Marshallville, Aug. 27, '18, Taylor.

Daniels, Nweeya, Shreve, June 14, '18. Cincinnati U. Co. C, 212th Eng. Camp Devans. Dis. Feb. 10, '19.

Dannemiller, Jerome, Doylestown, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Mach. Gun Co. 104th Inf. Overseas June 12-Jan. 20, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Verdun. Wounded in thigh. Dis. Apr. 21, '19.

Dashem, Clifford, W. Salem, Apr. 30, '18, Sherman.

Daugherty, Arthur, Wooster, July 24, '18, Jackson. Bat. C, 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Davis, Oliver L. J., Marshallville, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Davison, James Bruce, Wooster, July 29, Ft. Leavenworth. Co. C, 620th Field Sig. Bn. Dis. Dec. 14.

Davenport, Ellis, Wooster, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Corp. Co. L, 329th Inf. Overseas June 12-Jan. 21. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Debourg, Carl, Creston, Aug. 31, Sherman.

Deeds, Charles R. Enlisted M. R. C.

Deibel, Bert Christian, Doylestown. Enlisted Navy.

Deibel, Leet John Philip, Doylestown, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Corp. Co. 2, 3rd Candidate Bat. L. C., O. T. S. Dis. Nov. 26, '18.

Deibel, Mason Jacob, Doylestown. Enlisted Navy.

Delfini, Mauro, Wooster, June 4, Camp Devens.

Denbrook, Earl Ellsworth, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Dennis, France E., Burbank. Enlisted Marines May 18, '17. Killed in action. See "The Men Who Died."

Derhammer, Clyde Watson, Doylestown, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. Aug. 12, '19.

Derr, George Eugene, Wooster. Sup. Co. 146th Inf. Overseas Oct. 21-Mar. 25. Dis. Apr. 8, '19.

Detweiler, Ernest, Wooster. Enlisted at Barberton. Lost both legs, August, 1918, by high explosive shell.

Dickey, Harry, Shreve. Enlisted Marines. Overseas in 1917. Wounded left arm, Sept. '18.

Dickerson, Lewis Floyd, Burbank, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 23, '19.

Diehl, Julius Philip, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A.

Dietrick, Floyd, Wooster. Enlisted Marines, May 29, '17. Wounded at Belleau wood June, 1918. Recovered.

Di Giacomo, Nicholas, Wooster, Mar. 18, Kelly Field, Texas, balloon school. Later Arcadia, Calif.

Dike, John E., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Dec. 14.

Dillon, Charles Ray, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Ditch, James Carr, Burbank, Mar. 6, Greenleaf, Ga. Hq. Conv. Center. Dis. Apr. 3, '19.

Dixon, John, Orrville. Hq. 58th C. A. C. Dis. May 19, '19.

Dodez, Ernest Karl, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Dolde, Carl George, Rittman, July 24, Taylor.

Donald, Clarence, Orrville. Dis. Apr. 5, '19.

Donnelly, Harold Irvin, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Donnelly, Robert Berry, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Hq. Co. 11th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 5, '19.

Dotson, Raymond V., Orrville. Dis. May 31, '19.

Douglas, Carl Raymond, Dalton, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. B. Conv. Center. Dis. Apr. 16, '19.

Douglas, Richard S., Wooster. Enlisted July '17, 135th F. A. Overseas June '17. Dis. April '19.

Doyle, Harry, Orrville, May 14, Ft. Thomas.

Drabenstott, Fred, Creston, July 24, Jackson. Died. See "The Men Who Died."

Drabenstott, Howard, Rittman, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Drouhard, John H., Wooster, Co. H, 308th Am. Train. Dis. May 14, '19.

Dunkle, Hillis, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. 308th Eng. Overseas. Dis. July 5, '19.

Dunham, Leslie I., Fredericksburg. Co. E, 332nd Inf. Served in Italy. Dis. May 2, '19.

Dyarman, Odell M., Big Prairie. Mach. Gun Co. 332nd Inf. Served in Italy. Dis. May 5, '19. Wounded.

Dye, Earl Ralph, Orrville, Apr, 30, Sherman.

Dyke, John Franklin, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Earl, Howard W., Sterling. Enlisted Dec. 10, '17, motor mechanics, avaition. Overseas. July 6, '18. Dis. Aug. 8, '19.

Eason, Glendale, Wooster, May 27, Taylor, 2nd Gas Co. Camp Mills, Va. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Eberly, Floyd Everet, N. Lawrence, July 24, Jackson. Corp. 5th Dev. Bat. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Eberly, Henry Clement, Dalton, July 24, Jackson, San. Det. 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Feb. 4, '19.

Ebert, Horatio B., Wooster, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman.

Eby, Glenn F., Smithville, Mar. 1, Columbus Barracks. Trans. to U. of Chicago, Camp Hancock, Shelby, Taylor, Field Artillery. Dis. Nov. 27, '18.

Eby, Warren Henry, Dalton, July 24, Jackson.

Edgar, Emmet E., Burbank, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. F., 2nd Regt. F. A.

Egger, Daniel, Wooster, June 14, U. of Akron, tire vulcanizing. Overseas Aug. 30. Dis. July 25, '19.

Elliott, Albert Roy, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Died in camp. See "The Men Who Died."

Elliott, Newell J., Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 13.

Ellsperman, John Francis, Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Engle, Chester Kember, Orville, July 24, Jackson.

English, Allen A., Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Died in service. See "The Men Who Died."

Erwin, John E., Dalton, June 14, U. of Akron, vulcanizing. Overseas August, '18. Dis. May 22, '19.

Eschliman, Alvin Ray, Dalton, July 24, Jackson.

Eschliman, John Clyde, Dalton, July 24, Jackson.

Eshelman, Edgar W., Doylestown. Enl. Marines July 30, '17.

Eshelman, Ralph Leroy, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Co. A, 314th Mach. Gun Bn. Overseas Sept. 6-June 7. Meuse-Argonne. Dis. June 17, '19.

Eshleman, John Ellis, Orrville, Aug. 27, Taylor. Dis. Jan. 7, '19.

Esselburn, Glen Karl, Shreve, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Evans, Harry W., Doylestown. Unit No. 1, U. S. Ambulance Co.

Evans, John William, Orville, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Ewing, Forest R. Enlisted Army.

Eyman, Herbert, Wooster, May 21, Columbus Barracks. Sup. Co. 3rd Regt. F. A.

Fair, Arthur Lee. Enlisted Navy.

Fair, Mahlon Elmer, Orrville, Aug. 12, Meade.

Farmer, C. J., Smithville, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 9.

Farmer, Frank, Orrville, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Farmer, Homer Howard, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Feightner, Chat Warren, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bugler Bat. Co. 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Feisley, Everett A., Co. C, U. S. Guards Camp Trevis, Tex. Dis. Jan. 7, '19.

Fellabom, Wm., Dalton. Corp. 136th Mach. Gun Bat. Overseas with 37th Div.

Fergueson, Carl Baker, Sterling, May 27, Taylor. Candidate Central O. T. S. Dis. Oct. 14.

Fetters, Earl William, Rittman. Enl. Marines, May 19, '17.

Fetter, Emmett Leroy, Sterling. Co. L, 166th Inf. Overseas. Dis. May 16, '19.

Fetter, Rollin J., Wooster, June 25, Sherman.

Fetter, Roy C., Marshallville, May 27, Taylor.

Fetzer, Carl Jason, Creston, Sept. 23, Jefferson Barracks. Dis. Dec. 11.

Fetzer, Edward E. Wagoner Sup. Co. 72nd F. A. Dis. Feb. 1, '19.

Fetzer, Daniel Oscar, Creston, Jackson, July 24. Overseas Sept. 30.

Figert, Ralph E., Wooster, June 27, Johnson, Fla. Overseas Aug. 11-July 8, returning to U. S. on Transport George Washington with President Wilson. 324th Sup. Co. Q. M. C. Dis. July 15, '19.

Findlay, Robert, Wooster, Oct. 4, Sherman.

Finley, Leslie L., Wooster, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. 308th Eng. Served overseas. Dis. July, '19.

First, Albert J., Marshallville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Fisher, Clarence, Wooster, Sept. 7, '17, Sherman. Died in service. See "The Men Who Died."

Fisher, Elmer David, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Fisher, Walter Ross, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C., 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Fitzgerald, John William, Wooster. Enlisted July 1. Co. G. 15th Regt. Aviation unit. Trained at Great Lakes. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Fitzgerald, Edward P., Wooster. Co. M, 329th Inf. Overseas June 15. Fought at St. Mihiel. Dis. July 16, '19.

Fitzgerald, Thomas B., Wooster, Nov. 16, Custer. Co. H, 160th D. B., Inf. Sergt. Major. Overseas Conv. Det.

Flath, Leonard Jacob, Doylestown, July 24, Jackson.

Fletcher, Wm. McKinley, Wooster, July 11, Xenia, O. Served overseas. Dis. July, '19.

Flickinger, Elmer Ray, W. Salem, May 27, Taylor.

Flickinger, J. R., Wooster, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Diet in service. See "The Men Who Died."

Flickinger, William Henry, Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman.

Fluhart, George McKinley, Fredericksburg, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. F. 308th Eng. and 117th, Co. F. Eng. Slightly wounded at St. Mihiel. Dis. Jan. 13, '19.

Fluhart, Harvey Alvin, Fredericksburg, Aug. 31, Sherman. Died. See "The Men Who Died."

Fogell, Forest N., West Salem. Marines, 120 days at front. Wounded Chateau Thierry in hip by shrapnel.

Folsom, Frederick, Wooster. Enlisted May 8, '17. Pharmacist aboard U. S. Chester in North sea. Dis. June 16, '19.

Foltz, Dee Lloyd, Shreve. Enlisted Marines July 11.

Forrer, Leonard Elliott, Orrville, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Forrer, Ward C., Sterling, Sept. 20, Sherman. Med. Det., Base Hospital.

Forry, Paulding B., Wooster, Jan. 23, Sherman.

Fortney, Jonas T., New Pittsburg, May 27, Taylor. Bat. B, 325th F. A. Dis. Feb. 13, '19.

Fortney, Thomas True, W. Salem, May 27, Taylor. Sergt. Co. B, U. S. Guards, Camp Grant. Dis. Jan. 6, '19.

Fox, Franklin Benjamin, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Foss, Donald J., Wooster. Enlisted July 5, Corp. Motor Truck Co. No. 464. Overseas Aug. 21. Dis. April 25, '19.

Foss, Walter R., Wooster. Enlisted Sept. 10, Infantry, Camp Lee. Dis. Nov. 24.

France, Brighton Earl, Wooster, Mar. 4, Columbus Barracks. Bat. B, 60th Reg. C. A. C. Artillery. Overseas April 22, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse. Slightly wounded. Dis. Feb. 26, '19.

Francis, William, Rittman, May 27, Taylor.

Franks, Carrey, Applecreek, Oct. 4, Sherman. Dis. disability.

Franks, Forest, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. E, 2nd Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 3, '19.

Franks, Kirt, Shreve, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Franks, J. Russell, Wooster, May 1. Radio service U. S. Navy. Transport Madycat. Dis. Aug. 1, '19.

Frary, W. Wayne, Burbank, Oct. 1. S. A. T. C. Baldwin-Wallace.

Frase, Glenn Dewitt, Marshallville, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 3, '19.

Frase, Paul La Verne, Doylestown, July 24, Jackson. Bat. A. 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 4, '19.

Frasher, H. S., Wooster. Enl. Navy.

Frazer, Ray Milton, Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman.

Fredrick, Harold, Wooster, July 27, Syracuse Recruit U. S. Guards. Dis. Dec. 3.

Fremont, Eugene, Applecreek. Dis. Apr. 8, '19.

Frey Adlee, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Friend, Philip Kellsir, Shreve, Apr. 1, Sherman, 28th Co. 7th Tr. Bn. Dis. June 20, '19.

Fry, Charles Lewis. Enlisted Navy.

Fry, Leroy Jacob, Applecreek, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Dis. Apr. 30, '19.

Fry, Paul, Applecreek, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Co. L, 329th Inf. Overseas June 10. Dis. July 16, '19.

Fry, Russell Herris, Applecreek. Enlisted Oct. 16, O. T. S. Camp McArthur, Texas. Dis. Dec.

Fuchs, W. L., Rittman, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman.

Fuhrman, Glenn Austin, W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Bat. D, 2nd Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 3, '19.

Funk, Carl Felger, Creston, June 4, Columbus Barracks, Corp. Hq. Co. 10th Inf. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Funk, Jacob Le Roy, Wooster, Apr. 1, Sherman. Dis. Apr. 22, '19.

Fulmer, Lawrence R. Enlisted Army.

Gage, Daniel James, Wooster, June 25, Sherman.

Gainer, Homer Andy, Orrville, June 1, Taylor.

Gainer, Silas Daniel, Orrville, June 25, Sherman.

Galehouse, Harry Wilt, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor. Co. C. 126th Inf. Overseas Aug. 6-May 14, Meuse-Argonne. Wounded in right eye. Dis. May 24, '19.

Gallentine, William Wesley, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 2.

Ganter, Duhn George, Doylestown, June 25, Sherman.

Ganter, John, Orrville. Mach. Gun Co. 336th Inf. Overseas Sept. 3-May 3. Dis. May 23, '19.

Garfield, Stephen, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Served overseas. Dis. July 25, '19.

Garn, Guy Reviere, W. Salem, Apr. 1, Sherman. 39th Co. Inf. Overseas June 11. Dis. July 22, '19.

Garn, Jay H., Wooster, May 14, Ft. Thomas.

Garver, David Elmer, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 13th F. A. Dis. Jan. 7, '19.

Garver, George Wilson, W. Salem, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. G, 3rd Bat. 1st Gas Regt. C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 15.

Garver, Wayne W., W. Salem, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Gasser, Lewis Isaac, Sterling, July 24, Jackson.

Gault, Harry D., Wooster. Enlisted Navy, Mar. 1. Chief Quartermaster Aviation, Pensacola, Fla.

Gauweiler, Rowland Sylvester, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. L, 379th Inf. Dis. Dec. 11.

Geitgey, Earl, Wooster. Enlisted at Akron in 64th Inf. Served overseas.

Geiser, Wesley, Orrville. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Gerber, Aldis Andrew, Dalton, Oct. 4, '17. Sherman.

Gerber, Allen, Dalton, May 21, Columbus Barracks.

Gerber, Andrew, Dalton, Apr. 1, Sherman. Dis July 3, '19.

Gerber, Earl, Dalton, Oct. 4, Sherman.

Gerber, Grover C., Dalton, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Gerber, Nelson, Dalton, May 30, Columbus Barracks. Dis. May 31, '19.

Geiser, Allen, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor.

Geiser, Wesley, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Geiser, William, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor.

Gerig, Glen Clarence, Smithville, July 24, Jackson. Dis. May 31, 1919.

Di Giacomo, Nicholas, Wooster, Mar. 19, San Antonio Tex. Aviation Dept. Served also in California.

Giet, Gustave, Sterling, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 8, '19.

Gigandet, Lewis, Rittman. Dis. June 5, '19.

Gilbert, Edwin Lewis, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor. Dis. Dec. 10.

Ginter, James Albert, W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 60th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Ginter, Junior Mack, Wooster, Oct. 7, S. A. T. C. O. S. U. Ohio.

Glessner, Earl K., Creston, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 2.

Goeffert, Leger, West Salem. Hq. Conv. Cen. Dis. May 9, '19.

Goheen, Richard C., Wooster. Navy.

Goodwin, Elmer, Orrville, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 5, '19.

Gordon, Arthur William, Seville, July 24, Jackson.

Goudy, Russell O., Dalton, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Gourley, Ray, Wooster. Enlisted at Cleveland. Severely wounded at Verdun, Oct. 1918.

Graber, Edward E., Sterling, July 24, Jackson.

Graber, Ralph Peter, Orrville, Oct. 16, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Grabiel, Floyd Ellsworth, Wooster, Oct. 11, S. A. T. C., Case.

Grabiel, Herrick, Wooster. Chemistry Division, Edgewood Arsenal.

Graef, William Henry, Orrville, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman.

Gray, Harry E., Wooster. Enl. Marines June 6, '17.

Greaser, Irvin J., Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Gregor, Samuel T., Fredericksburg. Co. G, 148th Inf. Served overseas. Wounded. Dis. April 13, '19.

Green, Arthur C., Wooster. Sergt. Co. D, 26th Eng. Overseas June 20-Dec. 17. Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun. Wounded shrapnel, right arm, left leg. Dis. Jan. 20, '19.

Green, Edward, Applecreek. Dis. June 11, '19.

Green, Raymond G. Corp. Bat. D, 55th F. A. Dis. Feb. 14, '19.

Grosjean, Albert Lewis, Orrville, Oct. 4, S. A. T. C., Carnegie Tech. Dis. Dec. 18.

Guerneiri, Andrew, Wooster. Went to Italy prior to war. Served with Italian army.

Guzzo, Guy, Wooster, Mar. 19, Kelly Field, Tex. Dis. Jan. 28, '19.

Hackett, R. W., Orrville. Dis. Aug. 12, '19.

Haley, Gerrold Jay, Applecreek, Sept. 4, Sherman. 13th Co. 4th Tr. Bn. Trans. to U. S. Gen. Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Haley, Harry Earl, Burbank, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. C, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 26, '19.

Haley, James S., Wooster, May 21, Columbus Barracks.

Haley, Roy, Sergt. Co. B, Dev. Bn. No. 1. Dis. Jan. 26, '19.

Hall, Thomas, Rittman. Enlisted June '17, in regular army. Served overseas.

Haller, Richard, Wooster. Enlisted in Michigan. Served overseas as Sergt. in 32nd Div. Dis. June 15, '19.

Hammer, Arnold Clem, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor. Overseas. Dis. Aug. 8, '19.

Hanlow, Alex., Orrville, Ap. 30, Sherman. Med. Dept. Overseas June 12. Dis. Dec. 4.

Hans, John William, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 5th F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Harbaugh, Warren, W. Salem, May 27, Taylor. Co. M, 153rd Inf. Overseas Aug. 8. Fought at Sedan in Co. C, 51st Inf. Dis. July 16, '19.

Harbin, Plumer John, Orrville, May 21, Columbus Barracks.

Harmon, Marion Wesley, Creston, Aug. 27, Taylor, 18th Co. 5th Bn. F. A. Dis. Apr. 4, '19.

Harrington, Edward, Wooster. Inudcted at Cleveland. Served overseas with 16th R. R. Eng.

Harrington, James, Shreve. Enlisted Marines July 23.

Harrington, Joseph C., Wooster. Served overseas with 303rd R. R. Eng. Severely wounded.

Hartel, Fred Glenn, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Cas. Det. 4th Brigade F. A. Dis. Jan. 19, '19.

Hartel, Roy Marvin, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Died in service. See "The Men Who Died."

Harter, Virgil Guy, Wooster, Sept. 27, Cincinnati. Dis. Dec. 20.

Hartsler, John Steiner, Rittman, July 5, Sherman. Med. Det. Base Hosp. Dis. July 3, '19.

Hauenstein, Harlen R., Wooster, Oct. 4, '17. Sherman. Camp Pike. Overseas Aug. 26, '18. Det. 348th Inf., 87th Div. Ret. Mar. 11, '19. Dis. Mar. 22, '19.

Hawthorne, Guy Clifton. Army.

Heaps, Fred, Wooster. Served in British army, 10th Bn. Royal Horse Regt.

Hearn, Harry, Wooster, Columbus Bar-

Heckman, Ralph, Shreve. Enlisted Dec. 18, '17 aviation dept. Assigned San Antonio, Tex., Ft. Worth, Tex., and Waco, Tex. Overseas Aug. 7, with 354th Aerial Squadron, observation corps. Corporal. Dis. Aug. 14, '19.

racks, Sept, 21. Served in Casualty office, Washington, D. C. Dis. Jan. 15, '19.

Heckman, Sherman L., Shreve, July 24, Jackson. Sergt. Hq. Co. Gas Instructor. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Hedden, William Tritler, Orrville, June 28, Taylor.

Heffelman, Harry Augustus, Doylestown, Sept. 4, Sherman. 68th Anti Aircraft Bat. Dis. Dec. 20.

Heiks, Dayton Forest, Smithville, Sept. 9, Sherman. Co. H, 1st Gas Regt., C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 15.

Henning, Glenn Ivan, W. Salem, Sept. 9, Sherman. 9th Co. 3rd Tr. Bn. 158th D. B. Dis. Dec. 14.

Henning, Glenn, West Salem. 9th Co. 3rd Tr. Bn. Dis. Dec. 14.

Henry, Ollie, Creston, May 27, Taylor.

Hensel, Henry, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Camp Beauregard, Sup. Sergt. Dis Mar. 18, '19.

Herman, Arl, Creston, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Mar. 27, '19.

Heron, David A., Wooster, Sherman. Sept. 7, '17. Co. L, 329th Inf. Overseas June 12. Co. L, 16th Regt. Corp. Wounded in arm in Argonne. Dis. Jan. 27, '19.

Herpel, Albert F., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Wagoner Hq. Det. 8th Corps Art. Camp Wadsworth. Dis. Jan. 2, '19.

Hershey, Vernon Guy, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Dis. May 8, '19.

Hess, Ray, Dalton. Dis. July 30, '19.

Hileman, Frederick Chas., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, 1919.

Hileman, Harvey, Fredericksburg, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 3, '19.

Hiltbrand, John, Doylestown, Sept. 4, Sherman. 16th Co. C. A. C., Sandy Hook. Dis. Dec. 13.

Hilty, Noah, Marshallville, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Hindman, Harry Henderson, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Hiner, John P., Wooster. Dis. Jan. 19, '19.

Hines, C. E., West Salem. Dis. July 5, '19.

Hites, Thomas A., Wooster. Bat. F, 135th F. A. Dis. Apr. 11, '19.

Hobbs, Geo., Wooster. Sergt. Co. D, 383rd Inf. Dis. Jan. 6, '19.

Hofacre, John, West Lebanon, Sept. 4, Sherman. 16th Co. Coast Art. Ft. Hancock. Dis. Dec. 13.

Hoffer, Arthur L. Sup. Train 308th Eng. Overseas June 4-Jan. 20. Dis. Jan. 31, '19.

Hoffman, Andrew, Creston. Corporal. Wounded, Aug., '18.

Hoffman, Carl T., Doylestown. 104th Eng. Train, Alsace, Meuse-Argonne, Verdun. Dis. June 4, '19.

Hoffman, Glenn D., Orrville. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Hoffman, Lester, Fredericksburg, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Hofstetler, Roy. Corp. Bat. C, 4th F. A. Camp Jackson. Dis. Jan. 14, '19.

Holmes, Harry Fenton, W. Salem. Co. E, 146th Inf. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 13, '19.

Holmes, Horace Jesse, W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. C, 4th F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Homan, Leslie G., Dalton. Enlisted Co. G, 145th Inf. Overseas with 37th Div.

Horst, Jay M., Orrville, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Hosier, Charles, Burbank, July 24, Jackson.

Houck, Wm. W., Wooster. Co. M, 147th Inf. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 19, '19.

Houser, John Adam, Wooster. Enlisted Marines Aug. 18.

Houts, Paul, Rittman, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 23.

Howard, Alfred, Wooster. Enlisted U. S. Navy. Dis. July, '19.

Howard, Edward I. Ord. Corps, Washington, D. C. Dis. Dec. 15.

Howman, Clayton, West Salem. Dis. Apr. 18, '19.

Howman, Earl, Wooster. Enlisted at Galion, served overseas with 166th Inf. Severely wounded.

Hudson, Cary Alvin, Mt. Eaton, May 16, Hancock.

Humbert, Paul Oscar, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Hummell, William, Doylestown. 112th Regt. U. S. Eng. band. Served overseas.

Hunsicker, Carl R., Doylestown. Co. B, 135th U. S. Mach. Gun Bat. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. June 26, '19.

Hunsicker, Luther Bechtel, Doylestown. Co. B, 135th U. S. Mach. Gun Bat. Overseas with 37th Div.

Hunsicker, Ward Harold, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor.

Hunsicker, Edward, Mt. Eaton. Sergt. 184th Aero Squadron. Overseas June 30-Mar. 7. Dis. Mar. 25, '19.

Hunter, Dale, Wooster. Dis. June 20, '19.

Hunter, Leroy J., Applecreek. Dis. Mar. 22, '19.

Hupp, William, Creston, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Hushour, Wilbur Clay, Applecreek, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Hutchison, Merle. 145th Co. T. C. Overseas, Sept. 30-June 12. Dis. July 19, '19.

Hyronimous, Fredric, Rittman. Army.

Imhoff, Roy Leo, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. A, 2nd Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 4, '19.

Imhoff, Walter W., Justus, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Jacobs, Roy M., Wooster. Marines. Wounded in thigh on Champagne front, Sept. 29, '19.

Jackson, Charles, Rittman, July 24, Jackson.

Jackson, Henry James. Navy.

Jameson, John R., Applecreek. Bat. B, 134th F. A. Overseas June 28-Mar. 24. Pannes, Bois de Bonseil. Dis. Apr. 10, '19.

Jameson, Ray K., Dalton, 112th U. S. Sanitary Train. Dis. Apr. 13, '19.

Jeandrevine, George Walter, Mt. Eaton. Navy.

Jeffrey, Ellis Glenn, W. Salem, Oct. 8, S. A. T. C., Oberlin.

Jeffries, John Watson, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 9.

Jennings, Clarence M. 16th Co. C. A. C., Sandy Hook. Dis. Dec. 13.

Jewell, Clayton Park, Shreve, May 14, Ft. Thomas. Co. D, 52nd Inf. Overseas July 6. Fought at Hindenburg line, and Argonne Forest.

Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Wooster, Aug. 8, Taylor.

Johnson, Clarence Biglow, Wellersville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Dis. May 10, '19.

Johnson, Durwold Bellmont, Orrville, July 20, Jackson.

Johnson, Joe, Rittman, May 6, Sherman.

Johnson, John R., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Mar. 27, '19.

Johnson, Lake Stephen, Creston, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Jan. 3, '19.

Johnson, Lyman, Wooster, Oct. 4, Sherman.

Johnson, Ralph W., Wooster. Co. C, 112th Am. Tr. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 18, '19.

Johnson, Ray, Wooster. Co. D, 311th Q. M. C. Bakery Co. Overseas July 4. Dis. July 11, '19.

Johnson, Roy, Wooster, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Co. B, 312th Am. Tr. Overseas Aug. 22. Dis. Mar. 21, '19.

Johnston, Dudley S., Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Camp Beauregard. Served overseas.

Jolliff, John Clifford, Wooster, Aug. 8, Taylor. Sergt. Hq. Co. F. A. Prior service, 6 years Co. D, 8th. O. N. G.

Jolliff, Milo, Sergt. Q. M. C., Camp Taylor. Dis. Jan. 7, '19.

Jones, Carson Eugene, W. Salem, Oct. 7, S. A. T. C., Oberlin.

Jones, Harry, Creston, May 27, Taylor.

Jones, Raymond, Shreve, Aug. 27, Taylor. Med. Dept. 72nd F. A. Dis. Feb. 7, '19.

Jones, Walter C., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Sergt. Co. B, 5th Co. Art. Overseas Sept. 23. Battle of Inglemon. Dis. July, '19.

Kain, William H., Wooster, Sept. 20, Sherman. Killed in action. See "The Men Who Died."

Kamp, Charles, Wooster. Dis. May 15, '19.

Kamp, Roy Wilford, Wooster, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman.

Kamp, Wayne Ferdinand, Wooster, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. 12th Co. 158th D. B. Dis. Dec. 17.

Kaufman, Harry Dewey, Orrville, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C. Baldwin-Wallace.

Kaufman, Paul Howard, Orrville, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C. Waldwin-Wallace. Dis. Dec. 16.

Kaufman, Russell L., Wooster, Sept, 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 2.

Kean, George C., Wooster, Mar. 5, Columbus Barracks.

Kean, Paul, Shreve, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., Baldwin-Wallace.

Keehn, Paul E., Wooster. 820th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. Dis. Dec. 12.

Keena, John Barr, Wooster. Enlisted Naval Reserve, July 18. Overseas Nov. 23. Was at Brest when Pres. Wilson landed Dec. 13, and in parade that welcomed him. Released Jan. 18, '19.

Keener, Duane Good. Army.

Keifling, Rupert Earle, Creston, Oct. 10. S. A. T. C. Baldwin-Wallace.

Kelbly, Earl George, Marshallville, Dec. 17, '17, Sherman. Base Hosp. Det. Dis. May 29, '19.

Kelby, John Charles, Wooster, Sept. 6, Greenleaf.

Kendall, Fred Rice, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 4.

Keller, Henry, Orrville. Dis. June 5, '19.

Kerstetter, Samuel L., W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Dis. June 6, '19.

Keslar, Lowell Glenn, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Overseas Sept. 30 with Bat. E, 11th Regt. F. A. First unit to open fire on Sedan-Metz railroad. Dis. June 18, '19.

Kesler, Ralph Samuel. Army.

Kesler, Winfred Elmer, W. Salem, Oct. 4, S. A. T. C. Oberlin.

Kettler, George Leyda, Wooster, Aug. 14, Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, O. 816th Depot Aero Squadron. Dis. Jan. 25, '19.

Keyes, Fayette Edward, Orrville. Enl. Marines June 2, '18.

Kimber, George Ryall, Wooster, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Kimberlin, Howard M., Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Aug. 7, '19.

Kime, Clinton Deforest, W. Salem, May 27, Taylor.

Kime, Clyde Leroy, W. Salem, May 27, Taylor.

Kindig, Forest Franklin, Rittman, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman.

King, Glenn, Sterling, Aug. 31, Sherman.

King, Lester Vernon, Smithville, Sept. 3. Sherman.

Kinney, Walton, Wooster. Dis. June 18, '19.

Kiser, Charles, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Kiser, Laurel Vernar, Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Kiser, Stephen, 72nd Co. 18th Bn. Dis. Dec. 26.

Kitchen, Charles Clyde, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. E, 308th Eng. Overseas June. Dis. July, '19.

Klay, William F., Orrville, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 9.

Klein, Walter Charles, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Bat. E, 307th F. A. 78th F. A. in France.

Kline, Otto Clair, W. Salem, Oct. 8, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Klopfenstein, Glenn Russell, Orrville, July 24, Jackson, 78th F. A. Overseas Sept. 30. Dis. May 23, '19.

Knepp, Ellis Glenn, Rittman, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Knepp, Howard C., Creston, May 27, Taylor.

Knepp, Roy, Creston, May 27, Taylor.

Knoppberger, Wilbert, Fredericksburg, May 27, Taylor.

Koble, Elmer Blaine, Wooster, May 16, Camp Sevier, S. C. Served in England. Dis. Jan. 12, '19.

Koch, Leonard C., Orrville, May 16, Valparaiso, Ind. Ordnance Dept. Overseas Sept. 29.

Kohn, Oscar, N. Lawrence, July 24, Jackson.

Kobb, Omar C., Burbank, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Koontz, Forest, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 8, '19.

Koontz, Harry Lloyd, Wooster, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman.

Krabill, Asa R., Sterling, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Dis. June 25, '19.

Kready, Harry, Wooster, Co. A, 142nd Ord. Depot. Dis. Jan. 8, '19.

Kreiling, Bryan, Reedsburg, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Sergt. 11th Co. 3rd Tr. Bn. Dis. Dec. 9.

Krueger, Arthur, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Kurtz, George William, Rittman, June 25, Sherman. Co. D, 45th Bat. U. S. Guards, Ft. Monroe. Dis. Feb. 12, '19.

Lance, Clifford, Creston, April 1, Sherman.

Lawdreth, Roy Claud. Army.

Lane, Harry Jacob. Army.

Larkins, Reginald H., Wooster, Sept. 4, Gordon, Ga. 19th Co. Central O. T. S.

Laubach, Dudley Reaser, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. 142nd Hq. Co. F. A. Overseas from Camp Beauregard Aug. 20.

Lautenschlager, James, Creston, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Lawrence, Carl W., Dalton. Co. C, 146th Inf. Overseas with 37th Div.

Lawrence, Emmet A., Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Corp. Hq. Co. Dis. June 3, '19.

Lawrence, George Albert, Wooster, June 14, Cincinnati. Dis. July 14, '19.

Lawrence, Robert W., Dalton, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Leavitt, Edward Howe, Wooster, Aug. 8, Taylor, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Dec. 15.

Lee, Orum B., Orrville. Dis. May 6, '19.

Leeper, Thomas S., Fredericksburg. Co. F, 308th Am. Tr. Dis. May 14, '19.

Lehman, Aaron J., Orrville, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Lehman, Leo Roy, Marshallville, May 27, Taylor, Q. M. C. Dis. Mar. 3, '19.

Lehman, Lloyd, Applecreek. Corp. Med. Det., 209th Eng. Dis. Feb. 11, '19.

Lehman, Maurice D., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Mar. 27, '19.

Lehman, Otto Stanley, Orrville, Aug. 31, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 18.

Lehman, Russell Henry, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Mar. 27, '19.

Lehman, Wilson, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor. Corp. Hq. Co. 142nd F. A. Overseas Aug. 30. Dis. June 25, '19.

Lehr, William Roy, Wooster. Overseas with 166th Inf. Dis. May 16, '19.

Leighty, Emmet, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Served overseas. Dis. Aug. 7, '19.

Leichty, Ervin Christian, Orrville, Mar. 6, Greenleaf.

Leiner, Howard A., Shreve, Sept. 4, Sherman. 1st Gas Regt. Dis. Dec. 16.

Leiner, Robert, Fredericksburg, Aug. 3, Sherman. Corp. Co. K, 4th Bat. 1st Gas Regt., C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 16.

Levengood, William, Orrville, May 27, Taylor, 327th F. A. Overseas Sept. 9-Feb. 4. Dis. Feb. 20, '19.

Levering, Lee Mitchell, Orrville. Enlisted. Served overseas. Dis. July 12, '19.

Levers, Willis A., Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 7, '19.

Lewis, Jameson, Wooster, Feb. 26, Ft. McArthur.

Leyda, Glenn C., Shreve, May 27, Taylar. Hq. Co. 142nd F. A. Overseas Sept. 31-June 15. Dis. June 23, '19.

Licofsky, Nathan, Wooster. Regular army. Overseas Aug. 13, '17. Saw hard fighting of April, May, June and July, '18. Also in Argonne drive.

Liggett, Howard Curtis, Shreve, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Lighthammer, Charles Lewis. Army.

Lindeman, Augusta Peter, Doylestown, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Limb, Marcus George, Wooster. Enlisted Apr. 12, '17. Naval Radio service. Electrician 1st class. Released Jan. 30, '19.

Lingle, Jacob Luther, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Ling, Ralph W. Sergt. C. W. S. Washington, D. C. Dis. Feb. 5, '19.

Lisle, Leslie, Wooster, July 24, Jackson,

Long, Hugh J., Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Long, Milton, Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman. Hq. Co. 158th D. B. Dis. Dec. 2.

Long, Thomas Allen, Wooster, Nov. 1, S. A. T. C., Case.

Longshore, Warren Ellis, Orrville, July 24, Jackson, Band Sergt. Hq Co. 118th F. A. Overseas Oct. 21-Dec. 30. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Lorson, Benjamin Jacob, Burton City, July 24, Jackson. Sup. Co. 7th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 8, '19.

Lower, Frank Emmet, Marshallville, May 14, Ft. Thomas.

Lucas, Frank Brown, Orrville, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Luedy, Charles Albert, Rittman, July 24, Jackson.

Luccock, Samuel B, Wooster. Enlisted August. Automobile mechanics. Corporal Replacement Det. No. 1, Aero Squadron. Dis. Dec., '18.

Lynn, John K. Sergt. San. Det. 154th D. B. Camp Meade. Dis. Jan. 30, '19.

Lyon, Paul D., Wooster, Sept. 9, Toledo U.

McAdams, Elmer Ernest, Orrville, Sept. 7, '17, Sherman. Mach. Gun Co. 329th Inf. Overseas June 12-Jan. 31. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

McClarran, Clifton R., Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

McClaran, Wade D., Wooster, Camp Sherman. Co. C, 332nd Inf. Served in Italy. Dis. May 2, '19.

McClelland, Gail Brown, Doylestown, Aug. 31, Sherman.

McClelland, John Barnhart, Wooster. Forestry Dept., 20th Eng. Corps. Overseas Sept. 10, '17. Served near Bordeaux. Dis. Feb. 18, '19.

McClure, Charles Wilson, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman.

McClure, John T., Wooster. Navy.

McClure, Hugh, Bugler 63rd Co. 153rd D. B. Dis. Dec. 30.

McClure, Kendall Saybolt, Wooster, May 6, Columbus Barracks. Served in recruiting Dept.

McConahay, Ray Herman, Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman. Co. A, 76th Eng. Dis. Dec. 26.

McCoy, J. Carl, Wooster. Co. F, Sec. Bat. 117th Eng. Gassed. Ret. to U. S. to drill recruits. Dis. in California.

McCoy, James Addison, Seville, Sept. 4, Sherman.

McCoy, John Stone, Seville, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

McDaniel, Abner Ross, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Cas. Det. 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

McDaniel, Thomas Grant, Wooster, May 30, Columbus Barracks. Co. B, 317th Sig. Bn. Meuse-Argonne. Dis. June 14, '19.

McDermott, Hale Baker, Creston, Sept. 4, Sherman.

McDermott, Thomas, Doylestown, May 24, Taylor. Co. C, 126th Inf. Overseas

Aug. 6-Apr. 20. Romagne. Wounded in thigh by shrapnel. Dis. May 9, '19.

McDougal, Melvin, Wooster. Enlisted in Michigan. Wounded in knee near Verdun, Oct. 7.

McDowell, John Vance, Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman.

McDowell, Orrin Clark. N. R. C.

McDowell, Reeve Edward, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Dis. May 31, '19.

McFarren, Russell Lloyd, Mt. Eaton, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., Bethany College.

McGaw, Wilbert, Wooster. 112th San. Tr. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 12, '19.

McGlennen, Jesse, Creston, Sept. 20, Sherman. Served overseas with 329th Inf. Co. L.

McGuff, Claude, Creston, July 27, Syracuse. 22nd Co. Sandy Hook C. A. C. Dis. Dec. 13.

McIlvaine, Dean A., Creston, May 27, Taylor. Corp 1st Prov. Dev. Bn. Overseas Aug. 6-July 2. Dis. July 14, '19.

McIntyre, Bert, Creston. Hq. Co. 332nd Inf. Served in Italy. Dis. May 5, '19.

McKee, Clark H. Chauffeur Hq. 355th Aero Squadron. Overseas Aug. 31-Dec. 4. Dis. Dec. 22.

McKee, John De Witt, Smithville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Co. L, 329th Inf., Sergt. Medical Corps. Overseas June 12-Jan. 22. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

McKee, John Roland, Wooster, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

McKinley, William Robert, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. E, 308th Eng. Overseas June 4-Feb. 3. Dis. Feb. 21, '19.

McLain, J. B., Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

McPerry Jr., William Rolan, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Dis. Mar. 18, '19.

McQuade, John A., Wooster, Mar. 4, Columbus Barracks.

McQuaid, G. H., Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Co. C, 2nd Prov. Regt. Overseas Oct. 1. Argonne wood. Dis. July 14, '19.

McQuigg, Harry, Wooster, Apr. 2, Sherman.

McVey, Everett William, Wooster, Sept. 27, Taylor. Hq. Co. 68th F. A. Dis. Dec. 21.

Mackey, Charles Walker, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Mackey, Vivian Bryan, Shreve, May 27, Taylor.

Maggos, Peter, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Salvage Div. Co. Q. M. C. Dis. Jan. 24, '19.

Maize, Walter, Wooster. Sherman, Apr. 26, 34th San. Squad. Overseas June 13.

Malcomb, Austin M. Burbank. Army.

Mangel, Walter Warren, Orrville, Sept. 4, Sherman. 1st Co. 1st Tr. Bn. 158th D. B. Dis. Dec. 29.

Mark, Guy, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Dis. July 22, '19.

Marker, Leo Merrell, Wooster, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Markel, Kenneth J., W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Overseas Oct.

Markley, John, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Dis. Jan. 21, '19.

Marks, Charles, Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Marthey, Clayton Stephen, Applecreek, Oct. 4, Sherman. Camp Pike. Overseas Aug. 26. Corp. Co. C, 347th Inf. On Transport Persic torpedoed by German submarine Sept. 7. Landed safely by Destroyer at Plymouth, England. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Marthey, Sylvan, Fredericksburg. Dis. Aug. 12, '19.

Martin, Henry C., Dalton, Sherman.

Martin, Henry, Dalton. Wounded in France, July, '18. Dis. May 23, '19.

Martin, Henry Dallas, Dalton, July 24, Jackson.

Martin, Herschel, Wooster, Aug. 3, Syracuse, N. Y. Q. M. Corps. Dis. May 24, '19.

Martin, Lester Leander, Applecreek, Apr. 1, Sherman. Dis. Apr. 24, '19.

Martin, Oliver Dale, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Martin, Oscar W., Dalton, May 27, Taylor.

Martin, Raymond, Fredericksburg, July 24, Jackson.

Martin, Walter C., Dalton, July 24, Jackson.

Massoni, James, Wooster, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Sergt. 64th Co. 153rd D. B.

Mathews, Clarence L., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Matteson, Paul E., Creston, Mar. 6, Greanleaf, Ga. Sergt. B. & S. Det. S. Q. Unit. Overseas June 6 (18) June 9 (19). Dis. June 14, '19.

Matz, Ray Clifford, Wooster. Enlisted Marines Aug. 4.

Mayer, Lewis F. Sergt. Hq. Sup. Co. O. T. C. Camp Hancock. Dis. Jan. 30, '19.

Maxwell, Harley Floyd, Orrville, Oct. 4, S. A. T. C., Carnegie Tech.

Meier, Harry Elsworth, Applecreek, Aug. 27, Taylor. Died. See "The Men Who Died."

Melhorn, Ralph Milton, Wooster, 67th Photographic Sec. A. S. A. Dis. Dec. 16.

Merkt, Stanley Howard, Doylestown, Oct. 7, S. A. T. C., Ada.

Mertz, Lloyd, Marshallville. Dis. June 14, '19.

Messmore, Durbin, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. 329th Bn. F. A. Overseas Sept. 1. Transferred to Military Police. Dis. Aug. 12, '19.

Messner, Forest Glen, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Died. See "The Men Who Died."

Messner, Walter Alvin, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Dis. May 31, '19.

Metcalf, Leo Clayton, Shreve, Sept. 4, Sherman. Bakery Co. 395 Q. M. C. Dis. Dec. 31.

Metcalf, Walter. Corp. Mach. Gun Co. 332nd Inf. Served Italy. Battles Vittoro, Veneto. Dis. May 5, '19.

Metsker, John R., Creston, July 24, Jackson.

Metsker, John Weaver, Wooster, Oct. 15, S. A. T. C. Otterbein.

Mettetal, Alfred, Orrville, Nov. 4, '17, Sherman. Co. A, 323rd Mach. Gun. Bn. Overseas June 23-Jan. 30. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Meyer, Emanuel A., Sterling, May 27, Taylor.

Meyer, Jacob C., Sterling, July 24, Jackson.

Milford, Carl Grant, Rittman, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Aug. 7, '19.

Millenkovich, Nich, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor.

Miller, Archie Erwin, Orville, July 24, Jackson.

Miller, Arley Adam, Shreve, July 24, Jackson. 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. May 2, '19.

Miller, Bailey H., Wooster, Mar. 14, Columbus Barracks. Bat. D, 45th Art. Overseas Oct. 21-Jan. 31. Dis. Feb. 12, '19.

Miller, Boyd David, Rittman, Oct. 7. S. A. T. C. Ada. Dis. Dec. 21.

Miller, Carl A., Shreve. Hq. Co. 166th Inf. Served overseas. Dis. May 16, '19.

Miller, Charles Asa, W. Salem, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Miller, Charles N., Burbank, July 24, Jackson. Bat. F, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Miller, Clyde Russell, Orrville. Enl. Marines July 27.

Miller, Earnest F., Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Miller, Edgar Ray, Wooster. Enlisted Marines Co. B, 9th Bn. Aug. 5. At Brest when President Wilson landed there Dec. 13. Dis. Aug. '19.

Miller, Frank Ellsworth, Smithville. Served overseas in band, Rainbow Div.

Miller, Elmer Ellsworth, Wooster, Aug. 14, U. of Cincinnati.

Miller, Harold C., Wooster. Wagoner Hq. 112th Am. Tr. Overseas June 27-Apr. . Dis. April 18, '19.

Miller, Henry C., Mt. Eaton, May 27, Taylor.

Miller, Lester Andrew, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Mar. 25, '19.

Miller, Nathan Abraham, Wooster. Enlisted April 1918 in 807th Aero Squadron, Dayton, O. Camp Taylor, O. T. S., F. A. Dis. Feb. 1, '19.

Miller, Ralph Noah, Rittman, Sept. 4, Sherman. 395th Bakery Co. Q. M. C. Dis. Dec. 31.

Miller, Ralph K. Marine Corps. Overseas July 1-Jan. 11, '19.

Miller, Robert W., Akron. Co. B., 134th F. A. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 18, '19.

Miller, Roller Kimber, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. F, 308th Eng. Overseas June 4. Dis. July 7, '19.

Miller, Roy W., Wooster. 146th Field Hospital. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. April 19, '19.

Miller, William, Wagoner 9th Eng. Tr. El Paso, Tex. Dis. Apr. 10, '19.

Millerhaus, Frank Herman, Wooster, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Miner, Albert Henry, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor.

Misseldine, Earl D., Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Mohr, Clarence L., Wooster, July 14, Jackson. Dis. July 7, '19.

Moine, A. Clair, Sterling, July 24, Jackson. Med. Dept. Camp Surgeon's office. Dis. Mar. 1, '19.

Moine, Floyd E., Sterling, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. F. Q. M. C. Camp Sup. Det. Dis. Apr. 30, '19.

Montandon, Benj., Applecreek. Enlisted Jan. 8, 38th Reg. Bat. D, 41st Div. Dis. Dec. 12.

Monyer, Archie, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Served overseas. Dis. March, '19.

Moody, Webster Corval, Rittman, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Moser, Jacob N., Applecreek, July 24, Jackson.

Moser, Lester Sylvanus, Orrville, May 21, Columbus Barracks. 120th F. A. Overseas July 23-1918. Corp. Argonne battle.

Moser, Roy Edgar, Orrville, May 21, Columbus Barracks. Hq. Co. 51st Regt. Signalman. Overseas July 23. Champagne front.

Mosier, Chas. James. Sup. Co. 7th Regt. F. A.

Moses, Isaac, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Motz, Francis Byron, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor. Sup. Co. 69th F. A. Dis. Dec. 21.

Mountain, Paul, Orrville, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Mowell, Richard O., Creston. Enlisted May 5, '17 15th Eng. Med. Dept. Overseas July 9, '17. Arm broken.

Mowrer, Harry Wellington, Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Mowery, Lloyd E., Wooster, July 24, Jackson, 7th Bat. F. A. Dis. May 7, '19.

Moyer, Don Edward, Rittman, Apr. 30, Sherman. Served overseas with 308th Eng.

Mullins, James Jr., Wooster. Navy.

Mulhollan, George E., Wooster. Overseas with 332nd Inf. Served in Italy. Dis. May 5, '19.

Mumaw, Adam Henry, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Murphy, Raymond M. Army.

Murray, Arthur, Orville, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 7, '19.

Murray, Blaine, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Murray, Clyde Kelly, W. Salem, July 27, Syracuse, N. Y. Co. A., C. W. S., Lakehurst Proving Grounds. Dis. Dec. 18.

Murtough, John Henry. Navy.

Muth, Joseph Alex., Burbank, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. M., 379th Inf. Dis. Dec. 11.

Myers, Bly Allen, Wooster. Enlisted Navy, Dec., '17. Still in service in Pacific fleet.

Myers, Coyle Vinton, W. Salem, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 13.

Myers, Joseph Ray, Burbank, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 23, '19.

Myers, Walter, Wooster. Enlisted U. S. Navy. Served on Iowa.

Naftzger, Maxwell, Applecreek. Dis. Mar. 3, '19.

Naftzger, Walter, Wooster, Co. M., 331st Inf. Overseas Sept. 19. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Nerffer, Carl W., Smithville, July 24, Jackson. Gas Det. 2nd Gas Co. Dis. Feb. 8. '19.

Neuenschwander, Jacob, Orrville, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Nuroth, George Charles. Navy.

Neussbaum, Carroll, Orrville. Dis. June 24, '19.

Newell, Vernon, Shreve, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Newkirk, Henry Melville, Wooster, Apr. 8 Columbus Barracks. Served overseas. Dis. April, '19.

Nichols, Thomas Arthur, Doylestown, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Noletti, Joseph, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Norton, Harold Watkins, W. Salem, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Co. L, 329th Inf. Overseas June 11. Battles St. Mihiel, Verdun. Wounded in neck by shrapnel. Promoted to Corporal.

Notestein, Robt., Wooster. Copr. C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 16.

Novostti, Joe, Wooster, Jan. 22, Sherman. Dis. Apr. 29, '19.

Nussbaum, Albert, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson.

Nussbaum, Carrol E., Applecreek, May 27, Taylor.

Nussbaum, Daniel Dallas, Applecreek, Apr. 1, Sherman. Killed in action. See "The Men Who Died."

Nussbaum, Menas, Orrville, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman.

Nussbaum, Mennon, Applecreek, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Oberlin, Kent J., Dalton. Dis. Apr. 15, '19.

O'Brien, Clarence Frederick, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor.

Odenkirk, Walter Lee, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman, 9th Co. 3rd Tr. Bat. 158th D. B. Dis. Dec. 14.

Ogden, Arthur E., W. Salem, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Ohl, Clarence, Wooster, 159th D. B. Bat. F, 67th F. A. U .S. A. West Point, Ky. Dis. Dec. 20.

O'Leary, Basil Franklin, Creston, Mar. 11, Columbus Barracks.

Olin, Frank S. Field Artillery. Dis. Dec. 2.

Olsen, William, W. Salem, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Orr, Donald Carson, Applecreek, June 25, Sherman. Died at sea. See 'The Men Who Died."

Orr, Emery, Burbank. Cook 328th Tank Corps. Overseas Sept. 25-Mar. 17. Dis. Apr. 9, '19.

Orr, Fred William, Rittman, July 24, Jackson. Bat. B, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Orr, Harold L., Fredericksburg, June 24, Sherman. Co. D, 84th Div. 309th Eng. Overseas Sept. 9. Promoted to Corporal. Dis. July 18, '19.

Orr, Ray James, Burbank, May 28, Columbus Barracks. Raritan Arsenal, Metucken, N. J. Dis. Jan. 28, '19.

Orr, Walter S., Orrville. Enlisted Aug. 1917 at Akron.

Norris, Overly, Sergt. Co. A, 112th Eng. 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 16, '19.

Palliotet, [Frank L.] Fredericksburg, May 27, Taylor.

Palm, Ralph B., Orrville, Sept. 11, Sherman.

Palmer, Ben D., Wooster, Sept. 6, Sherman. Returned to Wooster as clerk in office of draft board. Dis. Dec. 11.

Palmer, Dallas, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Co. L, 153rd Inf. Overseas August. Was at front.

Paridon, Carl Alphonsus, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor. Dis. June 24, '19.

Park, Paul Glenerd, W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Dis. March 24, '19.

Parker, Roy Barkey, Applecreek, Aug. 27, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 10.

Parson, Orrville Ira, Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Parsons, Robert Adams, Orrville, Mar. 21, Green.

Patterson, Cecil C., Orrville, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Patterson, Russell S., Sterling, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman.

Pavy, Carsie Earl, Big Prairie, May 27, Taylor.

Pearce, Paul Clarence, Wooster. Enlisted Marines May 29, '17. 81st Co. 6th Mach. Gun Bn. Overseas Dec. 8, '17. Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel. Gassed and sent to hospital. Recovered and discharged.

Peckinpaugh J., Weston, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. F, 308th Eng. Overseas June. Four months at front. Dis. July 7, '19.

Peppard, Orlo M., Creston, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. A, 308th Eng. Overseas June 15th. Four months at front. Dis. July, '19.

Perlstein, Max, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. E, 11th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 5, '19.

Perkins, Fred Morton, Wooster, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., Case.

Pernot, Eugene, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor. Co. C, 153rd Inf. Overseas Aug. 1. Slightly wounded at Verdun. Dis. Apr. 8, '19.

Perry, Adams, Doylestown, Aug. 8, Taylor.

Phillips, Clement Wellington, Orrville, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng.

Phillips, David C., Fredericksburg, May 27, Taylor.

Place, Walter, Rittman, May 27, Taylor.

Plank, Paul M. Army.

Piar, William Bernard, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Pinnicks, J. B., W. Salem, June 25, Sherman.

Pontius, Merl C., Smithville. Sergt. Camp Adjutant's Det. Dis. Feb. 14, '19.

Poole, Oatho E., Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Served overseas. Dis. July 25, '19.

Poorman, Lloyd Dwight, W. Lebanon, July 24, Jackson.

Porter, Cloyse E., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. B, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Porter, Kirk E., Wooster. Enlisted Dec. 11, '17. 18th Det. A. S. P. 611 Squadron. San Antonio, Tex. and Hampton, Va. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Post, Le Roy E., Wooster. Enlisted May 19, Camp Morse, Texas, 419th Tel. Bat. Co. E. Overseas Sept. Ordered to front day before armistice.

Postelwait, William David, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Dis. July 14, '19.

Pratt, Earl, Dalton, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Co. A, 18th Inf. Overseas July 6-Jan. 31. St. Mihiel, Argonne. Gassed. Dis. April 16, '19.

Price, Major C., Wooster, July 11, Camp Xenia. Served overseas.

Price, Roy A., W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Bat. F, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Proeger, George J., Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. July 9. '19.

Prosser, Ray Donald, Rittman, July 24, Jackson. 5 Regt. F. A. Broke bone in foot in camp. Discovered pro-German in hospital. Reported him and testified at army court martial. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Purdy, Galen J., Orville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Qualman, Howard L., Rittman, Apr. 8, Washington, D. C.

Raff, Geo. H., Rittman. Co. A, 332nd Inf. Dis. May 2, '19.

Ragland, Lyman, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Ramsey, Clifford A., Fredericksburg. Co. A, 112th Eng. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 16, '19.

Ramseyer, Fred, Sterling, July 24, Jackson.

Ramsier, John H., Sterling, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Ramseyer, Ward, Smithville, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Reardon, James A., Wooster, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. Apr. 15, '19.

Read, Fred Walter, W. Salem, July 24, Jackson.

Read, Lewis Kenneth, W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Sup. Co. 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Redett, Samuel T., Fredericksburg, July 24, Jackson. Bat. T, 14th Bn. F. A. Dis. Jan. 19, '19.

Redick, Horace, Wooster, Corp. Co. G, 26th Inf. 1st Div. Overseas July 18. Argonne and St. Mihiel. Army of Occupation. Dis. Sept. 26, '19.

Reeb, John Stanley, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman, Co. C, 308th Eng. Overseas at front four months. Dis. July 7, '19.

Reed, Mark Fabel. Enlisted Marines, July 5. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Reed, William McKinley, Polk, Aug. 27, Sherman.

Rehm, Herbert Russell, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Rehm, Le Roy Aaron, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. B, 14th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 21, '19.

Rehm, Raymond, Orrville, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Reider, Franklin Pearce, Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Overseas June 12. Corp. Co. L, 329th Inf. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Renner, John Jacob, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Rentsch, Samuel Burton, Wooster. Navy.

Ressler, Charles R., Dalton. Wounded severely. Dis. Apr. 15, '19.

Rettinger, William Lewis, Wooster, May 16, Columbus Barracks.

Retzler, Herman Lloyd, Wooster. Enlisted Naval Reserve.

Revennaugh, James P., Wooster. Army.

Rheyne, Harmon P., Sterling, July 24, Jackson. Bat. A, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Rhine, Joseph B., Marshallville. Enlisted Marines June 10, '17.

Rhodes, Victor Josiah, Massillon, July 24, Jackson.

Rice, Leo Franklin, Dalton, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Richards, Charles Lloyd, Rittman, Apr. 30, Taylor.

Richards, Jesse James, Rittman, June 25, Sherman.

Richards, Henry, Dalton. Dis. July 7, '19.

Rickabaugh, Boyd, Wooster. Co. G. 148th Inf. Overseas 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 13, '19.

Richeson, Caldwell Brownfield, Fredericksburg, Sept. 4, Sherman. Corp. 1st Co. 1st Tr. Bn. 158th D. B. Dis. Mar. 29, '19.

Richel, Harry Clynton, W. Salem, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Rider, Willis G., Applecreek. Hq. Conv. Center. Dis. Apr. 21, '19.

Riina, Carl, Orrville, Sept. 18, Custer.

Ritter, Elmer W., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Corp. Bat. A, 18th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 19, '19.

Ritter, Fred I., Wooster, May 27, Taylor.

Ritter, Wm. C., Wooster, 5th Co. Aerial Bat. No. 2. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Roach, Merel, W. Salem, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng.

Roberts, Frank E. Army.

Roby, Chas. F., Wooster. Sergt 26th Co. 3rd Gr. M. T. D., Camp Hancock. Dis. Jan. 18, '19.

Rock, Ira I., Creston, June 25, Sherman.

Rohrer, Charles I., Rittman. Enlisted June 13, '17. Overseas with 30th Inf. Med. Dept. Taken prisoner July 24. Released after armistice.

Root, John Allen, Smithville, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 9.

Rope, Charles D., Wooster. Co. B, 146th Inf. Overseas with 37th Div. Gassed Sept. 30.

Rose, Clyde Chester, Shreve, May 30, Columbus Barracks.

Roth, Daniel K., Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Mar. 22, '19.

Roth, Darel, Shreve, June 25, Sherman. Corp. Co. I, 334th Inf. Overseas Sept. 1-May 25. Dis. June 5, '19.

Roth, Elam M., Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Served overseas. Dis. May 31, '19.

Roth, Herman John Edward, Rittman, July 24, Jackson. Bat. A, 11th Regt., F. A. Dis. Jan. 4, '19.

Roth, Leroy Wesley, Rittman, July 24, Jackson.

Rousch, Carl William. Army.

Rovere, Venanzio Della, Wooster, July 22, Devens, Mass.

Rowe, Charles Edward, Doylestown, May 14, Ft. Thomas.

Royer, Harry Oscar, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Killed in action. See "The Men Who Died."

Royer, John Adams, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Rudolph, Forest P., W. Lebanon, July 24, Jackson. Camp Stuart. Overseas Oct. 27 to 2nd Bat. F. A.

Rudy, Albert, Orrville. Enlisted at Columbus. Served overseas. Wounded July.

Rudy, Warren R., Dalton, May 27, Taylor. Served overseas. Dis. July 8, '19.

Rumbaugh, Russell C., W. Salem, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. D, 308th Eng. Overseas June 4-May 20, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne. Dis. June 4, '19.

Runkle, Walter, Wooster, Mar. 14, Columbus Barracks.

Rupp, Michael, Doylestown. Co. B, 135th U. S. Mach. Gun Bn. Overseas with 37th Div.

Rupp, Peter Paul, Doylestown, July 24, Jackson.

Rush, Montford Ray, Funk, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 8, '19.

Russell, John Sherman, Wooster, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman. Co. I, 329th Inf. Trans. Mar. 1 to Co. B, 322nd Mach. Gun Bn. as Corp. Overseas June 10. Trans. July 17 to American Debarkation Center at Le Mans as Sergt. Dis. Aug. 5, '19.

Rutter, Charles, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Bat. D, 1st. Bn. Dis. Nov. 26.

Ryall, George Wallace, Wooster. M. R. C.

Ryan, Joseph, Burbank, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman. Served overseas.

Sachek, Steve, Doylestown, Co. H, 125th Inf. Wounded Aug. 29.

Saenger, Louis, Sterling, June 25, Sherman.

Sanborn, Lloyd D., Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor. Sergt. 18th Regt. F. A., Sup. Co., Jackson. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Sanders, Clayton Burt, W. Salem, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Sansburg, Howard, Orrville, Feb. 13, Leavenworth.

Santrock, Clarence Raymond, Doylestown, June 25, Jackson.

Santsche, Albert, Doylestown, Co. L, 78th Inf. Dis. Jan. 30, '19.

Sander, Charles M., Smithville. Dis. May 15, '19.

Sanders, Floyd C., Doylestown. Dis. May 9, '19.

Sauers, Charles Sylvester, Applecreek, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. L, 379th Inf. Dis. Dec. 11.

Sauer, Lester Leroy, Applecreek, April 1, Sherman. Bugler Co. M, 329th Inf. Overseas June 12-Jan. 31. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Sauvain, Samuel Glayde, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Corp. 59th Regt. F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Sayre, Joseph. Navy.

Schaffter, Earl Florian, Wooster. Enlisted Navy Aug. 14. Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Wis. Landsman Electrician, Radio. Reserve until Aug. 14, 1922.

Schar, Roy, Sterling, July 24, Jackson.

Schems, Joe, Rittman, May 14, Ft. Thomas.

Schie, Albert, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Schie, Frank William, Smithville, July 24, Jackson.

Schmid, John B., Wooster, Sept. 7, '17, Sherman.

Schneider, Allen Joseph, Woster, July 24, Jackson.

Schuch, Howard Douglas, Wooster, July 24, Jackson, 460th Cas. Co. St. Aegnan, France. Overseas Sept. 30-Feb. 9. Dis. Feb. 21, '19.

Schuch, Robert John, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Corp. 5th Corps Art. Park. Dis. March 27, '19.

Schultz, Durbin, Dalton. Enlisted in 74th Inf. Overseas service.

Schultz, Herbert, Applecreek. Served overseas.

Schumaker, Edwin Charles, Rittman, Sept. 7, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. July 18, '19.

Schwan, Joseph William, Wellersville, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng.

Schwartz, Adam Andrew, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Schwartz, Joel Wellington, Dalton, Apr. 30, Sherman. Cas. Co. No. 161. St. Mihiel, Argonne. Dis. Feb. 25, '19.

Seeds, Lewis Reese, Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. F, 308th Eng. Overseas June 3-May 9. Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne. Dis. May 26, '19.

Seaman, Paul, Doylestown. Served overseas. Dis. June 19, '19.

Seifert, Frank Richard, Burbank, May 27, Taylor.

Seifert, Joseph Charles, Burbank, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas with 322nd Mach. Gun Bn. Promoted to Corp. Dis. May 7, '19.

Seigley, Ellis Glenn, Applecreek, Sept. 7, '17, Sherman. Hq. Det. Motor Bn. 308th Am. Tr. Dis. May 14, '19.

Seigley, Frank M., Orrville, Mar. 30, Cape May.

Senff, Karl P., Wooster. Enlisted June 12, 307th Cav. Troop H. Trans. to 51st F. A. Camp Bowie, Tex. and Camp Doniphan, Okla. Promoted to Corporal. Dis. Feb. 7, '19.

Serjak, Frank, Rittman. Enlisted June 4, '17. Hq. Troop 11th Cav. 3rd Class Musician. Dis. Dec. 30.

Shaffer, Charles William, Doylestown. Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. C, 308th Eng. Dis. July 7, '19.

Shaffer, Elmer Elsworth, Fredericksburg, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Shafer, Amos Christopher, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Shaka, Athan, Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman.

Shallenberger, Howard, Orrville, Co. F, 12th Eng. Overseas July 28-Apr. 27, Cambrai, Somme, St. Mihiel. Dis. May 5, '19.

Shamp, Harry Theodore, Wooster, June 14, U. of Cincinnati, Auto Mechanics, Valpraiso, Ind. Dis. Dec. 21.

Shane, Ulah, Rittman, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Shank, Milo C., Doylestown, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. M, 30th Labor Regt, Locust Pt., Md. Dis. March 4, '19.

Shay, John Patrick, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Reg. Sup. Sergt. Cas. Det. 2nd Brig. F. A. Dis. Feb. 4, '19.

Shelt, Howard Boyd, N. Lawrence, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng.

Sheppard, Earl, West Salem. Co. G, 3rd Bn. 1st Gas Regt. C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 15.

Sheppard, Ray B., W. Salem, May 14, Ft. Thomas. Dis. June 30, '19.

Sherman, Blake, Orrville. Dis. Aug. 12, '19.

Sherrick, Joseph P., Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 7.

Shimonay, John, Rittman. May 11, Sherman.

Shire, Joseph, Creston, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Corp. Co. D, 11th Bn. U. S. Guards. Dis. Feb. 5, '19.

Shisler, Earl, Creston. Wounded July.

Shisler, Glenn, Lakeville, July 24, Jackson.

Shockey, Owen St. Clair, Rittman, July 24, Lee.

Shook, Tracy E., Rittman. Enlisted Navy Jan. 8. U. S. S. Birmingham. Overseas May 26. Mus. 2nd class. Released Dec. 26.

Shreve, Glenn Gilgen, Doylestown, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Co. L, 329th Inf. Co. E, 101st Eng. 26th Div. Overseas Feb. Beaumont-Verdun, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel. Dis. Apr. 22, '19.

Shultzman, Walker Irvin, Orrville, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Sergt. Co. F, 347th Inf. Dis. Dec. 5.

Shuman, Francis E., Fredericksburg, May 27, Taylor. Served in Military Police.

Shupe, Notre Earl, Wooster. Enlisted Marines June 8. 5th Replacement Bat., Paris Island, Quantico, Va. Overseas Aug. 17. Ret. to U. S. June 17, '19. Injured knee kept him in hospital in Brest, France.

Sidle, Harold Clayton, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Co. A, 126th Inf. Overseas Aug. 6-May 18. Meuse-Argonne. Dis. May 29, '19.

Sigafoos, Sheridan, Orrville, Aug. 31, Sherman. Dis. Nov. 29.

Sigler, Henry Platt, Rittman, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Wounded. Dis. June 7, '19.

Sigler, Walter Wolford, Wooster, Mar. 5. Columbus Barracks. Mot. Trans. Co. No. 794. Dis. April 16, '19.

Silver, Donald, Wooster. Enlisted April 25. 6th Regt. Marines. Overseas June 29. Served with 2nd Div. at St. Mihiel, Argonne and Army of Occupation. Dis. Aug. 14, '19.

Silver, Daniel Dewey, Wooster, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., Case.

Silver, Michael James, Wooster. Enlisted Apr. 25, 80th Co. 6th Regt. Marines. Paris Island, Quantico, Va. Overseas June 29. St. Mihiel, Argonne. Wounded in hand by shrapnel, Army of Occupation. Dis. Aug. 13, '19.

Simmons, Timothy Francisco. Navy.

Simonton, John Calvin, Doylestown, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Trans. to Camp Pike. Dis. on dependency claim.

Sinclair, Earl Hiram, Creston, July 24, Jackson. Bat. D, 124th F. A. Dis. June 6, '19.

Singleton, George Thurman, Orrville, Feb. 13, Ft. Leavenworth.

Singleton, James H., 6th Cas. Co. 1st Prov. Regt. Ord. Tr. Camp. Dis. Jan. 11, '19.

Skidmore, Alford, Shreve, July 24, Jackson.

Sloan, Julius E., Shreve. Co. I, 109th Inf. Dis. May 17, '19.

Slossnagel, Ward Brenneman, Wooster. May 16, Camp Valparaiso, Ind. Trans. to former employment in shipyards.

Slutz, Brighton P., Wooster, Mar. 3, Ft. Leavenworth. Sergt. Signal Corps. Overseas March 31. Dis. July 30, '19.

Oct. 6. Red Cross Transportation Corps. Furloughed Dec. 8.

Slutz, Donald Forest, Wooster. Enlisted

Slutz, Worthington Holland, Wooster. Enlisted May, 1917 in 147th Field Hosp. Overseas with 37th Div. Wounded in right hand. Dis. June, '19.

Smith, Edward, Orrville, Feb. 13, Ft Leavenworth. Signal Corps. Dis. June 20, '19.

Smith, Fred, Doylestown, May 27, Taylor. Served overseas. Dis. June 20, '19.

Smith, Fred, Dalton, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Smith, Glenn Moore. Army.

Smith, Raymond T., Wooster. Enlisted 135th F. A. Overseas with 37th Div. Slightly wounded by shell. Promoted to Corporal. Dis. April 21, '19.

Smith, Thomas Lathan. Army.

Smith, Ward Merritt, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Hq. Co. 142nd F. A. Dis. June 23, '19.

Smith, William Newton, Wooster, Dec. 11, '17. Aviation Dept. San Antonio, Tex.

Snoddy, Robt. Dewey, Wooster. Enlisted Dec. 13, '17, 839th Aero Squadron. Overseas April 15. Made Corp. Dis. Dec. 21.

Snodgrass, Harry S., Wooster. Co. F, Motor Sup. Tr. No. 429. Dis. Mar. 1, '19.

Snyder, Charles T., Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Snyder, Floyd Brown, Wooster, Aug. 14, U. of Cincinnati.

Snyder, Frank Dewey, Rittman, Oct. 17, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Snyder, Harry L., Wooster, May 27, Taylor. 113th Field Sig. Bn. Overseas Nov. 2-May 6. Dis. May 22, '19.

Snyder, Henry J., Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Snyder, Thomas Russell, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Died at sea. See "The Men Who Died."

Sommer, Willis, Kidron, July 24, Jackson. Corp. 5th Corps Art. Park. Overseas Sept. 15. Dis. Apr. 26, '19.

Sonnedecker, Sewall B., Creston, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. L, 379th Inf. Dis. Dec. 11.

Spangler, John W. Enlisted Navy. Aviation July 2. Great Lakes, Ill. Released Jan. 28, '19.

Spangler, Robt. Henry, Shreve. Enl. Marines May 26.

Speicher, Charles Edward, Beach City, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Spencer, Charles Ernest, Marshallville, May 27, Taylor.

Spindler, Jacob Marion, Orrville, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. K, 1st Gas Regt. C. W. S. Dis. Dec. 16.

Spitler, Warren. Co. H, 50th Inf. Dis. Feb. 12, '19.

Spring, Russell Harold. Co. F, 105th Eng. Overseas June 14-April 18. Bellecourt, Busigny. Dis. Apr. 29, '19.

Sprunger, Clyde Amos, Applecreek, Sept. 4, Sherman. 16th Co., C. A. C. Sandy Hook. Dis. Dec. 13.

Sprunger, Harvey R., Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Bat. E, 124th F. A. Dis. June 6, '19.

Sprunger, Ira Dennis, Orrville, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Stollar, Spencer Alexander, Shreve, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Stahl, Emery Dale, Wooster, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Stair, Ora, Burbank, May 27, Taylor.

Stair, Walter Wade, W. Salem, April 1, Sherman. Cook 17th Co. 15th Tr. Bn.

Starkey, E. J., Orrville, Feb. 13, Ft. Leavenworth. Signal service. Dis. June 19, '19.

Statler, Harry, Wooster. Corp. Co. K, 331st Inf. Camp Sherman. Overseas June 6-Jan. 6. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Stauffer, Glenn Kirkland, Wooster, June 25, Sherman.

Stauffer, Henry A., Dalton, Aug. 27, Taylor. Hq. Co. 68th F. A. Dis. Dec. 21.

Stauffer, Roscoe Dale, Orrville, Mar. 6, Greenleaf.

Stauffer, Troy Brooks, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Served overseas. Dis. July 16, '19.

Steele, Russell Edward, Creston, Oct. 12, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Steiner, Ervin Paul, Wooster. Enlisted Dec. 14, '17. Instructor Air Service Mech. School, Kelly Field, Tex.

Steiner, Joseph Charles, Doylestown, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 5, '19.

Steiner, Lester Milton, Orrville, Mar. 8, Ft. Oglethorpe. Served overseas. Dis. July 16, '19.

Steiner, Ray C., Orrville, 5th Co. Personnel office. Dis. Dec. 30.

Steiner, Roy, Orrville. Served overseas with 37th Div. Dis. April 22, '19.

Stelzer, Ralph Otto, W. Salem, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Camp Pike, Co. F, 347th Inf. Overseas. Dis. April 2, '19.

Stevenson, Russell Basle, Doylestown, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Stevic, David Ralph, Marshallville, Aug. 14, U. of Cincinnati.

Steinbring, James G. M., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. C. Truck Co. Camp Wadsworth, Upton, Merritt, Lee and Sherman. Dis. Jan. 1, '19.

Stopf, Martin Ross, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Dis. July 8, '19.

Stoll, Willis. Co. A, 27th Bn., U. S. Guards. Dis. Dec. 2.

Stout, Harry Roy. Cook Bat. C, 5th Regt. F. A. Dis. Feb. 27, '19.

Straub, Harry Clyde, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Hq. Tr. G. U. A. C. Dis. June 14, '19.

Strauss, Alexander. Co. G. 11th Inf. 5th Div. Overseas Apr. 24-Nov. 24. Fractured left ankle. Dis. Jan. 30, '19.

Strauss, Loren G., S. A. T. C. Western Reserve.

Stringfellow, Cullen, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Apr. 26, 19.

Strock, Earl W., Wooster, April 30, Sherman. Four months at front with 308th Eng. In Army of Ocupation. Dis. July 8, '19.

Stubbs, William E. Army.

Stucker, John B., Fredericksburg, May 21, Columbus Barracks, 6th Inf. Fought in Argonne, Oct. 1-12. Dis. Mar. 21, '19.

Stull, Willis, Funk, May 27, Taylor.

Stutz, Leo Charles, Fredericksburg, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman. Served overseas.

Sullivan, James, Wooster. Served in Field Artillery, Camp Jackson. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Sutton, Richard C., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Sergt. F. A. Dis. Dec. 18.

Swartz, Clarence W., Rittman, Jan. 22, Sherman. Co. L, 329th Inf. Overseas June 12-Jan. 31. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Swartz, Floyd D., Orrville, Aug. 31, Sherman. Dis. Nov. 29.

Swartz, George D., Rittman, Sept. 4, Sherman. Co. D, 429th Til. Bn. Dis. Jan. 16, '19.

Swartz, Grover Cleveland, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 3.

Swartz, Harry Clark, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor. Dis. April 8, 19.

Swartz, Lewis Arigunald, W. Salem, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Swinehart, Floyd A., Funk, Apr. 1, Sherman. Cas. Co. 146. Overseas June 4-Feb. 11. Dis. Feb. 22, '19.

Swires, Ambrose Thomas, Shreve, June 25, Sherman.

Syriopoulos, Vasilos K., Wooster, Aug. 8, Taylor.

Taeusch, Henry Wilhelm, Wooster. Enlisted Army.

Taggart, David Alex., Wooster, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., Harvard.

Taggart, John Findlay, Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Talbot, David R., Wooster, S. A. T. C., Western Reserve. Dis. Dec. 18.

Tanner, Roy E., Burbank, June 25, Sherman. Dis. July 16, '19.

Tarquinio, Nicoli, Wooster, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Camp Pike. Dis. for dependency.

Tasker, Garnit Guy, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor. Dis. Mar. 19, '19.

Tate, John E., Shreve, July 24, Jackson. Hq. Co. 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 21, '19.

Taubert, Clarence, Creston, May 21, Columbus Barracks. Served overseas.

Tawney, Harry, Wooster. Enlisted Apr. 18, '17. Co. A, 111th Inf. 28th Div. Platoon Sergt. Overseas May 5, 5th Ger. offensive, July 14-28. Advance on Ourcq and Vesle, July 28-Sept. 7; Meuse-Argonne; Thiacourt. Slightly wounded. Dis. May 13, '19.

Taylor, Kiser William, W. Salem, Nov. 6, Taylor.

Thomas, Vertal Moore, Wooster, Mar. 5, Ft. Leavenworth. Tel. Signal service. Served at front. Dis. June, '19.

Thompson, Harry Lee, Doylestown, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Thompson, Thomas Isaiah. Army.

Thonen, Jacob, Orrville, Mar. 14, Columbus Barracks.

Tiger, Dominick, Wooster, Nov. 4, '17, Sherman.

Tinsman, William, Wooster. Enlisted service at Akron. Dis. Apr. 23, '19.

Totten, Ebert Harrold, Creston, Apr. 30, Sherman. Four months at front with 308th Eng. Dis. July, '19.

Troutman, Philip K., Shreve. Air service. Enlisted Jan. 18. Flying cadet. Dis. Dec. 6.

Tracy, Charles Everett, Applecreek, May 14, Ft. Thomas. Served overseas. Dis. June 19, '19.

Tracy, Floyd, Applecreek, April 1, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. Apr. 29, '19.

Treece, Earl, Wooster, May 27, Taylor. Camp Beauregard. Overseas August. Army of Occupation.

Trent, Lace, Rittman, May 5, Taylor.

Tromp, August, Creston, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Tuttle, Merle D., Creston, Apr 30, Sherman. Served in France and in Army of Occupation with 308th Eng. Dis. July, '19.

Tschantz, Ira Miller, Orrville, April 1, Sherman.

Tschantz, John E., Smithville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C., 4th F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Tschantz, Martin Luther, Orrville, July 5, Sherman.

Uhl, Clarence, Wooster, June 14, Taylor. Med. Dept. 308th Am. Tr. Dis. May 14, '19.

Uhler, Clifton Leroy, Burbank. Taylor.

Van Kannel, Harvey Edward, Big Prairie, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., Bethany College.

Vandersall, Herbert, Sergt. Chemical Warfare Service. Dis. Jan. 11, '19.

Varrassi, John, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Vaughn, Clarence Lewis, Wooster, Aug. 31, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 8.

Villard, Fred, Mt. Eaton, July 24, Jackson. 20th Tr. Motor Battery. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Villard, Lloyd, Mt. Eaton, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. March 18, '19.

Waggaman, Henry Orlo, Rittman, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 8, '19.

Wain, William G., Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Wakefield, Melvin Richard, Orrville, Apr. 1, Sherman, Co. H, 101st Inf. 26th Div. Overseas June 11-Feb. 16. St. Mihiel, Verdun. Wounded by machine gun fire Oct. 24. Dis. March 7, '19.

Walker, Roy O., Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Wall, Frank J., W. Lebanon, July 24, Jackson.

Walls, Floyd, Creston, July 24, Jackson.

Walters, David, Rittman, Sept. 4, Sherman, 16th Co. C. A. C., Sandy Hook. Dis. Dec. 20.

Walters, George Edward, Sterling, July 24, Jackson, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Walter, Victor J., Fredericksburg. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Wander, Clinton M., Wooster, July 24, Jackson.

Warfel, Wilbert, Wooster. Served overseas. Dis. May 31, '19.

Warner, David M., Wooster, Oct. 31, Garden City.

Warner, Winfield H., Wooster, July 27, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 33rd Sp. Squadron, Aviation. Dis. Jan. 25, '19.

Watkins, Harold, West Salem. Corporal Infantry. Wounded.

Weamer, Paul M., Wooster, Mar. 6, Greenleaf.

Wear, N. L., Orrville, Sept. 20, '17. Sherman. Served overseas.

Weary, George W., Fredericksburg. Enlisted army. Wounded.

Weaver, Earl Forest. Army.

Weaver, Erwin Vance, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor. Dis. May 3, '19.

Webb, Elmer A. Navy.

Webb, Lake L., Wooster, Jan. 13, Kelly Field. Overseas Mar. 16-Dec. 11. Sergt. 4th Con. Co. Dis. Dec. 23.

Weber, Albert S., Wooster. First Sergt. Co. B, 112th Eng. Overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 16, '19.

Weber, Charles Henry, Wooster, June 14, Cincinnati. Hq. Co. 63rd Inf., Camp Lee. Dis. June 20, '19.

Weber, Edmund L., Sterling, May 27. Taylor.

Weber, Edward Gideon, Wooster, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Co. I, 23rd Inf. Overseas Mar. 16-Jan. 20. Chateau Thierry, and following offensive. Slightly wounded. Dis. Feb. 4, '19.

Weckecer, Constant Emanuel, Doylestown, Oct. 8, S. A. T. C., O. S. U.

Weimer, John Wesley, Wooster, Sept. 4, Sherman. Dis. Dec. 5.

Weinsheimer, Fred, Doylestown, Corp. 112th Eng. Served overseas with 37th Div. Dis. Apr. 16, '19.

Weinsheimer, John Henry, Marshallville, May 27, Taylor. Overseas in August, Co. C, 125th Inf. Army of Occupation. Dis. May 22, '19.

Weinsheimer, Howard George, Doylestown, Sept. 4, Sherman.

Weir, Peter, Creston, July 24, Jackson. Bat. A, 60th Regt., F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Weir, William T., Wooster. Enlisted Aug. 3, '17. Sec. 542, Ambulance service. Overseas June 13. Verdun, St. Mihiel. In Army of Occupation. Dis. May 15, '19.

Weirich, Clayton, W. Lebanon, July 24, Jackson. Corp. 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Weiss, Elmer F., Orrville, Oct. 4, S. A. T. C., Carnegie Tech.

Weiss, Harvey, Shreve, July 24, Jackson.

Weiss, Nicholas John. Navy.

Weiser, Carl E., Wooster, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. F, 308th Eng. Overseas. Dis. June 2, '19.

Welty, Alvin L., Applecreek, May 27, Taylor. 155th Field Hospital, 39th Div. Overseas Aug. 24. At front when armistice was signed.

Welty, Clayton E., Applecreek. Enlisted Marines, July 25, '17. Overseas Feb. 7. Fought at Verdun 10 days, then at Belleau Wood, where he was severely wounded. See photo.

Welty, Russell, Wooster, Oct. 4, Sherman. Camp Pike. Overseas Apr. 4. Soissons, St. Mihiel, Verdun. Army of Occupation.

Wemer, William, Applecreek, May 27, Taylor. Hq. Co. 12th F. A. Dis. Feb. 15, '19.

Wenger, Emannuel M., Orrville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Wenger, John Russell, Rittman, Apr. 24, Jackson, Bat. A, 12th Regt. F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Wenger, Merle Martin, Orrville, July 27, Taylor.

Wenger, Robert Dale, Rittman, Oct. 15, S. A. T. C., Otterbein.

Wenger, Ulysses Marvin, Rittman, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 7, '19.

Wepler, Carl Aloysius, Orrville, Oct. 10, S. A. T. C., St. Ignatious.

Wepler, John F., Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Corp. D. Truck Co. 8th Corps. Dis. Jan. 6, '19.

Werner, Charles Edward, Wooster, June 4, Dix, N. J.

Wertenberger, George Ellis, Wooster, July 24, Jackson. Dis. Jan. 8, '19.

Wertz, Lloyd Delbert, Marshallville, May 27, Taylor, 319th Ambulance Co. Overseas Aug. 26. Argonne.

Westlake, Leland Haines, W. Salem, Oct. 7, S. A. T. C., Oberlin.

Weygandt, Don Merton, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Corp. Motor Truck service. Overseas Aug. 14. Hauled ammunition for nine weeks.

Weygandt, Earl Clayton, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Mus. 153rd Inf. Overseas Aug. 6.

Wrzeciono, Bernard John, Orrville, July 5, Mabry, Texas.

Wheeler, H. G., Rittman, July 24, Jackson.

Wheeler, William, Doylestown, Aug. 8, Taylor.

Whitaker, Francis Snyder, Wooster, Oct. 15, S. A. T. C., Case. Dis. Dec. 17.

White, James Earl, Nov. 5, '17. Co. B, 308th Eng. Overseas June 3. Dis. July 7 '19.

White, Paul Q., Wooster. Enlisted Nov. 6, 7th Obs. Bat. F. A. Dis. Dec. 5.

White, Ralph O., Shreve. Dis. Mar. 1, '19.

Whitman, Herman Peter, Doylestown, July 24, Jackson.

Whitman, Peter Arthur Francis, Doylestown, July 21, Jackson.

Whitman, Philip Carl, Doylestown, Apr. 30, Sherman. Co. C, 308th Eng. Overseas June 4, at front four months. Musician. Dis. July 7, '19.

Whitmore, Howard S., Sterling, July 24, Jackson.

Whitmore, Lowell Asa, Burbank, Oct. 1. S. A. T. C., Baldwin-Wallace.

Whittington, Jacob Homer, Rittman, Sept. 28, Jefferson Barracks, 16th Rec. Co. Dis. Dec. 15.

Whonsetler, Clarence, Creston, May 21, Columbus Barracks. Co. M, 117th Inf. Ypres, Hindenburg line, Busigny. Dis. Apr. 14, '19.

Wiggins, James Henry, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor, 18th Co. 159th D. B. Dis. Dec. 21.

Wilent, Lorain M., Shreve, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. Aug. 8, '19.

Wilhelm, Curtis Cullen, Wooster. Dis. Dec. 18.

Wilhelm, Donald Edward, Wooster. Enl. Marines Aug. 4.

Wilhelm, Edwin Lloyd, Orrville, May 27, Taylor, 5th Co. Dev. Bn. No. 2. Dis. Dec. 15.

Willaman, Clare Wintrode, Orrville, Oct. 4, '17, Sherman. Served overseas.

Williams, Alex., Wooster, Oct. 27, '17, Sherman. Camp Grant. Co. E, 365th Inf. Dis. Dec. 28.

Williams, Harry, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Willener, Fred Lester, Orrville, June 25, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. May 9, '19.

Williner, Homer Franklin, Smithville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. D, 1st Regt., F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Willour, Dean, Wooster. Served overseas. Dis. Aug. 8, '19.

Wilson, Charles M., Dalton, May 27, Taylor.

Wilson, Walter, Orrville, May 28, Sherman.

Wilson, William Otey, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Winkler, Christian, Orrville, July 24, Jackson.

Winkler, Clarence Elton, Sterling, May 27, Taylor.

Winkler, John Welker, W. Salem, Aug. 27, Taylor.

Winkler, Ralph John, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 8, '19.

Winkler, Virgil Dewey, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson. Medical Sup. Depot. Dis. Dec. 23.

Winston, Sam Noble, Orrville, June 4, Ft. Thomas.

Winters, Forest E. Hq. Co. M. T. C. Overseas Jan. 11-Mar. 24. Dis. May 22, '19.

Wirth, David Elmer, Orrville, Aug. 31, Sherman, C. A. C., 19th Co., Sandy Hook. Dis. Dec. 21.

Wirth, Frederick Conrad, Orrville, May 27, Taylor. Co. C, 126th Inf. Overseas Aug. 6-May 14. Meuse-Argonne. Dis. May 24, '19.

Wolbaugh, Harvey Edward, Orrville, July 24, Jackson. Bordeaux Cas. Co. No. 92. Dis. May 28, '19.

Wolgamot, Lawrence Melvin, Fredericksburg, July 24, Jackson. Bat. B, 60th F. A. Dis. Feb. 10, '19.

Wolgamuth, Walter Wayne, W. Salem, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 15th Bn. F. A. Corporal. Overseas Nov. 2.

Wood, Clinton Tyler, Jr., Wooster, Oct. 16, S. A. T. C., Princeton.

Woods, Walter Harrold. Army.

Woods, Howard Stanford, Dalton, July 24, Jackson. Bat. D, 60th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Woyat, Albert C., Sterling, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C, 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Wright, Daniel E., Rittman, Nov. 18, S. A. T. C., Baldwin-Wallace.

Wright, Edwin Milton, Wooster. Enlisted Great Lakes Naval Tr. Station as signalman, July 8. Dis. Jan. 23, '19.

Wright, Paul S., Wooster. Enlisted June, '17, 112th San. Train. Overseas with 37th Div.

Wyss, David W., Dalton, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng.

Yahres, Albert Taylor, Wooster. Enlisted army. Overseas with Bat. F, 135th F. A.

Yanders, Howard H., Wooster. Navy.

Yates, Harry E., Smithville, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Served overseas. Dis. June 30, '19.

Yates, Wilfred, Smithville, July 24, Jackson. Bat. C. 4th Regt. F. A. Dis. Jan. 10, '19.

Yionto, Emilio, Orrville, Aug. 8, Taylor.

Yockey, Ernest L., Shreve. Co. B, 332nd Inf. Served in Italy. Dis. May 2, '19.

Yocum, Emerson Phillips, Wooster. Enlisted Red Cross Motor Truck Drivers service, Ft. Scott, Chicago, Nov. 1. Equipped for overseas service when armistice was signed. Previously repeatedly rejected because of age, 16 years.

Yoder, Daniel J., Dalton, May 27, Taylor.

Yoder, Daniel S., Applecreek, May 27, Taylor.

Yoder, David Milton. Navy.

Yoder, George Melvin, Rittman, Apr. 1, Sherman.

Yost, William, Orrville. Enl. Marines May 4.

Youngman, Arthur, W. Lebanon, Apr. 30, Sherman. Overseas with 308th Eng. Dis. July 7, '19.

Younker, Frank T., Creston, July 24, Jackson. Med. Dept. Base Hosp. Dis. Mar. 30, '19.

Younker, Ira F., Creston, Sept. 20, '17, Sherman. Co. L, 329th Inf. Overseas April 22-April 23. St. Mihiel, Argonne. Slightly wounded. Dis. May 14, '19.

Yund, Clarence Luther, Big Prairie, May 14, Ft. Thomas.

Zarlengo, Dominic T., Wooster, April 1, Sherman. Co. G, 329th Inf. Co. K, 104th Inf. Overseas June 12-Feb. 16. Dis. Mar. 7, '19.

Zarlengo, John, Wooster, Jackson, July 24. Corp. Cas. Det. 4th Brig. F. A. Dis. Jan. 19, '19.

Zarlengo, Joseph, Wooster, Aug. 27, Taylor. Cas. Det. 59th F. A. Dis. Feb. 3, '19.

Zarlengo, Philip, Wooster, Bat. B, 68th F. A. Taylor. Dis. Dec. 20.

Zarlengo, Vincent Francis, Wooster, Mar. 5, Ft. Leavenworth. Co. E, 110th Eng. Overseas St. Mihiel, Argonne, Verdun. Dis. May 7, '19.

Zieber, Arthur Jones, Orrville, Apr. 30, Sherman. Four months at front with 308th Eng. Dis. Feb. 13, '19.

Zimmerly, Simon M., Orrville. Aug. 27, Taylor.

Zimmerman, Daniel Earl Marshallville, July 24, Jackson. 5th Regt., Ind. Brig. F. A. Dis. Jan. 9, '19.

Zimmerman, Fred Carl, Wooster, Apr. 30. Sherman. Bat. E, 305th F. A. Dis. Apr. 17, '19.

Zimmerman, Howard Norris, Orrville, Sept. 4, Sherman, Sup. Co. 379th Inf. Dis. Dec. 12.

Zuercher, Edwin, Orrville, May 27, Taylor.

Zuercher, John Aron, Applecreek, July 24, Jackson.

Zurcher, Harrison William, Dalton, Aug. 27, Taylor. 1st. Hq. Co. F. A. Candidate Central O. T. S. In hospital four months. Dis. Feb. 28, '19.

Zuercher, Isaac, Orrville, Apr. 30, Sherman.

Zuercher, Noah Isaac, Dalton, Sept. 4, Sherman.

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